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Such a work as Andrews and Stoddard's Revised Latin Grammar needs no recommendation, it speaks for itself.—*A. A. Keen, Professor of Greek and Latin, Tufts College, Medford, Ms.*

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I have examined Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, and say, without hesitation, that the principles of the Latin language can be more easily and systematically acquired from it than any work I have ever seen. The arrangement and simplicity of its terms are such as to make it easily comprehended by the beginner, while, at the same time, its copiousness is sufficient for the most advanced student. The author has evidently noted and profited by the defects in this respect of most of the Latin Grammars now in use.—*C. W. Field, Mauch Chunk, Pa.*

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After a thorough examination, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best Latin Grammar for the purposes of the recitation room that I have ever examined. In its present form it ought certainly to displace a large majority of the Grammars in common use. Its rules of Syntax are expressed with accuracy and precision, and are in fact, what all rules ought to be, reliable guides to the learner.—*James W. Andrews, Principal of Hopewell Academy, Penn.*

Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, in the arrangement and adaptation to the learner, has excelled all others, and the revised edition is certainly a great improvement, and I do believe is better adapted to the wants of the student than any other. The whole seems to be critically revised and corrected. Prof. Andrews was truly the student's benefactor.—*M. L. Severance, North Troy, Vermont.*

It gives me great pleasure to bear my testimony to the superior merits of the Latin Grammar edited by Professor Andrews and Mr. Stoddard. I express most cheerfully, unhesitatingly, and decidedly, my preference of this Grammar to that of Adam, which has, for so long a time, kept almost undisputed sway in our schools.—*Dr. C. Beck, Cambridge.*

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I have adopted the Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard in the school under my charge, believing it better adapted, upon the whole, for elementary instruction than any similar work which I have examined. It combines the improvements of the recent German works on the subject with the best features of that old favorite of the schools, Dr. Adam's Latin Grammar.—*Henry Drisler, Professor of Latin in Columbia College.*

A careful review of the Revised Edition of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, shows that this favorite text-book still continues to deserve the affections and confidence of Teachers and Pupils, incorporating as it does the results of Prof. Andrews' own constant study for many years with the investigations of English and German Philologists. No other Grammar is now so well fitted to meet the wants of the country as the rapid demand for it will show beyond doubt.—*A. S. Hartwell, University of St. Louis.*

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THE
• FIRST PART
OF
JACOBS AND DÖRING'S
LATIN READER:

ADAPTED TO
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S
LATIN GRAMMAR,
AND TO
ANDREWS' FIRST LATIN BOOK

BY
E. A. ANDREWS, LL. D.

SEVENTY-FIRST EDITION.

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PREFACE. MAIN

THE Latin Reader, a new edition of which is here presented to the public, was originally prepared by its present editor, as the first of a series of elementary works adapted to the Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard. This series now comprises, in addition to the Grammar above mentioned, Questions on the Grammar, Latin Lessons, The Latin Reader, Latin Exercises, A Key to Latin Exercises, Viri Romæ, Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, Sallust, and Selections from Ovid. In the present edition, the adaptation of this work to the Grammar, and to its place in the series above enumerated, remains unaltered; but, in addition to its original design, the Reader is now intended to constitute the second part of a less extended series, comprising the editor's First Latin Book, the Latin Reader, and the Viri Romæ. The latter series is designed especially for those who commence the study of Latin at a very early age, and also for such as intend to pursue the same study to a limited extent only, or merely as a part of general education.

The references at the foot of the pages relate to the sections and subordinate divisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. The references to Andrews' First Latin Book may be found at the close of the volume. The marks of reference in the text refer both to the notes at the foot of the page and to those at the end of the book. In the latter series, indeed, other notes are occasionally added, and their place is denoted by quoting the words of the text to which such notes relate.

The following extracts from the preface to the first edition will sufficiently explain the manner in which the Reader was originally prepared by its present editor.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

NEW BRITAIN, Sept., 1849.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT—NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209, (b.) Of what does a sentence consist? § 200, 5. What is a simple sentence? § 201, 10. Of what does a proposition consist? § 201, 1. What is the subject of a proposition? § 201, 2. What is the predicate? § 201, 3. What is the grammatical subject? § 202, 2. What is the grammatical predicate? § 203, 2. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, I. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, I. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex^a regit. Nos audīmus.
Vos vidētis. Puēri^b ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, and *vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves^c volant. Scribimus. Vocātis.
Reges^d regunt.
Voco. Jubes. Musa^e canit. Rusticus^b arat. Au-
ditis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

^a §§ 28 and 78, 2. ^b §§ 28 and 46. ^c §§ 62 and 74. ^d § 29, 1.

Sperāmus. P̄æceptor^a docet. Labor^b vincit. Fata^c vocant. Manus^d tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus^e fugit. Venit hiems.^f Mors^g venit. Latrant canes.^h Fugunt nubes.ⁱ

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.^j Ambulābas. Silva^k stabat. Monebāmus. Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.^l

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.^m Crescent arbōres.ⁿ Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.^o Fortūna dedit. Cecinīt avis. Cepīmus. Audivistis.^p Hostes^q fugērunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugērat umbra. Dixēras. Hannibal juravērat.^r Ceperātis. Puēri legērant.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? § 152.

^a §§ 28 and 70. ^b §§ 66 and 76, 1. ^c §§ 62 and 73, 1. ^d §§ 63 and 74.

^e §§ 58 and 70. ^f §§ 62 and 77, 2. ^g § 153. ^h §§ 61 and 70.

ⁱ § 46. ^k §§ 30 and 74. ^l § 41. ^m § 150, 3.

^j §§ 87 and 88, 1.

Risēro. Vidēris. Venērit hora. Pomum cēcidēnt.
Ambulaverimus. Canēs cucurrērint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Labōret manus. Faveat Fortūna. Sol^a fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canāmus. Capiātis. Arbōres cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomēla cantāret. Pomum pendēret. Luna micāret. Essētis. Vellēmus.^b Troja^c staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amavērim. Docuēris. Ocūlus^d vidērit. Latravērint. canes. Arbōres crevērint.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.^e Potuisses.^f Miles pugnavisset. Lepōres cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.^g Legīto.^g Studēte. Disce. Dicīte. Equus currito. Facitōte.^g Puēri scribunto.^g

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. 2. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^a §§ 66, E and 70.

^c § 29, 2.

^e § 153.

^g § 267.

^b § 178, 1.

^d § 46.

^f § 154, R. 7.

Amor. Monēris. Vox^a audītur. Laudāmu. Audimini. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincītur hostis. Flos^b carpītur. Fabūla^c narrātur. Carmina^d leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua^e fundebātur. Oppidum^f defendebātur. Pandebantur portæ. Saxa^g volvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus^h ædificabītur. Narrabuntur fabūlæ. Epistōlaⁱ mittētur. Culpabimīni.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datae sunt leges.^a Sparsa erant folia.^c Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis emātur. Premerētur caseus. Vehērer. Tegerētur caput. Victor sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudātor^s industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Alīter psittācus loquītur, alīter homo.^h Ocūli sæpe mentiuntur.

^a §§ 62 and 78.

^d §§ 66 and 71.

^e § 267.

^b §§ 58 and 75.

^e § 46.

^h §§ 31, 1, and 69, E. 2

§ 41.

^f §§ 88 and 89.

PREDICATE—NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est *peninsula*.
 Ossa^a ejus^b *lapis* fiunt
 Ego *poēta*^c salūtor.
 Inertia est *vitium*.
Homo sum.
 Ebrietas^d est *insania*.
Dux^e electus est Q. Fabius.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.
 What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 202, 3. What is the logical predicate? § 203, 3.

Fugāces^f labuntur anni.
 Fugit irreparabile tempus.
 Venit glaciālis hiems.^g
 Silva vetus^h stabat.
 Culpa tuaⁱ est.
 Dira parantur bella.
 Nulla^j mora est.
 Brevis est voluptas.^k
 Parvæ res crescent.
 Brevis est via.
 Terra est rotunda.
 Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

^a §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

^b § 211.

^c § 28.

^d §§ 62 and 72.

^e §§ 30 and 78.

^f §§ 112 and 78.

^g §§ 62 and 77, 2.

^h § 113, 3.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 107.

Fames et sitis sunt^a molestæ.^b
 Plurimæ^c stellæ sunt soles.
 Ebrietas est vitanda.^d
 Nemo semper^e felix est.
 Non^f omnes milites^g sunt fortes.
 Maximum^h animalⁱ terrestre est elephas.^j
 Fortes^k laudabuntur, ignavi^l vituperabuntur.
 Ursi interdum bipedes^m ingrediuntur.
 Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.
 Bonusⁿ laudatur, impröbus vituperatur.
 Omnes moriemur,^o alii^p citius,^q alii seriùs.^r
 Avarus nunquam erit contentus.

THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229

Diem^s perdidi.
Terra parit *flores*.
Crocodilus^t *ova*^u parit.
Elephantus^v odit^w *murem*^x et *suem*.^y
Cameli diu *sitim*^z tolérant.
Accipitres^{aa} non edunt *corda*^{ab} *avium*.
Lanæ nigræ *nullum*^{ac} *colorem* bibunt.
Senes^{ad} minime^{ae} sentiunt *morbos contagiosos*.
Cervi *cornua sua*^{af} quotannis amittunt.

• § 209, R. 12.	• § 205, R. 7, (1.)	• §§ 67, E. 4, and 76, E. 3
• § 205, R. 2.	• § 210. R. 3, (2.)	• §§ 30, and 76, E. 3.
• § 125, 5.	• § 209, R. 1.	• § 79, 2.
• § 274, R. 8.	• § 107.	• §§ 58 and 71, E. 1.
• § 277, I.	• § 194, 2.	• §§ 61 and 71, E. 2.
• § 73.	• § 90, E.	• § 78, 2, (2.)
• §§ 66 and 70.	• § 46.	• § 208.
• §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2.	• § 183, 3, N. 3.	

Ceres^a *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;^b Mercurius *litteras*.^b

Canes soli^c *dominos suos*^d benē^e novēre,^f scilicet *nomina*^g *sua*^d agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longē^h jaculātur.

Sturniⁱ et psittaci *humānas voces*^j imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*^j totamque *Græciam* liberāvit.

APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurimi^k Scythæ, *bellicosissimi*^l *homines*, lacte^m vescuntur.

Delphīnus, *animal*ⁿ *homīni*^o *amicum*, cantu^p gaudet.

Carthāgo^q atque Corinthus,^r *opulentissimæ*^s *urbes*,^t eōdein anno^u a Romānis^v eversæ sunt.

Quām brevi^w tempore^x popūli Romāni, omnium gentium^y *victoris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *nummi*.

Honos est præmium^z *virtutis*.

^a § 73, E. 2.	^b §§ 62 and 78.	^c § 29, 2.
^d § 229, R. 3, 1.	^e § 96.	^f §§ 62 and 77.
^g § 107.	^h § 125, 5.	ⁱ § 253.
^j § 206.	^k § 124.	^l § 248, 1.
^m § 192, II. 1.	ⁿ § 245, 1.	^o § 113, 1.
^r § 183, 3, N. 3.	^p §§ 66 and 70.	^q § 83, II. 3.
^s §§ 66 and 71.	^o § 222, 3.	^w § 210.
^t § 46.	^p § 247, 1, (2.)	

Sol est lux mundi.

Semirāmis erat Nini uxor.

Infinita est multitūdo^a morbōrum.

Litterārum usus est antiquissimus.

Asia et Afrīca greges ferōrum asinōrum alit.^b

Magna est lingūarum inter^c homines variētas.

Canis vestigia ferārum diligentissimē scrutātur.

Nemo non^d benignus est sui judex.

Leōnum animi index^e cauda.^f

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.
after partitives? § 212.

Semper fragilitatis humānae sis^g memor.

Elephantī frigoris^h impatiētes sunt.

Stultissimaⁱ animalium^j sunt lanāta.

Velocissimum^k omnium animalium est delphīnus.

*Neque stultōrum quisquam^l beātus, neque sapientium
non beātus.*

Gallōrum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ.

DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223. — after
adjectives? § 222, 3.

Arma^m fecit Vulcānus Achilli.

Redditur terrae corpus.

Oves nobis suamⁿ lanam præbent.

^a §§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

^b § 200, R. 12, (2.)

^c § 277, R. 4.

^d § 210.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g §§ 66 and 76.

^h § 83, II. 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 12.

^j § 96.

^k § 208.

^l § 235.

Tristitiam et metum^a tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta^b tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homini soli^c avaritia et ambitio^d data est.^e

Inter omnes bestias^f simia *homini* simillima^g est.

Leoni^h visⁱ summa est in pectore.

Antiquissimi^j *hominibus*^k specus erant pro domibus.^l

Gallinacei *leonibus*^l *terrōri*^m sunt.

Homo furiōsus neⁿ *liberis* quidem^o *suis* parcit.

Grata^p *mīhi* tua epistōla fuit.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* propēro.

Apud *Romānos* mortui^o plerūmque cremabantur.

Culices^p acida^q petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habēmus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir^r generōsus mitis est erga *victos*.^s

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camēlus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictæ vestes jam apud *Homērum* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *raritātem* et *speciem* sunt mirabiles.^t

Navigatio^u juxta *lītus* sāpe est periculōsa.

^a § 278.

^b § 125, 2.

^c § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

^d § 102, III. 4.

^e § 226.

^f § 205, N. 1.

^g § 107.

^h § 85.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^j §§ 59, 1, and 69.

^j § 124.

^j § 78, 2, (2.)

^k § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^k § 241.

^k § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^l § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^l § 227.

^l § 48, 2.

Apud *Aethiopes* maximi elephanti in silvis^a vagantur.
Hippopotamus segētes^b circa *Nilum* depascit.^c

IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

Aquila nidificant^d in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.^e

Coccyx semper parit in *aliēnis nidis*.

In *senectute*^f hebescunt^g sensus; visus, auditus debilitātūr.^g

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxima animalia.

Hyænae plurimæ in *Africā* gignuntur.

In *Africā*, nec^h cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri leōnes reperiuntur.

Circa *Cyllēnē*,ⁱ montem in *Arcadiā*, merūlæ candidæ nascuntur.

Serūs in *cælum* redeas.^j

Victu Persæ in *naves* confugērunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodecim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus Romānos sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Litteræ a *Phœnicibus*^j inventæ sunt.

Carthāgo, Corinthus, Numantia, et multæ aliæ urbes, a *Romānis*^j eversæ sunt.

^a § 235, (2.)

^b §§ 67, 2, and 76, E. 2. ^c § 260, R. 6.

^d §§ 61, 1, and 73.

^e § 187, II. 2.

^f § 248, I.

^g § 145, I. 1.

^h § 278, R. 7.

ⁱ § 278.

^j § 44.

Quidam^a homines nati sunt cum *dentibus*.^b
 Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus*^c ex *Græciā* a *isūgit*.^d
 Metellus primus^e elephantes ex *primo Punico bello*
 duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne viātor*.

Sidēra ab *ortu* ad *occāsum* commeant.

Britannia a *Phænicibus* inventa est.

Apes sine *rege esse*^f non possunt.

Infans^g nihil^h sine *aliēnā ope* potest.

Dulce est pro *patriā mori*.ⁱ

Venēnum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.

Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenus.

• ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*?
 § 247. What is the rule for *utor*, &c.? § 245, I.—for *nitor innitor*, &c.? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound*, &c.? § 250, 2, (2.)—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the *price* of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibiⁱ medentur *hedērā*.

Pyrrhus rex^k *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede^l lienōsis^j medebātur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.^m

Anacreon poētaⁿ *acīno* uvæ passæ extinctus est.

^a § 207, R. 33.

^f § 271.

^j § 223, R. 2.

^b § 64, 1.

^g §§ 30 and 77, 2.

^k § 279, 9.

^c § 249, III.

^h § 232, (2.)

^l §§ 58, and 73, E. 1.

^d § 196, I. 1.

ⁱ § 269.

^m § 60, 2.

^e § 205, R. 15.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimā*^a contra omnes ictus nūnitur.
 In Africā^b elephanti^c capiuntur *foveis*.
 Elephanti spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.
 Populi quidam^d *locustis* vescuntur.
 Dentes *usu*^e atteruntur, sed *igne*^f non cremantur.
 Mures Alpīni *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque ut manibus* utuntur.
 Leænæ *jubā* carent.
 Elephanti maximè *amnibus* gaudent.^g
 Apes *tinnitu* æris gaudent eoque convocantur.
 Quibusdam in locis^h ansères bis *anno* velluntur.
 Color lusciniarum *autumno* mutatur.
Hiēme ursi in antris dormiunt.
 Nemo mortaliumⁱ *omnibus horis* sapit.
 Primores dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iidem
 decidunt^j *anno*.
 Antipater Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natāli suo*,
febre corripiebatur.
Aestate dies sunt longiore: quam *hiēme*.
 Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colōre*.
 Isocrates orātor unam oratiōnem *viginti talentis* ven-
 dīdit.
 Luscinia candida, *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit.
 Leōnes facile per triduum *cibo* carent.

INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what
 classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

^a § 124.	^d § 207, R. 33.	^g § 142, 2.	ⁱ § 163, E. 1.
^b § 254, R. 3.	^e § 87.	^h § 212.	^j § 211, R. 6.
^c § 99	^f § 63, 1.		

Whose action must an infinitive denote when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormīre*.

Aude *contemnēre* opes.

Carmina^a possūmus *donāre*.

Potēram^b *contingēre* ramos.

Nihil^c amplius *scribēre* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venīre*.

Intelligēre non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangēre*?

Philippus volēbat^d *amāri*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum^e *vivēre* amo.

Natūram *mutāre* pecunia nescit.

Benè *ferre* disce magnam fortūnam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.^f

Dici beātus^g ante obītum nemo debet.

Æquam memento^h rebus in arduis *servāre* mentem.

Aurum vestībusⁱ *intexēre* invēnit rex Attalus.

Non omnes homines æquo amōre^j *complecti* possūmus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitāre* debēmus.

Romæ elephantes per funes *incedēre* docebantur.^k

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

Errāre est^l humānum.^l

Turpe^m estⁿ beneficium *repetēre*.

^a §§ 66 and 71.

^e § 133, 4.

ⁱ § 224.

^b § 154, R. 7.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^j § 247.

^c § 94.

^g § 210, R. 1.

^k § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^d § 145, II.

^h § 183, 3.

^l § 205, R. 8.

Beneficiis^a gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.
Parentes suos^b non *amāre* est impium.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1.

Pluriūmæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu^c *pingendi*
Phryges^d invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissima^e est contentio beneficiis^e beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo natūrā^f est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et
audiendi.

Libri sunt inutiles ignāro^g *legendi*.

Inūtum^h est consilium urbis *delendæ*,ⁱ civium *trucidandōrum*, nominis Romāni *extinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur^j *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^k *fodiendo* et^k *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualiter^l ad *discendum* proni sunus.

^a § 223.

^e § 205, N. 1.

ⁱ § 275, II.

^b §§ 208 and 269, R. 1.

^f § 249, II.

^j § 145, II. 1.

^c § 247.

^g § 222, 3.

^k § 278, R. 7.

^d § 78.

^h § 182, R. 3.

^l § 192 II. 2

Omnes Græciæ civitæ pecuniam ad *ædificandam*^a classem dedérunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives ?
§ 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimium^b *tendendo*.

Docendo discimus.

Mens·alitur *descendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant^c juvēnes, *venando*, *currendo*,
esuriendo, *sitiendo*, *algendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catulos sæpe^d *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicūm semper aliquā re juvābit, aut re, aut
consilio, aut *consolando* certè.*

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence ? § 201, 12. How may the members
of a compound sentence be connected ? § 203, III. 3.

CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions ?
§ 278.

Sol ruit et montes umbrantur.

Vir^d bonus et prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, finemque^e potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat, quam facere injuriam.

Rapere atque abire semper assuēvit lupus.

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manēbunt.

* What does this adverb modify ?

^a § 275 II.

^c § 145, II. 1.

^e § 198, II. 1.

^b § 192 II. 4, (b.)

^d § 210.

^f § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque*^a paupertas, *neque*^a mors, *neque*^a vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox^b erat *et* fulgēbat luna.

In prælio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria lœta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gessērunt.^c

Leti vis rapuit, rapietque gentes.

Non formōsus erat, *sed*^d erat facundus Ulysses.

Si^e divitiae felicitatēm præstant, avaritia prima *virtus* est.

ADVERBS.

Quoties literas tuas lego, omnem mihi^f præteritōrum tempōrum memoria in mentem revōco.

Magna debēmus suscipēre, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quamdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabūla prōcedunt.

Quidam crocodilum, *quamdiu* vivat,^g crescere^h existūmant, vivit autemⁱ multos annos.^k

Gloria virtūtem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256, 1, & 2.

Canes Indici^l grandiores sunt *quam* cetéri.^m

Nullum malum est vehementiusⁿ et importuniusⁿ *quam* nvidia.^p

^a § 278, R. 7.

^f § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^k § 236.

^b §§ 62, and 78, 2, & 4.

^g § 239.

^l § 128, I. 2.

^c § 209, R. 12.

^h § 266, 1.

^m § 278.

^d § 198, 9.

ⁱ § 272.

ⁿ § 124.

^e § 198, 5.

^j § 279, 3, & (c.)

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores^a invenimus quam hominum.^b

Latro feræ est similior quam homini.^c

Major est animi voluptas quam corporis.^b

In montibus aëris^d purior est et tenuior quam in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est clementiæ divinius.

Aurum gravius est argento

Adamas durior est ferro; ferrum^e durius cetèris metallis

Luna terræ propior est sole.

Quid magis est durum saxo, quid molius aqua?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, qui seritur, fert' fruges.^f

Psittacus, quem India mittit, reddit verba, quæ accépit.

Achilles, cius res gestas Homéri carmina celébrant, ad
Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore, quam
musca alis^g integébat.

Qui bonis^h non rectè utitur, eiⁱ bona mala fiunt.ⁱ

Beneficium reddit, qui ejus^h benè memor est.

Grues^h in itineribus ducem, quem sequantur,^o eligunt

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equi-
tatuique, qui sustinéret^o hostium impétum, misit.

^a § 124.

^f § 179.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^b § 211, R. 7.

^g § 94.

^l § 180.

^c § 278.

^h § 71, E. 3.

^m § 213.

^d § 5

ⁱ § 247.

ⁿ §§ 67, E. 4, and 76, E. 3.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^j § 245, I.

^o § 264, 5.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cum* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cum* in narration? § 263, 5, R. 2.

Platea, *cum* devoratis se *implēvit* conchis,^a testas evomit.

Ceres frumenta^b invēnit, *cum* antea homines glandibus^c vescerentur.

Nave^d primus^e in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cum* antea ratibus^f *navigarētur*.^g

Alexander, rex^h Macedoniæ, *cum* Thebas *cepisset*, Pindari vatisⁱ familiæ^j pepercit.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut*^k sub unâ ficu^l turmæ equitum^m *condantur*.

Ursi per hiememⁿ tam gravi somno^o premuntur, *ut*^p ne^q vulneribus quidem^r *excitentur*.

Delphini tantâ interdum vi e mari^s exsiliunt, *ut*^t vela^u navium *transvōlent*.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudinem adolescent, *ut* int̄egros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,^v *ut* homines anīnum tuum pluris^w *faciant*, quām omnia, quæ illis^x tribuēre possis.^y

^a § 249, 1.

^k § 204.

^o § 82, E. 1.

^b § 102, 4.

^l § 223, R. 2.

^p § 233.

^c § 245, 1.

^m § 262, R. 1.

^q § 162, 4.

^d §§ 62 and 74.

ⁿ § 235, (2.)

^r § 214.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^o § 31.

^s § 223.

^f § 247.

^w § 236, R. 5.

^u § 266, 1.

^g § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^x § 279, 3.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum^a præter Apellem ping^ēret.^b

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis^c vescerentur.

Ocūlī palpēbris^d sunt mūnīti, *ne* quid incīdat.^e

Nihil ferē^f tam reconditum est, *quin*^g quærēndo^h invenīri possit.ⁱ

Nunquam tam manē egredior, neque tam vespēri domū^j revertor, *quin*^g te in fundo conspīcer^k fodēre,^l aut arāre,^k aut aliqūd facēre.^l

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin*^g copiis suis Græcos facilē superatūrus esset.^l

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quærītur, unus *ne* sit^l mundus, an plures.^m

Disputābant vetēres philosōphi, casu *ne* factus sit mundus, an mente divinā.

Augustus cum amīcis suis consultābat, *utrum* imperium servāret, an deponēret.

Perpēram quærītur, *num* in amīci gratiam jus violāri possit.^l

Ciconiæ quonam e loco veniant, aut in quas se regiōnes conferant, incompertum est.ⁿ

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrȳmas fudērit?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles tradit, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, hospītes a scorpionībus^o non lādi, indigēnas interīmi.

^a § 207, R. 28.

^f § 277, R. 1.

^k § 272, R. 5.

^b § 258, 2, (2.)

^g § 262, R. 10, 2.

^l § 258, 2, (1.)

^c § 245, I.

^h § 275, III. R. 4.

^m § 110.

^d §§ 13 and 15.

ⁱ § 258, 1, (1.)

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^e § 258, 1, (2.)

^j § 237, R. 4.

^o § 248, 1.

M. Varro narrat, a cuniculis ^a suffosum^b in Hispaniâ oppidum,^c a talpis in Thessaliâ; ab ranis incolas urbis in Galliâ pulsos,^b ab locustis in Africâ; ex Gyâro insulâ incolas a muribus fugatos,^b in Italiâ Anyclas^c a serpentibus deletas esse.

Observatum est,^d pestilentiam semper a meridiânis partibus ad occidentem ire.

Homerus Pygmæos, populum ad oceânus, a gruibus infestari prodidit; Aristotëles eosdem in cavernis vivere narrat.

Postéri aliquando querentur nostrâ culpâ mores eversos esse.

Virgilius per testamentum^e jussérat carmina sua cremari; id^f Augustus fieri vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alébat candidam, quam^g Hispaniæ gentes fatidicam esse credébant.

Iliustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagoræ,^h quem vetères nunquam in vitâ risisse ferunt.

PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortunæ variantis sunt innumera.

Galli diem venientem cantuⁱ nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem^j a se^k conditam appellabat Cecropiam.^l

^a § 248, I.

^d § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^g § 44.

^b § 270, R. 3.

^e § 247, R. 4.

^h § 247.

^f 239.

^f § 206, (13.)

ⁱ § 230.

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *mansuetam factam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^d *ferventibus* arēnis insint, Solem^e *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer,^f æstu^g et itinere fessus, septem et quinquaginta annos^h in specu dormivisse dicitur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictare,ⁱ et *legentem*^j audire solēhat Leo *prostratis*^k parcit.

Aves aduncos unguis *habentes* carne^l vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatōrem *comitantem* loro^m ad ferārum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eoⁿ consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*^o animo.

Struthiocamēli Africi altitudinem equitis equo^p *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum^q delphini conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphīnum portantes, et quasi^r funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferārum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulōsa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblitus est literas;^s alias, ex p̄realto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccius Dentatus, centies vices *præliatus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore^t habebat, nullam in tergo.^u

^a § 205, R. 15.

^f § 204.

^l § 245, I.

^b § 221, I.

^g § 247.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^c § 80, I., E. 2.

^h § 271.

ⁿ § 277.

^d § 236.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^o § 216.

^e § 224

^k § 223, R. 2.

^p § 254, R. 3.

^{§ 229.}

Leōnes *satiāti* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini^a nocent, nisi *laceſſīti*.

Elephantes amnem^b *transitūri*^c minūmos præmittui t.

Pavo *laudātus*^c *gemmaſtam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario^d *victus*,^e occultātur* *ſilens*, et servitium patūtur.

Leo *vulnerātus*^c percussōrem intelligit, et in quantālībet inmultitudīne appetit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla impōnunt *præcedentībus*;^f fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari^g *degentes* conchyliis^h vivunt; in terram egressæ, herbis.ⁱ

Sarrnātæ, longinqua itinēra *factūri*, inediā pridie præpārant equos, potum exiguum *impertinentes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephantī, equitātu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepultūræ angit.

Danāus, ex AĒgypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex^k Argivōrum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephālo equo *defūcto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephālon *appellātam* ejus tumulo^l circumdedit.

P. Catiēnus Plotīnus patrōnus a eō dilexit, ut, heres omnībus ejus bonis^j *institūtus* in roſam ejus se conjicēret^k et concremarētur.^l

* *occultātur*, instead of *secūlātātis*, 'ides himself. § 248, I. R. 1, (2.)

^a § 223, R. 2.

§ 224

^l § 224, R. 1.

^b § 233.

^f § 87, E. 1.

^l § 211, R. 5.

^c § 274, 3.

^g § 45, II. 4.

^l § 262.

^d § 248, I.

^h § 210.

^l § 278.

Erinacei *volutati* super ponā, humi^a *acentia*, illa spinis^b *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indicum mare testudines tantae magnitudinis^c alit, ut singulae tugurio *tegendo*^d sufficient.^e

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appetunt homines, quoniam ad *persequendas*^f feras vires non appetunt.

Struthiocamēlis^g ungulæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis*^h lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes*ⁱ jaculantur.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

Senescente Lunā,^k ostrea tabescere dicuntur, *crescente* *eadem*, gliscunt. Cepe contrâ, *Lunā deficiente*, revirescere, *adolescente*, inarescere dicitur.

Geryōne^l *interempto*, Hercules in Italianamⁱ venit.

Sabinis^m *debellatis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romamⁿ rediit.

Jasōne^o *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habebat, cibum capere noluit, inediâque confectus est.

Regis Lysimachi canis, *domino* accensæ pyræ^p *imposito*, in flaminas se conjecit.

Nicomēde rege *interfecto*, equus ejus vitam finivit inediâ.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus, *filio* *victore*^q Olympiæ,^r præ gaudio exspiravit.

* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

^a § 221, 1, R. 3. ^f § 275, II., & III. R. 3. ^j § 237.

^b § 224. ^g § 226. ^k § 212, R. 2, N. 4

^c § 211, R. 6. ^h § 205, R. 7, (1.) ^l § 257, R. 7, (a.)

^d § 275, II., and III. R. 2. ⁱ § 237, R. 5. ^m § 221, 1.

^e § 262

Apes, *aculeo amissō*, statim emōri existimantur. Eādem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame^a luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac mōrens quārit latēbrām.

Erinacei, ubi sensēre venantem, *contracto ore pedibus* que, convolvuntur* in formam pilæ, ne quid^b comprehendi possit^c prāter aculeos.

* *convolvuntur*, for *se convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, I. R. 1, (2.)

^a § 247.

^b § 138.

^c § 262.

FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. ACCIPITER ET COLUMBA.

COLUMBA milvii metu * accipitrem rogavērunt, ut eas defendēret. Ille annuit. At in ^b columbāē receptus, uno die ^c majōrem stragem edidit, quām milvius longo tempore ^c potuisset ^d edere.

Fabūla docet, malōrum ^e patrocinium ^f vitandum ^g esse.^h

2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis ⁱ irretitus muscūlum ^j exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis, ^k liberāret. Quo ^l facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit et ^m devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit, ⁿ quam gratiam mali ^o pro beneficiis reddere ^p soleant.

3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hœdus, stans in ^b tecto domūs, lupo ^p prætereunti ^q

* Supply *ductæ*. § 247, R. 2, (b.)

• § 262.	• § 274, R. 8.	• § 229, R. 5.
• § 235, (2.)	• § 272	• § 271.
• § 253.	• § 247.	• § 265.
• §§ 154, R. 7, and 260, II.	• § 231, and R. 3, (b.)	• § 225.
• § 205, R. 7, (1.)	• § 257, and R. 1.	• § 182, and R. 3.
/ § 239.	• § 278.	

maledixit. Cui^a lupus, *Non tu, inquit,^b sed tectum mihi maledicit.*^c

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.^d

4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennis suas^e explicans, *Quanta est,^f* inquit,^g *formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evolans, *Et quanta est,* inquit, *levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod^h nobisⁱ natūra tribuit, alios^j contemnāmus,^k quibus natūra alia^l et^m fortasse majora dedit.

5. PAVO.

Pavo graviterⁿ conquerebātur^o apud Junōnem, dominam^p suam, quod vocis suavitas sibi negāta esset,^q dum luscinia, avis tam parum decōra, cantu excellat.^r Cui Juno, *Et merito,* inquit; *non enim^s omnia bona^t in unum conferri oportuit.*^r

6. ANSÉRES ET GRUES.

In^u eōdem quondam prato pascebantur^v ansères et grues. Adveniente domīno^w prati, grues facilē avolābant; sed ansères, impedīti corpōris gravitāte,^x deprehensi et^y mactāti sunt.

Sic sæpe paupēres, cum potentioribus in eōdem crīmīne deprehensi, soli dant^z pœnam, dum illi salvi evādunt.

^a § 223.

^b § 273, 2.

^c § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^d § 279, 6.

^e § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^f § 273, 4.

^g § 209, R. 12, (7.) & (a.)

^h § 278.

^g § 235, (2.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^j § 192, II. 2.

^h § 257.

^k § 208.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^g § 247.

^l § 206.

^m § 204.

^h § 145, I. 1.

^o § 205, R. 7, 1.)

ⁿ § 266, 3.

7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram^a in altâ rupe stantem conspicatus, *Cur non*, inquit, *relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi latum pabulum offērunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi^b non est in animo, dulcia^c tutis^d præponere.*^e

8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: *Nosne^f te semper^g ministerio^h nostro alēmus,*ⁱ *dum ipse summo otio^j frueris?* *Non faciēmus.*^k Dum igitur ventri^l cibum subdūcunt, corpus debilitātur, et membra^m serò invidiæⁿ suæ pœnituit.

9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat^o in præsēpi^p bovesque latrando^q a pabūlo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,^r *Quanta ista^s,* inquit, *invidia est, quid non patēris, ut eo cibo^t vescāmar,^u quem tu ipse capere nec velis^v nec possis!*

Hæc fabūla invidiæ indōlem declarat.

10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidērat, quum ei^w fortē m̄currisset,^x ita est perterrita, ut^y pæne morerētur^z formid-

* Supply *hoc.*

^a § 274, 1.

^b § 245, 1.

^c § 207, R. 25.

^b § 226.

^f § 224, R. 2.

^b § 245, I.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^g § 229, R. 6.

^b § 262.

^d § 269.

^h § 215, (1.)

^b § 266, 1.

^e § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^l § 145, II. 1.

^b § 224.

^f § 279, 15, (a.)

^m § 82, E. 1.

^b § 263, R. 2.

^g § 247.

^o § 275, II. R. 4.

^b § 262, R. 1.

^h § 209, R. 1, (a.) & (b.)

^p § 212.

me.^a Eundem conspicata^b itērum, timuit quidem,^c sed nequāquam,^d ut antea.* Tertiō illi^e obviām facta, ausa^f est etiam propiūs^g accedēre, eumque^h allōqui.

11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbatⁱ filio: *Mi^j fili,^k ne^l sic obliquis semper gressībus^m incēde, sed rectā viāⁿ perge.* Cui ille, *Mi^j pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis praeceptis^o obsēquar, si te priūs idem facientem vidēro.*^p

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiam^q nullā re^r magis, quām exemplis^s, instrui.^t

12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur^u tres boves in maxīmā^v concordiā, et sic ab omni^w ferārum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio^x inter illos orto, singuli a feris^y petūti et laniāti sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni^z sit^{aa} in concordiā.

13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle^{bb} leonis indūtus, territābat homines et bestias, tanquam leo esset.^{cc} Sed fortē, dum se celerius^{dd}

* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propiūs*?

^a § 247.	^j § 52.	^r § 279, 7, (a.)
^b § 274, 1.	^k § 267, R. 1.	^s § 257.
^c § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)	^l § 223, R. 2.	^t § 248, I.
^d § 277.	^m § 145, VI.	^u § 212, R. 3.
^e § 228.	ⁿ § 239.	^v § 265.
^f § 142, 2.	^o § 278.	^w § 249, I.
^g § 233.	^p § 272.	^x § 263, 2.
^h § 145, II. 1.	^q § 125, 5.	^y § 256, R. 9, (a.)
ⁱ § 139.		

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnitus in pistrinum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantiae dedit.

Hæc fabula stolidos^o notat, qui immeritis honoribus^o superbiunt.

14. MULIER ET GALLINA.

Mulier quædam habebat gallinam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicari^c cœpit, illam auri massam intus celare,^d et gallinam occidit. Sed nihil in eâ repērit, nisi quod^e in aliis gallinis reperiri^f solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis^g inhiabat, etiam minores^h perdidit.

15. VIATORES ET ASINUS.

Duoⁱ qui unâ iter faciebant, asinum oberrantem in solitudine conspicati, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicare cœpit, quod eum prior^j conspexisset.^k Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec^l a^m verberibus abstinent, asinus ausūgit, et neuter eoⁿ potitur.

16. CORVUS ET LUPI.

Corvus partem prædæ petebat a lupis,^o quod eos totum diem^p comitatus esset.^q Cui illi, *Non tu nos, inquiunt, sed prædam sectatus es, idque eo animo,^r ut ne nostris quidem^s corporibus^t parcères,^u si exanimarentur.^v*

* With what noun does *minores* agree?

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 205, R. 15.

^c § 231, R. 2.

^d § 247.

^e § 266, 3.

^f § 236.

^g § 271.

^h § 198, II. 1, & (c.)

ⁱ § 279, 3.

ⁱ § 272.

^j § 242, and R. 1.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 206, (4.)

^l § 245, 1.

^l § 261, 1.

^m § 224.

Meritò in actionibus non spectatur; quid fiat,⁶ sed quo animo fiat.⁶

17. PASTORES ET LUPUS.

Pastores cæsâ ove⁶ convivium celebrabant. Quod⁶ quum lupus cernet,⁶ *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuissem, quantus tumultus fieret!*⁶ *At isti impūne ovem comedunt!* Tum unus illorum,⁶ *Nos enim, inquit, nostrâ, non alienâ ove epulâmur*

18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiōsam habēbat domum, invitāvit fullōnem, ut ad se commigrāret.⁶ Ille respondit: *Quænam inter nos esse possit societas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidisse, fuligine et maculis inquinatūrus eses.*⁶

Hæc fabūla docet dissimilia⁶ non debēre⁶ conjungi.⁶

19. TUBICEN.

Tubicen ab hostiis⁶ captus, *Ne me, inquit, interficie; nam inermis sum, neque quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquiunt, te intermemus, quod, quum ipse pugnandi sis imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles.*

Fabūla docet, non solū maleficos⁶ esse puniendos,⁶ sed etiam eos,⁶ qui alios ad malè faciendum⁶ irritent.⁶

^a § 265.	^f § 273, 2.	^r § 267, R. I.
^b § 257.	^h § 260, II. R. 5.	^s § 198, 1, & (a.)
^c § 206, (13.)	ⁱ § 266, 1.	^t § 279, 6.
^d § 263, 5.	^m § 260, II. R. 7, (2.)	^u § 275, III. R. 1.
^e § 261, 1.	ⁿ § 205, R. 7, (2.)	^v § 205, R. 7, (1.)
^g § 207, R. 25.	^o § 272.	^w § 274, R. 8.
^h § 212.	^p § 271.	^x § 278.
^l § 198, 7, & (a.)	^q § 248, I.	^y § 275, III., R. 3.
^l § 245, II. 4.		

20. ACCIPITRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipitres quondam acerimè inter se belligerabant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere^a conatæ effecérunt,^b ut illi pacem inter se^c facerent. Quâ^d firmatâ, accipitres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertérunt.

Hæc fabula docet, potentiorum discordias^e imbecillioribus^f sæpe prodesse.

21. MULIER ET GALLINA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habebat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovm pariebat. Illa existimabat,^g si gallinam diligentius saginaret,^h fore,ⁱ ut illa bina^j aut terma ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset,^k facta, planè ova parere^l desuit.^m

Hæc fabula docet, avaritiam sæpe damnosamⁿ esse.

22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicata ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentione,^o si eam fortè attingere posset.^p Tandem defatigata inani labore discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec^q eas in viâ repertas tollerem.*^r

Hæc fabula docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ se^s asscqui posse despérant.

* What is the object of *existimabat*? § 229, R. 5.

^a § 271.	^g § 260.	^m § 278, R. 4.
^b § 273, 1, (b.)	^h § 268, R. 4, (b.)	ⁿ § 274, 3, (a.)
^c § 208.	ⁱ § 119, III	^o § 261.
^d § 257.	^j § 263, 5, & R. 2.	^p § 271, R. 3.
^e § 239	^k § 205, N. 1, & 2.	^q § 162, 7.
^f § 224.	^l § 247.	

23. VULPES ET LEĀNA.

Vulpes leānæ exprobrābat, quòd nonnisi unum catūlum pareret.[¶] Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitatem rerum aestiman-
dam[¶] esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuerunt consilium, quomodo sibi[¶] a
fele cavērent.[¶] Multis aliis[¶] propositis, omnibus[¶] placuit,
ut ei[¶] tintinnabulum annexeretur; sic enim ipsos[¶] sonitu
admonitos eam fugere posse.[¶] Sed quum jam inter
mures quæreretur,[¶] qui feli[¶] tintinnabulum annexeret,[¶]
nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo[¶] plurimos esse audaces,[¶] sed
in ipso periculo timidos.[¶]

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Canis[¶] mordaci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabulum ex ære
appendi,[¶] ut omnes eum cavere possent.[¶] Ille verò æris
tinnitu[¶] gaudēbat, et, quasi[¶] virtutis suæ præmium[¶] esset,[¶]
alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior,
*O te[¶] stolidum, inquit, qui ignorare[¶] vidēris, isto tinnitu[¶]
pravitatem morum tuorum indicari!*[¶]

* What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

[¶] § 266, 3.

[¶] § 208, (4.)

[¶] § 262.

[¶] § 274, R. 8.

[¶] § 270, R. 2.

[¶] § 247, 1, (2.)

[¶] § 223.

[¶] § 263, 5, R. 2.

[¶] § 263, 2.

[¶] § 265.

[¶] § 275, III. R. 4.

[¶] § 210.

[¶] § 205, R. 7, (2.)

[¶] § 205, N. 1.

[¶] § 238, 2.

[¶] § 223, R. 2.

[¶] § 278.

[¶] § 271.

[¶] § 224.

[¶] § 273, 2.

[¶] § 272.

Hæc fabūla scripta est in⁴ eos, qui sibi⁵ insignib⁶us flagi
tiorum suōrum placent.

26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginātum, *Quanta est*, inquit, *felicitas tua!* *Tu, ut vidētur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enēcor.* Tum canis, *Licet*, inquit, *mecum⁷ in urbem venias*,⁸ *et eādem felicitatē fruāris.* Lupus conditiōnem accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertisit lupus in collo canis attritos⁹ pilos. *Quid hoc est?** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines?* cervix enim tua tota est glabra. *Nihil est*, canis respondit. *Sed interdiu me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collāris, quod cervici¹⁰ circumdāri solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale*, inquit, *amīce!*¹¹ *nihil¹² moror felicitatē servitūte emptam!*

Hæc fabūla docet, libēris¹³ nullum commōdum tanti¹⁴ esse, quod servitūtis calamitātem compensāre possit.¹⁵

27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucib¹⁶us lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrahat.¹⁷ *Hoc*¹⁸ grus longitudine colli facilē effēcit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subrīdens lupus et dentib¹⁹us infrendens, *Num tibi*, inquit, *parva merces*²⁰ *vidētur?*‡ *quòd caput incolūme ex lupi faucib²¹us extraxisti?*

* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *vidētur*? § 202, III. R. 3.

§ 235, (2.)

§ 270, R. 3.

§ 214.

§ 223, R. 2.

§ 224, R. 1.

§ 264, 1.

§ 133, 4.

§ 240.

§ 264, 5.

§ 262, R. 4.

§ 214, R. 2, N. 2.

§ 206, (13.) (a.)

§ 245, I.

§ 211, R. 5.

§ 210.

28. AGRICOLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricola anguem repērit frigōre pāne extinctum. Misericordiā^a motus eum fovit sinu,^b et subter alas^c recondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires^d recēpit, et agricola^e pro beneficio letāle vulnus infixit.

Hæc fabūla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.^f

29. ASINUS ET EQUUS.

Asinus equum beatum^g prædicabat, qui tam copiōsè pascerētur,^h quum sibi post molestissimos labōres ne paleae quidem satis præberentur.ⁱ Fortè autem bello^k exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus^l ab hostiis, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asinus conspicātus, *O me stolidum, inquit, qui beatitudinem ex^m præsentis temporis fortunā aestimavérim!*ⁿ

30. AGRICOLA ET FILII.

Agricola senex, quum mortem sibi^o appropinquāre sentīret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,^p interdum discordāre^q novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferri^r jubet. Quibus^s allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangērent.^t Quod^u quum facēre non possent, distribuit singūlas virgas,

* What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

^a § 247, R. 2, (b.)	^b § 230	^m § 195, R. 2.
^b § 254, R. 2.	^h § 264, 8, (1.)	ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)
^c § 235, (4.)	ⁱ § 279, 3.	^o § 272.
^d § 85.	^j § 263, 5.	^p § 273, 2
^e § 224.	^k § 257.	^q § 206, (13.)
^f § 265.	^l §§ 248, 1., and 274, 1.	

īisque celeriter fractis, docuit * illos, quām firma res † esset concordia, quāmque imbecillis discordia.

31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asin is onustus sarcīnis equum rogāvit, ut aliquā parte[“] onēris se[“] levāret,[“] si se[“] vivum vidēre vellet.[“] Sed ille asini preces repudiāvit. Paulò pōst igitur asinus labōre consumptus in viā corruit, et efflāvit animam. Tum agitātor omnes sarcīnas, quas asinus portavērat, atque insūper etiam pellel asino[“] detractam in equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priōrem superbiam deplōrāns, *O me[“] misērum,* inquit, *qui parvūlum onus in me recipēre noluērim,[“] quum nunc cogar tantas sarcīnas ferre, unā cum pelle comītis mei, cuius preces tam superbē contempserām.*

32. MULIER ET ANCILLE.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo[“] vitam sustentābat, solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitāre ad opus, quum primū galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labōre fatigātæ statuērunt gallum interficere.[“] Quo[“] facto, deteriore conditiōne[“] quām priūs † esse cōpērunt. Nam dormīna, de horā noctis incerta,[“] nunc famūlas sēpe jam primā nocte excitābat.

* What is the accusative of the “thing” after *docuit* § 231, R. 3, (b.)

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuērant*

¤ § 251 / § 224, R. 2. / § 271, and R. 3.

♦ § 265. / § 238, 2. / § 206, (13.) (a.)

¤ § 208, (1.) / § 264, 8, (1.) / § 211, R. 6, (3.)

¤ § 273, 2. / § 275, III. R. 4. / § 213, R. 4, and (4.)

* § 263, 1.

33. TESTUDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut sese^a volare doceret.^b Aquila ei ostendebat quidem, eam^c rem^d petere naturae^e suae contrariam; sed illa nihilo^f minus instabat, et obsecrabat aquilam,^g ut se^h volucrem facere vellet.ⁱ Itaque ungulis arreptam* aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferretur. Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis^j occœcatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiam suâ.

34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPITER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniam. Quæ, quum intellegeret sibi^k mortem^l impendere, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,^m ne se perdat sine causâ. Se enimⁿ avidissimum ventrem illius non posse^o explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volucres venetur.^p Cui accipiter, lisanirem,^q inquit, si partam prædam amittere, et incerta^r pro certis^s sectari vellem.^t

35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat,^u iisque^v sublatis domum

* With what does *arreptam* agree?

* §§ 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.)	h § 208, (1.)	" § 270, R. 2, (b.)
♦ § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)	i § 273, 2.	♦ § 261, 1.
• § 239.	j § 208.	¶ § 205, R. 7, (2.)
‡ § 229.	k § 247.	¶ § 145, V.
• § 222, 3.	l § 224.	r § 257.
ƒ § 256, R. 16.	m § 198, 7.	• § 237, R. 4.
• § 231, R. 3, (b.)		

redire coepit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset, et^c onere et viâ defatigatus fascem depositus, et secum^d ætatis et inopiæ mala^e contemplatus Mortein clarâ voce invocâvit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis^f liberâret.^g Tum Mors senis precibus auditis^h subito adstitit,* et, quid vellet,ⁱ percunctatur.^j At Senex, quem^k jam votorum^l suorum pœnitèbat,^m *Nihil,*ⁿ inquit, *sed requiro,* *qui^o onus paululum allèvet,*^p *dum ego rursus subeo.*^q

36. INIMICI.

In eâdem navi vehebantur duo,^r qui inter se^s capitalia odia exercébant. Unus eorum^t in prorâ, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortâ tempestâte ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperârent, interrogat^u is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatorem, *Utram partem navis^v prius submersum iri existimaret.*^w Cui gubernâtor, *Proram,*^x respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei nortem adspecturus sim.*^y

37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogâsse^z dicitur: *Mi^{aa} pater, quum multo^{bb} sis major canibus^{cc}*

* Supply *seni.*

† Supply *volo.*

‡ Supply *id.*

|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrogat?* § 231, R. 3

¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.

* § 236.

* § 265.

* § 212.

† § 212, R. 3.

* § 229, R. 6.

* § 258, R. 1, (a.)

* § 278, R. 7.

* § 215, (1.)

* § 260, R. 7, (2.)

* § 133, R. 4

* § 209, R. 3, (4.)

* § 162, 7.

* § 274, 1.

* § 206, (4.)

* § 139.

* § 251, R. 1

* § 205, R. 7, (1.)

* § 256, R. 16.

* § 264, 5.

* § 235, R. 2.

* § 256.

* § 257.

et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim j ropulsare possis, qui fit, ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi^c tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,* ut auditâ canum^d voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ^e formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes^f reddi posse.

38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hædus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,^g Quid^h tu, stulte, inquit ille,ⁱ hic te salvum futurum^j speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas?^k Non curo, inquit hædus; nam si moriendum^l sit, quanto^m præclariusⁿ mihi^o erit, meo cruce aspergi aras^p deorum immortalium, quam irrigari siccas lupi fauces.

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ^q omnibus^r inominet, non timere,^s si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.^t

39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat.^u Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primum sonnam

* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

^a § 278.

^b § 231, R. 5, (a.)

^c § 239.

^d § 266, 1.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^f § 206.

^g § 223.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 83, II. 2, E.

^k § 225, III., R. 1.

^l § 272.

^l § 249, II.

^m § 256, R. 16.

ⁿ § 260.

ⁿ § 210, R. 1.

^o § 205, R. 8.

^p § 162, 7.

^o § 83, II. 2.

^q § 222, 3.

ejus^a pennarumque nitorem laudasset, *Poi*, inquit, *te avium^b regem esse dicarem*,^c *si cantus pulchritudini^d tuæ respondēret*.^e Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflatus etiam cantu se valere demonstrare voluit. Ita verò^f e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devoravit.

Hæc fabula docet, vitandas^g esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^h insidiantur.

40. LEO.

Societatem junxerant leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædāⁱ autem, quam cepérant, in quatuor partes æquales divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est*;^j *debētur** enim hæc præstantiae meæ. *Tollam et secundam*, quam meretur *robur meum*. *Tertiam vindicat sibi*^k *egregius labor meus*. *Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit*,^l *is^m sciāt*,ⁿ *se habitūrum*^o *me inimicum sibi*.^p Quid facerent^q imbecilles bestiæ, aut quæ^r sibi leōnem infestum habere vellet?^s

41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico^t in^u caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulneravit, ut^v ille eum dimittet, dicens: *Nihil, mehercule, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperare debeat*,^w *modò se defendere et vim depulsare velit*.

* What is the subject of this verb?

† Supply *bestia*.

^a § 208, (6.) (a.)

^b § 257.

^g 260.

^b § 83, II. 2.

ⁱ § 208.

^p § 248, I.

^c § 261, 1.

^j § 266, 1.

^q § 279, 10.

^d § 223.

^k § 206, (3.) (a.)

^r § 262, R. 1.

^e § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^l § 260, R. 6.

^s § 264, 1.

^f § 274, R. 8.

^m § 270, R. 3.

^t § 263, 2.

^g 224

ⁿ § 222, 3.

42. VULTUR ET AVICÜLE.

Vultur aliquando aviculas invitavit^a ad convivium, q. qd illis daturus esset^b die^c natali suo. Quae quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitatis instruere coepit.

43. RANE.

Ranæ latabantur, quum nuntiatum esset Solem uxorem duxisse.^d Sed una cetéris^e prudentior, *O vos' stolidos, inquit; nonne meministis,^f quantopere nos saepe unius Solis aestus exructiet?^g Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?^h*

44. RANE ET JUPITER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Joveⁱ petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exoratus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primùm refugere,^k deinde verò trabem in aquâ natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu^l in eâ consedérunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetivérunt. Tum Jupiter eârum stultitiam puniturus^m hydram illis misit, a quoⁿ quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pœnituit.

45. LUPI ET PASTORES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus initurus esset eâ conditiōne,^o ut oratores suos

^a § 145, IV.

^f § 238, 2.

^k § 209, R. 5.

^b § 266, 3.

^g § 183, 3, N. 3.

^l § 247, 2.

^c § 253.

^h § 265.

^m § 274, R. 6.

^d § 272.

ⁱ § 145, VI.

ⁿ § 248, I.

^e § 256.

^j § 85.

^o § 249 II.

ipso^o tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iūs^b callidū regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.^c Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastorib^d pactos esse,^e se nunquam in postērum^f greges esse impugnatūros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastorib^g conditiōnem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis^h nudātas vidissent, eosⁱ impētu facto^k omnem gregem dilaniāsse.

46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrō per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticōrum imploravērat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustrātus eos, qui auxiliū latūri^j advenērānt, tandem lupo revērā irruente, multis cum lacrȳmis^k vicinos orāre cœpit, *ut sibi^l et gregi^m subvenirent*. At illi eum pariter ut antea ludēreⁿ existimantes^o preces ejus et lacrȳmas neglexērunt, ita ut lupus libērē in oves grassarēt^p, plurimasque eārum^q dilaniāret.

47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortē^r reperērat, gaudium altā voce^s significāvit. Quo^t sono^u allecti plures corvi famelici advolavērunt,* impetūque in illum facto, opīmam ei^v dapem eripuērunt.

* Supply *ad eum*.

^a § 223.

^b § 257.

^c § 274, 2.

^b § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^b § 274, 1.

^b § 212.

^c § 264, 5.

^b § 274, 6.

^b § 192, I. 3.

^d § 272.

^b § 247, 2.

^b § 247.

^b § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 208, (1.)

^b § 206, (17.)

^b § 251.

^b § 224.

^b § 224, R. 2.

^b § 278.

^b § 268.

48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabatur^a fœcunditatem, quod is singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.^b At illa, *Nec mei*, inquit, *doloris causam commemores.*^c *Nam quos^d pullos educo, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comedit, aut aliis comedendos^e vendit.* *Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.*

49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venatum^f ivabant.^g Amplâ prædâ factâ, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.^h Qui quum singulis singulas partes poneret æquales, leo eum correptum dilaniavit, et vulpeculæ partiendiⁱ negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leoni^j partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudare, et unde hoc didicérat^k interrogare, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me, inquit, calamitas docuit,*^l *quid minores potentioribus debeant.*^m

50. MUSCÆ.

Effusa mellis copia est: Muscæ advolant: †
Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus
Revolareⁿ nequeunt.^m *Heu miséram, inquiunt, vicem!*^o

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*?

† Supply *ad mel.*

^a § 223, and (1.)

^f § 276, II.

^g § 265.

^b § 266, 3.

^h § 209, R. 12.

ⁱ § 271.

^c § 260, R. 6.

^j § 273, 2.

^l § 182, R. 3, N

^d § 206, (3.)

^k § 275, III., R. 1.

^m § 238, 2.

^e § 274, R. 7, (a.)

^l § 224.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quam crudeliter necat !*

Perfidia voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur.

51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi⁴ cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,* et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, jure plector, qui, salo^b
Quum fuērim natus, voluērim^c solo ingrēdi !

Suus unicuique^d præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periclo non licet.*

52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque^e dixit, mole si suâ
Eum^f gravaret, avolatūrum^g illico.
At ille:^h *Nec te considentem sensēram.*

53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas :
Propriis repletam† vitiis post tergum dedit,
Alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem.†
Hac re videre nostra mala non possūmus ;
Alii simul delinquunt, censores sumus.

* Supply *ad eum.*

- § 275, III., R. 1.
- § 254, R. 3.
- § 264 8, (1.)

† Supply *per eam.*

- ‡ § 279, 14.
- § 273, 4, (a.)
- ‡ § 272

MYTHOLOGY.

1. **CADMUS**, Agenoris filius,^a quod dracōnem, Martinum filium, fontis cuiusdam in Bœtiā custōdem,^a occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidiit, et ipse cum Harmoniā,^b uxore suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo^c in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. **Amȳcus**, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,^c cogēbat cæstib⁹ secum contendere, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certamen provocāset,^c Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfecit.

3. **Otos et Ephialtes**, Aloëi filii,^c mirâ magnitudine^d fuisse^e dictuntur. Nam singūlis mensib⁹ novem digitis^f crescēbant. Itāque quum essent^f annōrum novem,^f in cœlum ascendere sunt conāti. Huc sibi adītum sic faciebant,^f ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliasque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. **Dædālus**, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

^a § 204.

^a § 204, R. 5.

^b § 236.

^b § 249, III.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^c § 145, II.

^c § 264, 12.

^c § 211, R. 8, (2.)

^c § 205, R. 2, (1.)

^d § 263, 5, R. 2.

^d § 253.

cædem Athēnis^a commissam in Cretān^b abiit ad regem Minōēm. Ibi labyrinthum exstruxit. A Minōē^c aliquando in custodiām conjectus, sibi et Icāro filio alas cerā^d aptāvit, et cum eo^e avolāvit. Dum Icārus altiūs^f evolābat, cerā solis calōre calefactā, in mare decidit, quod ex eo Icarium pelāgus^g est appellātum. Dædālus autem in Siciliān pervenit.

5. Aesculapius, Apollinis filius, medīcus præstantissimus, Hippolýto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupīter eum fulmine percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non poterat, Cyclōpes, qui fulminā fecerant, interēmit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupīter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,^h Pelīæ filiam, quum multi in matrimonium peterent, Pelias promisit, seⁱ filiam ei esse datūrum, qui feras currui junxisset.^j Admētus, qui eam perditè amabat, Apollinem rogāvit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvaret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei^k serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractātus, aprum ei et leōnem currui junxit,^l quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicitus, inunus ab Apolline accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis sponte pro eo morerētur.^m Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent,ⁿ uxor se Alcestis inorti obtulit, quam Hercūles fortè adveniens Orci manibus^o eripuit et Admēto reddidit.

7. Cassiōpe filiæ suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereidum

^a § 254.

^f § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

^k § 223, R. 2.

^b § 237, R. 5.

^g § 210.

^l § 227.

^c § 248, I.

^h § 80, I., E. 2.

^m § 260, II.

^d § 247.

ⁱ § 256, 2.

ⁿ § 219, R. 12.

^e § 249, III.

^j § 266, 2, R. 4.

^o § 224, R. 2.

sonnæ anteposuit.^a Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno^b postulavérunt,* ut Andromëda ceto immāni, qui oras populabātur, objicerētur.^c Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyâ, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluâ^d devictâ et interemptâ, Andromëdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea despōsata fuérat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret, sponsamque eripēret. Ille, re^e cognitâ, caput Medūsæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,^f omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromëdâ^g in patriam redit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio perīsset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte auditâ, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiâ ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dīes^h mare tranquillum esse dicītur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellāre solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit dīis,ⁱ ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concredēret,^j eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ^k apud Jovem audivērat, cuni mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicītur^l apud infēros in aquâ collocātus esse, semperque sitūre. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus^m est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma eiⁿ super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpēre conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3, (b.)

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

^a § 224.	^f § 249, III.	^j § 206, (4.)
^b § 231, R. 2.	^g § 236, R. 5.	^k § 271, R. 2.
^c § 273, 2.	^h § 53.	^l § 274, R. 6.
^d § 257.	ⁱ § 145, I. 1.	^m § 211, R. 5, (1.)
^e § 257, R. 5.		

saxum ejus capiti^o inpendere dicunt, cuius ruinam timens perpetuo metu cruciatur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis oīnnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc ira commota malum misit in medium, cui^o inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habeto.* Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio^b imp̄erat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priāmi filium, duceret,^c qui in monte Idâ greges pascēbat; hunc eārum litem diremptūrum esse.^d Huic^e Juno, si se puicherrimam judicasset,^f omnium terrārum regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendidam inter homīnes famam promisit; Venus autem^g Helēnam,^h Ledæ et Jovis filiam, seⁱ ei in conjugium dare^j spopondit. Paris, hoc dono^k prioribus^l anteposito, Venērem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea Venēris hortātu Lacedæmōnem^m profectus, Helēnam conjugiⁿ suo^o Menelāo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojānum originem cepit, ad quod tota serē Græcia, duce^p Agamemnōne, Menelāi fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò peritūrum esse, si Græcōrum exercitū ad Trojam sequerētur,^q eum misit in insulam Scyron, regique Lycomēdi commendāvit. Ille eum muliēbri habitu^r inter alias suas servābat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultari,^s unus eōrum^t Ulysses, rex Ithācæ, in regio^u vestibulo munēra fēminea^v in calathiscis posuit, simulque

^o § 224.

^b § 229.

^c § 257, R. 7.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 239.

^f § 247.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272.

ⁱ § 268.

^j § 270, R. 2, (a.) & (b.)^k § 257.

^l § 212.

^l § 223.

^m § 237.

ⁿ § 211, R. 4, (a.)

^l § 266, 2, R. 4.

^m § 224, R. 2.

^o § 260, II.

^o § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)ⁿ § 208, (7.)

slypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocari jussit.[•] Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subito tubicen cecinīt; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum[†] virum[‡] esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus[•] Græcorum exercitus Aulide[•] convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diānæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim,[†] dux illius expeditionis, cervam deæ[‡] sacram[•] vulneravērat, superbiusque[•] in Diānam locūtus erat. Is quum haruspices convocāsset, respondērunt,[•] iram[†] deæ expiāri[‡] non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolāsset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentītur Agamemnōnem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promisisse. Sic eam Aulidem[†] abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diāna virginem miserata cervam ei[•] supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdōtem[•] fecit.

14. Trojā versā, quum Græci domum[•] redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audīta, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent.[•] Quare Græci Polyxēnam, Priāmi filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolavērunt.

15. Promētheus, Iapēti filius, primus[†] homines ex luto finxit, iisque[•] ignem e cœlo in serulā attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinere obrūtum servāreant.[•] Ob hanc rem Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

[•] § 273, 2.

[•] § 222, 3.

[•] § 224.

[•] § 269.

[•] § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

[•] § 230.

[•] § 210.

[•] § 209, R. 2, (1), (b.).

[•] § 237, R. 4.

[•] § 279, 7, (a.)

[•] § 266, 2.

[•] § 262.

[•] § 254.

[•] § 271.

[•] § 205, R. 15.

[•] § 279, 3 (a.) & (c.)[†] § 237.

[•] § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei^o ap̄sūsūt, quæ cor exedēret.^b Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercūles transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,^c ut sibi Proserpīnam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupīter negāvit quidem Cerērem^d passūram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartāri morarētur;^e sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, rupēret.^f Quare Proserpīnam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliā flores legentem, Pluto quadrigis ex terræ biātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nescīret ubi filia esset,^g eam per totum orbem terrārum quæsīvit. In quo itinēre ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cuius uxor Metanīra puērum Triptolēmum peperērat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutrīcem in domum recipērent.^h Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortālem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puērum in ignem mittēre,ⁱ pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconībus^j junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrārum vectus dissemināret.^k

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Œneo pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes^l Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum,^m quām diu is titio foretⁿ incolūmis

^a § 224.

^b § 264, 5.

^c § 145, II, 1.

^d § 239.

^e § 273, 4.

^f § 265.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272, R. 5.

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 274, 2.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 206, 2.

Hunc* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servâvit. Int̄erim Diāna Cēneō^a irāta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirâ magnitudine^b misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastaret.^c Quem Meleāger cum juvenib⁹ ex omni Græciâ delectis interfecit, pelle⁹que ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui^d quum Althæa fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā^e in filium commota, titiōnem illum^f fatālem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorores ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agenōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupiter in taurum mutat⁹ Sidōne^g Cretam transvexit, et ex eā procreavit Minōēm, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditiōne additā, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sorōrem invenissent.^h Horum unus, Cadmus nomine,ⁱ quum erraret, Delphos^k venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequerētur;^l ubi ille decubuisse^m t, ibi urbem condēret.‡ Quod quum faceret,ⁿ in Boeotiam venit. Ibi aquam^o quærens ad fontem Castalium dracōnem invēnit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiēbat.^p Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et arāvit. Unde Sparti enāti sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxerunt.

* Supply *titiōnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1.

‡ Connected to *sequerētur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

^a § 222, 3.

^f § 247, R. 2.

^k § 237.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^g § 207, R. 24.

^l § 262, R. 4.

^c § 264, 5.

^h § 255.

^m § 145, II.

^d § 249, III.

ⁱ § 266, 1.

ⁿ § 274, 1.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^j § 250.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semèle filius, exercitum in Indiam duceret, Silenus ab agminę aberravit. Quem Mīdas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit, eīque ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optionem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^c a se petēret.* Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset^c aurum fieret.^c Quod quum impetrāsset,* quidquid tetigērat aurum fierbat. Primò gavisus est hāc virtute^c suā; mox intellexit nihil^d ipsi hoc munere^c perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.^a Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.^c Quem^d Bacchus jussit in flumine Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta^c est colore^c aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicitur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superābat.^a Hæc quum a pluribus^b in conjugium peterētur, pater ejus conditiōnem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet,^c priùs cursu cum eā contendēret;^d si victus esset,^c occiderētur.^d Multos quum superāsset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venere tria mala aurea accepērat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post alterum projēcit, iisque^b Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervenit. Huic itaque Schœneus filiam uxorem dedit. Quam quum in patriam duceret, oblitus Venēris beneficio se vicesse,^c grates ei non egit. Hanc

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

* § 206, (17.)	/ § 272.	* § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)
* § 247.	* § 256, 2.	* § 211, R. 6.
* § 266, 1.	* § 209, R. 12, (2.)	* § 145, II. 1.
* § 262.	* § 258, I. 2, R. 1.	* § 248, I.
* § 247, 1, (2.)	/ § 273, 2.	* § 268, 2.

ob^o causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensiuin, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eiōque prædictum^b fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^c quām diu eum crinem custodisset.^d Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^e aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megāram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amōre ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^f patri^g dormienti fatālem crinem præcedit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occīsus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,^h Scylla eum rogāvit, ut eam secum avehēret.ⁱ Sed ille negāvit Cretam tantum scelus^j esse receptūram. Tum illa se in mare præcipitat, navemque persequitūr. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in pisces, quem Cirim vocant.^k Hodiēque, siquando illa avis hunc pisces conspexērit,^l mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreāvit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiūsque^m locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.ⁿ Niōbe libēris^o orbāta in saxum mutāta esse dicitur, ejusque lacrȳmæ hodiēque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnāre vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

* The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

• § 279, 10, (a.)	✓ § 258, 2.	✓ § 260.
• § 205, R. 8, (a.)	✓ § 224.	✓ § 256, R. 9, & (a.)
• § 270, R. 3.	✓ § 145, II. 4.	✓ § 229, R. 3, 1.
• § 266, 1.	✓ § 230.	✓ § 251.
• § 247.		

24. Phineus,^a Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum^b rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominīlus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,^c Jupīter eum excæcāvit, et immisit ei^d Harpyias,^e quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei^f auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venis-
sent, ut eum iter^g rogārent,^h dixit seⁱ illis iter demonstra-
tūrum esse,^j si eum pœnā^k liberārent. Tum Zetes et
Calaïs, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capīte et in pedībus
habuisse^l dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insulas Stroph-
ēdas, et Phineum pœnā^m liberārunt.

* What does this imperfect tense denote?

^a § 293, N.

^a § 224, R. 2.

^a § 266, 2.

^b § 168, 19.

^f § 231.

ⁱ § 268, 2.

^c § 294.

^e § 258, 2, and (3.)

^j § 251.

^d § 9, 1.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS

1. THALES interrogātus* an facta hominum deos* latē rent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitāta † quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat nemīnem,^d dum vivēret,^e beātum habēri posse, quōd omnes ad ultīmū usque diem ancipiōti fortūnæ obnoxii essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosōphi tanta fuit apud discipūlos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^g ea in dubitatiōnem adducēre non audērent. Rogāti autem ut causam redderent^h eōrum, quæ dixissent,ⁱ respondēbant, *Ipsum dixisse.*^k *Ipse* autem erat *Pythagoras.*

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientib⁹, quum patriam Priēnen ab hostib⁹ expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis^j suis secum ferret,^k *Ego verò,*^l respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes dīvitias reliquerat, omne ferē patrimonium^m suum cīvībus donāvit, neⁿ

* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, 1.

† Supply *latent.*

* § 232, (2.)

* § 266, 2.

* § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

* § 265.

* § 266, 1.

* § 100, 6.

* § 279, 3, & (d.)

* § 273, 2.

* § 262.

* § 239.

* § 268, 2.

* § 266, 3.

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebânius bona sua inter Thebânos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo^a fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quâm ab omnibus curis^b vacuum^{*} uni philosophiæ oporam dare.^{*}

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatiōne scientiæ^a augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos vidêret, *Non essem,* inquit, *salvus, nisi ista^c periissent.*^{*}

8. Carneades usque ad extrēmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,† ut, quum cibi^d capiendi causâ accubuisset, cogitationibus^e inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.^{*}

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebōro purgabat,^f ne corrupti humores sollertia et acumen mentis impedirent.^{*}

10. Anaxagoras philosōphus, morte^g filii audita, vultu nihil^h immutato dixit: *Sciēbam me mortalem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos vidêret, *Graviter te castigarem,*ⁱ inquit, *nisi iratus essem.*^{*}

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementius‡ exar-

* Supply *hominem* or *se.* § 269, R. 1.

† What is the subject of *accidit?*

‡ What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9, (a.)

^a § 257.

^b § 261, 1.

^c § 145, II. 1.

^d § 213, R. 4, (4)

^e § 207, R. 25.

^f § 262.

^g § 278.

^h § 224.

ⁱ § 234, II.

^a § 275, III., R. I.

^b § 262, R. 3.

sisset, veritus ne vindictæ modum excederet, Speus ppo⁴ adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poenâ statueret.⁵

13. Idem discendi⁶ cupiditatē ductus Aegyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque⁷ philosophum, qui ausus⁸ fueraſ scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,⁹ Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admordum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,¹⁰ quod mulierem tam acerbam et juriōsam non exigere¹¹ domo.¹² Tum ille, *Quoniam*, inquit, *dum illam domi¹³ perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicorum quorundam sermoni¹⁴ interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,¹⁵ interrogatus, cur solus tacet,¹⁶ respondit: *Quia dixisse¹⁷ me aliquando paenituit, tacuisse¹⁸ nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus repræsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,¹⁹ sponte se occidèrent. Quare a Ptolemæo²⁰ rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

⁴ § 262, R. 7.

⁵ § 223, R. 2.

⁶ § 273, 2.

⁷ § 275, III., R. 1.

⁸ § 247, R. 2, (b.)

⁹ § 279, 3, & (d.)

¹⁰ § 142, 2.

¹¹ § 265.

¹² § 264, 7, N. 3.

¹³ § 255, R. 1.

¹⁴ § 221, R. 3.

¹⁵ § 224.

¹⁶ § 278.

¹⁷ § 215, and R

¹⁸ § 229, R. 6.

¹⁹ § 145, V.

²⁰ § 248, I.

18. Gorgiæ Leontino,⁹ qui eloquentiā⁹ et erudituīne omnes⁹ suæ ætatis homines superare existimabātur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocāvit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septūm ageret, interrogatus, quapropter tam diu vellet⁹ in vitâ remanere, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectūtem meam accūsem.*⁹

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco⁹ nati fuērunt. Socrates, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum⁹ judicavit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olēra venditābat; et Demosthēnis, oratōris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse⁹ narrant.

21. Homērus, princeps poëtarum Græcorum, dolore absumptus esse creditur, quod quæstiōnem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvēre non posset.⁹

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriatur in quodam poëmāte, se⁹ octoginta annos⁹ natum in certāmen musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrati filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracūsas se contulit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus⁹ carmina statuto pretio⁹ scripsit; quare eum Musam venālem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parens⁹ tragœdiæ dicitur, in Siciliâ versarētur, ibique in loco aprico

⁹ § 223.

⁹ § 246.

⁹ § 236.

⁹ § 250.

⁹ § 212.

⁹ § 205, R. 15.

⁹ § 279, 7, (a.)

⁹ § 279, 11.

⁹ § 252.

⁹ § 265

⁹ § 266, 3.

⁹ § 210.

⁹ § 264 7, N. 3.

⁹ § 272.

sedēret, aquila testudinem glabro ejus capiti⁴ immisit quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille extinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poetas tragicos nomen habet, a coenâ domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25 Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragediâ sententiam quandam⁵ tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comediarum scriptor, quum in poetarum certamine præter spem vicisset,⁶ et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repente extinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poëta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare saepe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad coenam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum,⁷ quæ sacrificantes⁸ deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana⁹ Pindari hymnis¹⁰ tantopere fuisse laetatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniae, Thebas diriparet, unius Pindari domo¹¹ et familiæ pepercit.

28. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum prosector, quum videtur magnificas portas et urbem exiguum, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,¹² ne urbs egredieretur.

29. Demosthenes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervenit, ut, quum¹³ multi eum ingenio¹⁴ parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiâ. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volebat assurgere, nisi rem, de quâ ageretur,¹⁵

⁴ § 224.

⁵ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

⁶ § 218, R. 2.

⁷ § 207, R. 33, (a.)

⁸ § 80, I.

⁹ § 263, 5, R. 1.

¹⁰ § 263, 5.

¹¹ § 247, 1, (2.)

¹² § 250.

¹³ § 212.

¹⁴ § 223, R. 2

¹⁵ § 261, 1.

accuratè antea meditatus esset.^a Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facilè de quâque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solébat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpenderebat, quantum periculi^b inconsideratè dicta^c hominibus afferrent, solebat precari a diis,^d ne quod ipsi^e verbum imprudenti exciderebat, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^f

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, saepe se in speluncam quandam conferebat, ibique se cum Jove collöqui legesque ab eo accipere dicebat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmoniis^g persuasit, se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniorum legislator, Delphis^h in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deoⁱ oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocuta est: *Nescio utrum^j deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus^k potius vidēris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniorum, quum Persæ dicentur sagittarum multitudine solem obscuratūri, respondisse fertur: *Meliùs itaque in umbrâ pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suorum milittum nomina memoriam tenebat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperat, sine interprete loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,^l utrum^m Achilles esse mallet, an Homerus,ⁿ respondit: *Tu verò mallesne te in Olympico certamine victorem renuntiari,^o an præco esse, qui victorum nomina proclamat?*

^a § 260, II.

^b § 224, R. 1.

^c § 265, R. 2.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^f § 266, 1.

^f § 210.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^f § 223, R. 2.

^f § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^d § 231, R. 2, & 3, (b.)

^h § 254.

ⁱ § 271.

36. Epaminondas, Thebanōrum imperātor, in bello adversū Lacedæmonios, animos suōrum religiōne excitandos⁶ ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militib⁹, quum illa abesse⁷ vidērent, deos iter suum sequi,⁸ ut ipsiſis proeliantib⁹ adessent.

37. Idem in pugnā ad Mantinēam graviter vulnerātus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogāvit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;⁹ deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmavērunt. Tum demum bastam e corpore educi jussit. Quo facto¹⁰ statim exspiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantā fuit abstinentiā¹¹ et integritātē, ut post plurīma bella, quibus Thebanōrum potentiam incredibiliter¹² auxerat, nihil in supellectili habēret præter ahēnum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniōrum, militem quendam viā¹³ egressum castigābat. Cui dicenti, ad nullus rei rapi-
nam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Ne¹⁴ speciem quidem raptūri¹⁵ præbeas¹⁶ volo.*

40. Iphicrātes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio tenēret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumiret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenērat, hastā transfixit. Quod factum¹⁷ quibusdam¹⁸ ei¹⁹ ut sævum exprobrantib⁹,
Qualem²⁰ invēni, inquit, talem reliqui.

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannōrum dominatiōne liberāvit, dixisset.
Quantas tibi gratias Athēnæ debent! ille respondit: *Dū*

⁶ § 270, R. 3.

⁷ § 211, R. 6.

⁸ § 273, 4, (a.).

⁹ § 272.

¹⁰ § 192, II. 2.

¹¹ § 274, 1.

¹² § 224.

¹³ § 242.

¹⁴ §§ 223 and 274.

¹⁴ § 265.

¹⁵ § 279, 3.

¹⁶ § 206, (16.)

¹⁵ § 257.

¹⁷ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

faciant, ut quantas^b ipse patriæ debo gratias, tantas ei ridear^c retulisse.

42. Philippus, rex Macedōnum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,^d fortem militein, sed ipsi^e alienātum, quod tres filias ægrè alēret,^f nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?^g si partem corporis habērem^h ægram, abscindērem potius, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocātum, acceptā difficultātē rei domesticā, pecuniāⁱ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiā^j fideliōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eōdem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus^k recedēret, damnāta, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philippum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniae, prædicāre^l solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habēre.^m *Nam conviciis suis, inquit, efficiunt, ut quotidie melior evādam, dum eos dictisⁿ factisque mendacii^o arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistōla fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosōphum, quā filium sibi^p natum esse nuntiāvit. Erat illa epistōla verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi^q genitum esse scito.* *Quod^r equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quod natus est, quam quod ei contigit nasci temporibus vite tuæ.* *Spero enim fore, ut a te educatus et eruditus dignus evādat et nobis^s et rebus, quas ipsi relictū sumus.*

^a § 260, II. R. 6.

^b § 206, (16.)

^c § 273, 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 266, 3.

^g § 229, R. 3, 2.

^h § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 249.

^j § 256, 2.

^k § 128, 4.

^l § 271.

^m § 272.

ⁿ § 210, R. 1.

^o § 247.

^p § 217.

^q § 223.

^r § 162, 4.

^s § 206, (14.)

^t § 268, R. 4, (b.)

^u § 244.

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a praeceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me⁹ mis̄erum*, inquit, *qui ne uno⁹ quidem adhuc positus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionib⁹ sibi conciliāre conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi⁹ fidēles esse futūros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliavēris? Scito amōrem non auro emi sed virtutib⁹.*

48. Alexandro⁹ Macedōni, Asiā⁹ debellātā, Corinthi⁹ per legātos⁹ gratulāti sunt, regemque civitātē⁹ suā donāvērunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legātis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitātem dedīmus alii quām tibi⁹ et Hercūli.* Quo audīto, Alexander honōrem sibi delātum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Graciæ popūlis⁹ imperāsse, ut divīnos ipsi honōres decernērent, Lacedēmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto⁹ deus;* Laconicā brevitāte regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimāchus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertatis⁹ amantissimum et regiæ dominationi⁹ infestum, cruci affīgi jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpurātos tuos terreas.*^m *Meā⁹ quidem nihil⁹ interest, humīne⁹ an sublimē⁹ putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjūgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cineremque marīti

^a § 238, 2.

^b § 247, R. 4.

^c § 213.

^b § 245, 1.

^a § 249, 1.

^m § 260, R. 6.

^c § 222, 3.

^b § 278.

ⁿ § 219, R. 1.

^d § 266, 2.

^f § 273, 2.

^o § 219, R. 5.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^g § 267.

^p § 221, 1., R. 3

^f § 257.

contusa et odoribus^a mixta cum aqua potabat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomine appellatum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula numeratur. Quod quum Mausoli manibus dicaret, certamen instituit, premis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optimè laudasset.^b

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pene totius Siciliæ tyrannidem accepérat, senex patriæ pulsus Corinthi^c pueros litteras docuit.^d

53. Mithridates, rex Ponti, saepe venenum hausérat, ut sibi a clandestinis cavéret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut quum a Pompeio superatus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissima quidem venena ei nocerent.^e

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oraculum Apollinis interrogaret, an quisquam mortalium^f se esset* felicior, deus, Aglaum quendam Psophidium feliciorēm, prædicavit. Is autem erat Arcadum pauperissimus, parvuli agelli possessor, cuius terminos quāvis senex nunquam excesserat, fructibus^g et voluntatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epiri, quum in Italiam esset, audivit, Tarentinos quosdam juvēnes in convivio parum honorifice de se locutos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctatus est, an dixissent* ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.^h Tum unus ex his,ⁱ *Nisi, inquit, vinum nobis defecisset, multo etiam plura et graviora in te locuturi eramus.*^j Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

^a § 245, II. 2.

^b § 231.

^c § 266, 1

^d § 266, 3.

^e § 262, R. 3.

^f § 212, N. 4.

^g § 251.

^h § 212.

ⁱ § 256, R. 16.

ⁱ § 221, I

^j § 244.

^j § 274, R. 6.

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privāto quodam, fratrem rogāit, ut de eâ domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potius,* inquit. Nam si culpā vacas, innocentia tua ibi melius apparebit; si in damnandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomina fratrum Anāpi¹ et Aimp̄linōmi² qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios ignes Etnæ portārunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ pericūlo e flaminis eripuerunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum riderētur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret,³ *At mihi,* inquit, pugnare, non fugere est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistratūs petitōne ab aemul- lis victus, maximæ sibi latitiæ esse,⁴ dixit, quòd patria sua⁵ se meliōres cives habēret.⁶

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrari Lacedæmoniōrum⁷ quenquam tamdiu idem facere posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te* dīutiūs.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympīcīs victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,⁸ ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo, in filiōrum manib⁹ animam reddēret.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publica acce- dēbat, antequām in templo Jovis precātus esset.⁹

63. Scipio dicēre solēbat, hosti non solūm dandam¹⁰

* What is to be supplied?

¹ § 250.

² § 269.

³ § 212.

⁴ § 204, R. 10.

⁵ § 227.

⁶ § 249, I.

⁷ § 205, R. 17.

⁸ § 208, (1.)

⁹ § 263, 3.

¹⁰ § 266, 3.

¹¹ § 256, 2.

¹² § 274, R. 8.

¹³ § 224.

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti⁴ pertinaciter instandum esse⁵ negābat; non solum, ne fortius ex necessitate resistēret,* sed ut postea quoque facilius acie⁶ cedēret, ratus victores fugientibus non usque a⁷ perniciem instatūros esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogatus, quid postero die factūrus esset?* *Tunicam meam, inquit, si id elōqui posset,⁸ comburērem.⁹*

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabūlis¹⁰ statuisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis¹¹ nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset* unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.¹² Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decretū.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii poētae imaginēn in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocāri jussit, quòd † Scipiōnum res gestas carminib⁹ suis illustravērat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,* animadvertissetque gladium excidisse¹³ vaginā,¹⁴ rediit¹⁵ in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulnerib⁹, recuperāto demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostib⁹ cessérant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum¹⁶ recuperandum misit; minātus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason? § 266, 3

* § 224.

* § 249, I.

* § 242.

* § 239, R. 3.

* § 212, N. 4.

* § 182, R. 3.

* § 255, R. 3, (a.) & (b.)

* § 264, 6, & R. 3.

* § 223

* § 261, 1.

* § 268, 2.

* § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,^a quum in bello contra Latīnos Romanōrum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salūte devōto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrūtus cecidit. Hac ejus mors Romanōrum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam parāvit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberāvit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsum restituēre conāti erant, ipse capītis^b damnāvit, eosque virginis cæsos secūri^c percūti jussit.^d

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unīcuin, juvēnem summæ pietatis^e et magnæ spei, morte amississet, dolōrem suum ita coērcuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protēnus curiam petēret, ibique munēris sui negotia strenuē obiret.

72. In bello Romanōrum cum Perseo, ultīmo Mace-doniæ rege, accidit,^f ut serēnā nocte subītō luna deficēret. Hac res ingentem apud milites terrōrem excitāvit, qui existimābant hoc omīne futūram cladem portendi.* Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in conciōne militum causam hujus rei tam disertē exposuit, ut postero die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committērent.

73. L. Siccius Dentātus ob insignem fortitudinem appellātus est Achilles Romānus. Pugnāsse is dicitur centum et viginti prōliis;^g cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; corōnis^h esse donātus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionāli unā, muralib⁹ tribus, civīcis quatuordēcim, torquib⁹ tribus et octoginta, armillis plūs centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

• § 279, 9, (a.)	• § 273, 2.	• § 254, R. 3.
• § 217, R. 3, (a.)	• § 211, R. 6.	• § 249, I.
• § 79, 2, and 82, E. 2.	/ § 262, R. 3.	

ĕris idem donātus est quinquies viciesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatorib⁹ suis triumphos^a novem.

74. Hannibalem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetéri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi^c suspecta erat, domum remīsit.

75. Hannibal quum élphantos compellere non posset, ut præaltum flumen transīrent, neque rates habēret, quibus eos trajicēret,^d jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerāri, et eum, qui vulnerāsset,^e se in flumen conjicere illudque tranāre. Tum elephantus exasperātus ad persequendum dolōris sui auctōrem tranāvit amnem,^f et reliqui quoque eum secūti sunt.

^a § 232, (1.)

^c § 222, 3.

^g § 266, 2.

^b § 118, 6, & (a.)

^d § 264, 5.

^f § 233.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiā venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janicūlo aīcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellāvit. Hic Itālos primus agricultūram docuit.^b

2. Postea Latīnus in illis regionib⁹ imperāvit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiā eversa est. Hinc Aēnās, Anchīsæ filius, cum multis Trojānis, quibus^c ferrum Græcōrum pepercērat, aufūgit, et in Italiā pervēnit. Ibi Latīnus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Aēnās urbem condidit, quam in honōrem conjūgis Lavinium^d appellāvit.

3. Post Aēnēæ mortem Ascanius, Aēnēæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in aliū locum transtūlit, urbemque condidit in monte Albāno, eamque Albam^e Longam nuncupāvit. Eum secūtus est Silvius, qui post Aēnēæ mortem a Lavinīā genitus erat. Ejus

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 231.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 223, R. 2.

§ 230.

postéri omnes usque ad Rōnam conditam^a Albæ^b regnāvērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove^c majōrem esse dicēbat,^d et, quum tonāret, militib^ebus imp̄ravīt, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc tonum multō clariōrem esse quām tonītrū. Fulmine cōctus,^f et in Albānum lacum præcipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios relīquit Numitōrem^g et Amulium.^h Horum minorⁱ natu^j Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrū regnum habēre vellet,^k an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.^l Numitor paterna bona prætūlit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virginem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotib^m non licet viroⁿ nub̄re. Sed hæc a Marte geminos filios Romūlum et Remum pep̄erit. Hoc^o quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincūla conjēcit, pueros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puéri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in sicco^p relīquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberi- bus suis aluit. Quod^q videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, pueros sustulit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos^r dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

* Supply *locō*.

^a § 274, R. 5.

^f § 204, R. 10.

^j § 266, 1.

^b § 221.

^g § 212.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^c § 256, 2.

^h § 250, 1.

^l § 206, (13.)

^d § 145, II. 1.

ⁱ § 265.

^m § 274, 2, 3 7.

^e § 209, R. 4.

transegérunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsōrum avus, quæ mater fuisset,^a Amulium inter *Ante* fecérunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt. *Christum* Tum urbem condidérunt in monte Aventīno, 754. quam Romūlus a suo nomine Romam vocāvit. Hæc quum mœnībus circumdārēt, Remus occīsus est, dum fratrem irridens mœnia^b transiliēbat.

9. Romūlus, ut civium numērum augēret, asylum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatībus suis pulsi accurrērunt. Sed novæ urbis civībus^c conjūges deērant. Festum itāque Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finiūmis popūlis cun mulierībus et libēris venissent,^d Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgīnes rapuērunt.

10. Popūli illi, quorum virgīnes raptæ erant, bellum adversū raptōres suscepérunt. Quum Romæ appropinquarent, fortè in Tarpēiam virginem incidérunt, quæ in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,^e eīque permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.^f Illa petūit, ut sibi^g darent,^h quod in sinistris manībus gerērent,ⁱ annūlos aureos et armillas signifīcans. At hostes in arcem^j ab eā perducti scutis Tarpēiam obrue-
runt; nam et ea in sinistris manībus gerēbant.

11. Tum Romūlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Rōmānum est. In mediā^k cāde raptæ* processērunt, et hinc patres hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut cādis finem facerent. Utrīque his precībus

* Supply *muliēres*.

^a § 265.

^e § 273, 2.

^h § 266, 1.

^b § 233.

^f § 273, 4.

ⁱ § 225, IV.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^g § 208, (1.)

^j § 205, R. 17.

^d § 258, 2, (2.)

commōti sunt. Romūlus fœdus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitātem descriptsit. Centum senatōres legit, eosque cūm^a ob ætātem tum ob reverentiam iis^b debītam patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārum nominib⁹ nuncupāvit. An-
A. U. C.
trāret, inter tempestātem ortam^c repente oculis^d 37.
hominū subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatorib⁹
interfectum, alii ad deōs sublātum esse existimavērunt.

13. Post Romūli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curib⁹, urbe in agro Sabīnōrum, natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem^e nullum gessit; nec minūs tamen civitati profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurima instituit, ut popūli barbāri et bellicōsi mores mollīret. Omnia autem, quae faciēbat,^f se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere dicēbat.^g Morbo decessit, quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæ^h successit Tullus Hostilius, cuius avus se in bello adversus Sabīnos fortem et strenuum virumⁱ præstiterat. Rex creātus bellum Al-
bānis indixit, idque trigeminōrum Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Meti Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duōbus annis regnāisset, fulmine ictus cum domo^j suā arsit.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiâ nepos, suscēpit imperium. Hic vir æquitāte^k et religiōne avo^l similis, Latīnos bello domuit, urbem

^a § 278, R. 7.

^e § 254.

ⁱ § 249, III.

^b § 274, 1.

^f § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

^j § 250.

^c § 274, 3, (a.)

^g § 145, II. 1.

^k § 222, 3.

^d § 224.

^h § 230, R. 2.

ampliavit, et nova ei moenia circumdedit. Carcerem ^{primum} ~~primum~~ adiuvit. Ad Tibenis ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocavit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

A. U. 16. Deinde regnum ^{137.} Lucius Tarquinius Priscus accēpit, Demarati filius, qui tyrannos patris Corinthis fugiens in Etruriam venerat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquinii accēpit, aliquando Romanus proiectus erat. Advenienti ^{*} aquila pileum abstulit, [†] et, postquam altè evolaverat, reposuit. Hinc Tanquil conjux, mulier auguriorum [‡] perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quuin Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiorum suorum tutorem reliquit. Sed is pupillis [§] regnum intercepit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creaverat, centum alios addidit, qui minorum gentium [¶] sunt appellati. [†] Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus [§] ademptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intravit. Cloacas fecit; Capitolium inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios, [¶] quibus [§] regnum eripuerat, occisus est.

A. U. 176. 18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili seminâ, [¶] captivâ tamen et famulâ. Quum in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjugi [¶] persuasit, ut eum sicuti liberos suos educaret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

^{*} Supply et.

[†] Supply Senatorios.

[¶] § 224, R. 2.

[¶] § 211, R. 6.

[¶] § 246, R. 2.

[§] 213.

[§] 247, R. 4.

[§] 223, R. 2.

[¶] § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset; Tana filii de superiore parte domus populum^a allocuta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem sed non letale vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convalescet;*^b Servio Tullio obediet. Sic Servius regnare coepit, sed bene imperium administravit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primum omnium censum ordinavit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanorum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfactus est scelere filiae Tulliae et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui^c Servius A. U. successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiae dejectus, quum domum^d fugeret, interfactus est. Tullia in forum properavit, et prima conjugem regem^e salutavit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viâ jacens carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognomen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimos populorum^f vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio aedificavit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnabat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiae, nobilissimae seminæ, conjugi Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, haec se ipsam occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicorum, postquam eos obtestata fuera, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitium^g regis conjurarunt, populoque^h persuaserunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnabat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et liberis

^a § 233.

^a § 237, R. 4.

^a § 135, R. 1.

^b § 263, 4. (1.)

^a § 230, R. 2.

^a § 235, (2.)

^c § 224.

^f § 212.

^a § 223, R. 2.

suis. Ita 'Romæ' regnatum^b est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpere pro uno rege duo creari, ut, si unus malus esset,^c alter eum coerceret. Annuum iis imperium tributum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur. Fuérunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus,^d consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertatis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino^e paulò post dignitas sublata est. Placuerat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniorum familiâ Romæ maneret.^f Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicola consul factus est.

24. Commovit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primâ pugnâ Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquinii filius, sese invicem occidérunt. Români tamen ex eâ pugnâ victores recesserunt. Brutum Românae matrônæ quasi communem patrem per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Sp Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collégam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo extinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collégam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius A. U. bellum Românis intulit, Porsenâ,^g rege Etruscorum, auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.^h Tum se cum armis in Tibérim conjecit, et ad suos transnâvit.

26. Dum Porsena urbem obsidébat, Qu. Mucius Scævola, juvénis fortis animi,ⁱ in castra^j hostis se contulit eo

^a § 221, I.

^d § 257.

^e § 263, 4.

^b § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^f § 224, R. 2.

^g § 211, R. 6.

^c § 260.

^h § 262.

ⁱ § 225, IV.

consilio,^a ut regem occidēret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfécit. Tum a regiis^b satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allatis terrēret, dextram^c aræ^d accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.^e Hoc facinuſ rex miratus juvēnem dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi beneficium reférens ait, trecentos alios juvēnes in eum conjurāsse.^f Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contulit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consenuit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,^g popūlus Romæ^h seditiōnem fecit, questus quòd A. U. 259. tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaurirētur.ⁱ Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrip-pam misérunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.^j Hic iis inter alia fabūlam narrāvit de ventre et membris humāni corpōris; quā popūlus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primū tribūni plebis creāti sunt, qui plebem adversū nobilitatis superbiam defendērent.^k

28. Octāvo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus^l dictus ab urbe Volscō- A. U. 261. rum Coriōlis,^m quamⁿ bello cepērat, plebi invīsus fieri cœpit. Quare urbe^o expulsus ad Volscos, acerrīmos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux^p exercitūs factus Romānos sēpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accessērat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

^a § 249, II.

^f § 162, 7.

^k § 274, 1, and 210.

^b § 211, R. 4.

^g § 274, R. 5.

^l § 204.

^c § 207, R. 36, (a.) & (c.)

^h § 221, 1.

^m § 206, (9.)

^d § 224.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

ⁿ § 242.

^e § 263, 4.

^j § 264, 5.

onibus flecti poterat, ut patriæ parcere. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venerunt; quantum fletu et precibus commotus est, ut exercitum removere. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor^a occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romani quum adversum Veientes bellum gererent, familia Fabiorum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^b Fabio con-
A. U. 274. sule. Quum saepe hostes vicissent, apud Cremē-
ram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo-
usi eos in insidias pellegerunt. In proelio ibi exorto^c om-
nes periérunt. Unus superfluit ex tantâ familiâ, qui propter etatēm puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,^d qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatiōne debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero^e ab urbe con-
A. U. 302. dītā decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scri-
berent.^f Hi primo anno benè egérunt; secundo autem dominatiōnem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centuriōnis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profūgit, eosque ad seditionem commovit. Sublata est decemviris^g potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31 In bello contra Veientanos Furius Camillus
A. U. 358. urbem Falerios obsidēbat. In quā obsidiōne quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accēpit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

^a § 278, R. 1.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 264, 5.

^b § 257, R. 7.

^f § 207, R. 24.

^g § 224, R. 2.

^c § 245.

^h § 120, 1.

puēris Falerios^a reducendum^b tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.^c

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Românis tradidérunt. Camillo autem apud Românos crimini datum^d est, quod albis equis triumphasset,^e et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò pòst Galli A. U. 364. Senônes ad urbem venérunt, Românos apud flumen Alliam vicérunt, et urbem etiam occupârunt.^g Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo^h erant, ut pacem a Gallis auro emerent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno prælio superaret.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. ANNO trecentesimoⁱ nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quarto milliario^k trans Aniènem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quintius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corporis magnitudine^l fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvénis, provocatiōnem accēpit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque^m aureo spoliavit, quoⁿ ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessivérunt.

^a § 237.^f § 209, R. 4.^z § 254, R. 3.^b § 274, R. 7.^g § 162, 7.ⁱ § 211, R. 6.^c § 264, 5^h § 207, R. 22.^m § 251.^d § 227.ⁱ § 209, R. 11, (1.)ⁿ § 249, I.^{§ 266, 3}^j § 120, 2.

A. U. 2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis 406. quadringentesimo sexto, itērum Gallus processit robore^a atque armis insignis, et provocāvit unum ex Romānis, ut secum armis decernēret. Tum se M. Valerius, tribūnus militū, obtulit; et, quum processisset armatus, corvus ei^b supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox, commissā pugnā, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos verberāvit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio^c a Valerio interficerētur,^d qui hinc Corvīni nomen accēpit.

A. U. 3. Postea Romāni bellum gessērunt cum Samnitibus, ad quod^e L. Papirius Cursor cum honore 430. dictatōris prosectorus est. Qui quum negotii cujusdam causā Romāni ivisset, præcēpit Q. Fabio^f Rulliāno, magistro equitū, quem apud exercitū reliquit, ne pugnam cum hoste committēret. Sed ille occasiōnem nactus felicissimē dimicāvit, et Samnites delēvit. Ob hanc rem a dictatōre^g capitis^h damnatus est. At ille in urbem confūgit, et ingenti favōre militū et populi liberatus est; in Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pāne ipse interficerētur.

4. Duōbus annis pōstⁱ T. Veturius et Spurius Postumius consūles bellum adversū Samnites gerēbant. Hi a Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.

A. U. Nam ad Furcūlas Caudinas Romānos pellexit in 433. angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogāvit, quid^j faciendum^k putaret.^l Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos

^a § 250.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^j § 272.

^b § 211, R. 5, 1.

^g § 248, I.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^c § 247.

^h § 217, R. 3.

^l § 265.

^d § 262, R. 3.

ⁱ § 235, R. 10.

^m § 274, R. 8.

^e § 225, IV.

esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit-
tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con-
silium improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnites
denique post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superāti
sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis^a bellum in-
dictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriā fecis-
sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos
auxilium^b poposcérunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque
primūm Romāni cum transmarīno hoste pugnāvērunt.
Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævīnus. Hic,
quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra
duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent Pyrrho, quācunque
a Romānis agerentur.^c

A. U
472.

6. Pugnā commissā, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vi-
cit. Nox praelio finem dedit. Lævīnus tamen per noctem
fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille^d octingentos cepit, eosque
summo honōre tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in praelio inter-
fecti fuērant, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam
mortuos jacēre vidēret, tulisse ad cōlum manus dicitur
cum hac voce: *Ego cum talib⁹ viris brevi orbem terrā-
rum subigērem.*^e

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignē-
que vastāvit; Campaniā depopulātus est, atque ad Præ-
nestē venit milliario ab urbe octāvo decimo. Mox terrōre
exercitūs, qui cum consūle sequebātur, in Campaniam se
recēpit. Legāti ad Pyrrhum de captīvis redimēdīs,
missi honorisfīcē ab eo suscepti sunt; captīvos sine pretio
reddidit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic admirātus est,

^a § 224.

^c § 266, 1.

^e § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4.

^b § 231.

^d § 120, 2.

^f § 275, III., R. 4.

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;^a sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiracione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, praestantissimum virum, qui pacem petere* eam condicione,^b ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiam, quam armis occupaverat, obtinere. Romani responderunt, eum^c cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiam recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset;* respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altero^d proelio cum rege Epiri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephanti interficti, viginti millia hostium cæsa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisum,^e si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille† est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post Pyrrhus tertio etiam proelio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Graeciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnesi urbem, interfictus est.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primum in Siciliam^f trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eam insulam occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primum Ro-

* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

^a § 266, 1.

^c § 266, 2.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^b § 249, II.

^d § 120, 1.

^f § 225, IV.

māni, C. Duillio^a et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari^b dimicavērunt. Duillius Carthaginenses vicit, triginta naves occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septen millia hostium^c cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gratiōr fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a cōnā rediret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginensium dux, pugnā navāli superātur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navībus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amiserunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Poenos in plurībus prōliis vicērunt, magnam vim homīnum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitātes in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginenses pacem a Romānis^d petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionib⁹, Carthaginenses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno prōlio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla conjectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginēsibus favit. Quum aliquot prōliis victi essent, Regūlum rogarērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtinēret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā^e in potestātem Poenōrum venisset.^f Tum Romānis^g suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginēsibus facērent:^h illosⁱ enim tot casib⁹ fractos r̄pem nullam nisi in pace habēre: tanti^j non esse, ut

^a § 257, R. 7.

^b § 82, E. 1.

^c § 212.

^d § 231, R. 4.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 253.

^g § 266, 2.

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 270, R. 2

^j § 214.

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, quā ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis extinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio A. U. 513. consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio magnum prælium navāle commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prælio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredēcim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tribūta est. Captivi Romanōrum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliā, Sardiñiā, et cetēris insūlis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibērum est, Romānis permisérunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. ANNO quingentesimo undetreesimo ingentes A. U. 229. Gallōrum copiæ Alpes transiērunt. Sed pro Rōmānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominum^o ad id bellum parāta fuisse.^o Res prospērè gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominum imperfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^o pōst pugnātum est^o contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipiōne consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

^o § 212.

^o § 242.

^o § 269.

^o § 236.

^o § 209, R. 3, (2.)

ārum, manu suā occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humēris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pōst Punicum bellum renovātum est per Hannibalem.^a Carthaginiensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos^b natum aris admovērat, ut odium perenne in Romānos jurāret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romānis amicam, oppugnāre^c aggressus est. Huic Romāni per A. U. 536. legātos denuntiavērunt, ut bello abstinēret.^d Qui quum legātos admittere nollet, Romāni Carthaginem misērunt, ut mandarētur Hannibāli,^e ne bellum contra socios populi Romāni gerēret. Dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddīta. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romāni Carthaginensibus bellum inīdixērunt.

3. Hannibāl, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum^f et Alpes transiit. Tradītur* in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantes abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibāli^g se conjunxērunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso, superātus est, et, vulnēre accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincit. Multi populi se Hannibāli dedidērunt. Inde in Tusciā progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimēnum lacum supērat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus. Romanōrum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Qui^hgentesimo et quadragesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

* Is *tradītur* used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

^a § 247, R. 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^f § 233, (3.)

^b § 236.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^c § 271.

intellectum erat, Hannibalem non aliter vinci posse^a quam morā, Varro tamen moræ^b impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannæ^c appellatur, in Apuliâ pugnāvit; ambo consules vici, Paullus interemptus est. In eâ pugnā consulāres aut prætorii viginti, senatōres triginta capti aut occisi; milītum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingentū periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentiōnem facere dignātus est. Servi, quod^d nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiae civitātes, quæ Romānis^e paruērunt, se ad Hannibalem transtulērunt. Hannibal Romānis obtulit,^f ut captīvos redimērent; responsumque est a senātu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armāti capi potuissent. Hōs omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfēcit, et tres modios aureōrum annulōrum Carthaginem misit, quos manībus^g equitum Romanōrum, senatōrum, et milītum detraxērat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibalis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitu, a duōbus Scipionībus vincitur, perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquam Hannibal in Italiam venērat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Hannibalem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibalem legātos mittit, eīque auxilia contra Romānos pollicētur. Qui legāti quum a Romānis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævīnus cum navībus missus est, qui regem impediret,^h quō minūs copias in Italiam trajicēret.ⁱ Idem in Mace-
doniam penētrans regem Philippum vicit.

^a § 272.

^d § 206, (13.)

^e § 224, R. 2.

^b § 213.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^h § 264, 5.

^c § 210, R. 2.

^f § 229, R. 5.

ⁱ § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospèrè gesta est. Marcellus magniam hujus insulæ^a partem cepit, quam Pœni occupavérant; Syracusas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnávit, et ingentem inde prædami Romam misit. Lævînus in Mace-doniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populi amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannônem, Pœnorū ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitâtes in deditiō-nem accépit, viginti sex expugnávit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea^b in Hispaniam,^c ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Has-drubale interficti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanorū omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer^d duodevigi-ti annorū, in pugnâ ad Ticinum, patrem singulâri vir-tute^e servâvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem^f multos^g nobilissimorū juvēnum Italiam deserere^h cupientium, auctoritâte suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annorū juvēnis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthaginem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argen-tum et belli apparâtum Pœni habébant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispānis accepérant. Hos obsi-des parentibus suisⁱ reddidit. Quare omnes ferè His-paniæ civitâtes ad eum uno anîmo transiérunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanorū in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrubal a fratre ex^j Hispaniâ in Italiam evocâtus, apud Senam, Piceni civitatem, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitâtes, quæ in Bruttii ab Hannibale tenebantur, Românis se tradidérunt.

^a § 212.

^b § 23.

^c § 20.

^d § 204.

^e § 279, 10.

^f § 128, 6, (a.) & (b.)

^g § 205, R. 12.

^h § 271.

ⁱ § 208, (7.)

^j § 242, R. 1.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam
 A. U. 550. Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Africam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem Carthaginiensium, prospērē pugnat, totumque ejus exercītum delet. Secundo praelio undēcim millia hominum occidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millib⁹ et quingentis militib⁹. Syphācem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnīs conjunxērat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numīdis et infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quā re audītā, onnis ferē A. U. 553. Italia Hannibālem desērit. Ipse a Carthaginien-sibus in Africam redire jubētur. Ita anno decimo septimo Italia ab Hannibāle liberāta est.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plūs^a semel frustrā tentātam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quā peritissimi duces copias suas ad belum educēbant. Scipio victor recēdit; Hannibal cum paucis equitib⁹ evādit. Post hoc praelium pax cum Carthaginensibus facta est. Scipio, quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriā triumphāvit, atque Africānus appellātus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum Pūnicum bellum pōst^b annum undevicesimum quām cœpērat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Pūnico bello, secūtum est Mace-donīcum^c contra Philippum regem. Superātus est A. U. 556. rex a T. Quinctio Flaminio apud Cynoscephalas, paxque ei data est his legib⁹: ^d ne Græciae civitatib⁹, quas Romāni contra eum defendērant, bellum inferret; ^e

^a § 256, R. 6.

^b § 253, R. 1.

^c § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

^d § 249, II.

^e § 262.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solum naves haberet; reliquas Romani daret; mille talenta præstaret, et obsidem^a daret filium Demetrium. T Quintius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem^b vicit.

2. Finito bello Macedonico, secutum est bel- A. U. 563.
lum Syriacum contra Antióchum regem, cum quo Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio^c consul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africanus legatus est additus. Hannibal navali prælio victus,^d Antióchus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione consule ingenti prælio fusus est. Tum rex Antióchus pacem petit. Data est ei hâc lege, *ut ex Európâ et Asiâ recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides præberet, Hannibalem, concitorem belli, dederet.* Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti gloriâ triumphavit. Nomen et ipse, ad imitatiōnem fratris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanorum, P. Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi prælio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petebat. Cui Romani eam præstare noluérunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romani dederet. Mox Æmilius Paullus consul regem ad Pydnam superavit, et viginti millia pedestrum^e ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit. A. U. 586. Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romanis se dedidérunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompa^f Romam rediit in nave Persei,

^a § 230, R. 2.

^b § 204.

^c § 279, 9.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 212.

^f § 247 2.

in usitatē magnitudinis;^a nam sedēcim remōrvm ordīnes habuisse dicītur. Triumphāvit magnificētissimē in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latēre^b adstantib⁹. Ante currum inter captīvos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem
 A. U. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altero^c anno ab
 602. urbe conditā,^d anno quinquagesimo primo post-
 quām secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L.
 Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius consules in Africam
 trajecērunt,^e et oppugnavērunt Carthaginem. Multa ibi
 praeclārē gesta sunt per Scipiōnem, Scipiōnis Africāni
 nepōtem, qui tribūnus in Africā militābat. Hujus apud
 omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam
 magis Carthaginiensium duces vitābant, quām contra eum
 prōelium committēre.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipiōnis nomen, tertio
 anno postquām Romāni in Africam trajecērāt, consul est
 A. U. creātus, et contra Carthaginem missus. Is hanc
 608. urbem a civībus acerrimē defensam^f cepit ac
 diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta, plurimāque inventa
 sunt, quæ multārum civitātum excidiis Carthāgo collegē-
 rat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ
 reddidit, quæ sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthāgo septin-
 gentesimo anno, postquam condīta erat, delēta est. Scipio
 nōmen Africāni juniōris accēpit.

6. Intērim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma
 movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad interne-
 ciōnem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a
 Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

^a § 211, R. 6.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 120, 1.

^d § 274, R. 5, (a.)

^e § 229, R. 4, 1.

^f § 274. 3.

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoi iam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestātem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimae Græciæ civitati,^{*} propter injuriam Romānis legatis illātam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit.

Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuē-
runt; Scipiōnis* ex Africā, ante cujus currum
ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli* ex Macedoniā, cujus cur-
rum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur,
Mummii* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ
tabūlæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem con-
ditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romā-
nos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latrōnum
dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut
vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a
suis[†] imperfectus est. Quum intersectores ejus præmium a
Cæpiōne consule peterent, responsum est, nunquam Ro-
mānis placuisse,† imperatōrem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantīnis, civi-
tate Hispaniæ. Victor ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum
C. Hostilius Mancīnus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infā-
mem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi, atque ip-
sum Mancīnum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus
in Hispaniam missus est. Is primum militem ignāvum
et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitātes
partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit.
Postrēmò ipsam Numantium fame ad deditiōnem
coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in
fidem accēpit.

A. U.
621.

* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

a § 204, R. 3.

b § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

9. P. Scipiōne Nasicā et L. Calpurnio Bestiā con sulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidārum regi, bellum illātum est, quod Adherbālem et Hiempsālem, Mīcipsæ filios, patruēles suos, interemisset.^a Missus adversū eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniā pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senātu improbāta est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitātes ipsius in deditiōnem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello A. U. 648. terminū posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duōbus filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consūlis in carcere strangulātus.

LIBER QUINTUS.

1. DUM bellum in Numidiā contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutōnes aliæque Germanōrum et Gallōrum gentes Italīæ^b minabantur, aliæque Romanōrum exercitūs fudērunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^c timor, ne^d itērum Galli urbem occupārent. Ergo Marius consul^e creātus, eiique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutōnes decretum est; bellōque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulātus delātus est. In duōbus præliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobōchum; propter quod meritum absens quintō Consul creatus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutōnes, quorum A. U. 653. copia adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam transiērunt. Itērum a C. Mario et Qu. Catūlo contra eos

^a § 266, 3.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 221, I.

^d § 262, R. 7.

^e § 210.

dūnicātum est^a ad Verōnam. Centum et quādraginta millia aut in pugnā aut in fugā cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublāta sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditā in Italiā gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U. 659. Nam Picentes, Marsi, Peligni, qui multos annos popūlo Romāno obediérant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulabant. Perniciōsum admōdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cùm^c alia egregiè gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,^d fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitātē hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romāni tamen, id^e quod priūs negavérant, jus civitatis, bello finito, sociūs tribuērunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U. 666. est; eodem anno etiam Mithridatīcum. Causa in bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatē regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei^f hunc honōrem eripere conātus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionib⁹ suis in Italiā morabātur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cùm interfecit, tum fugāvit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque prœliis Mithridatē cœgit, ut pacem a Romānis peteret,^g et Asiā, quam invasērat, relictā, regni sui finib⁹ contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Graciā et Asiā Mithridatē vincit, Marius, qui fugātus fuērat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

^a § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 224, R. 2.

^d § 249, III.

^g § 273, 2.

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiam repararunt, et ingressi Romanum nobilissimos ex senatu^a et consulares viros interfecerunt; multos proscriptos erunt; ipsius Sulla domo eversam, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulerunt. Universus reliquus senatus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Graeciam venit, orans ut patriae subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cede^b et sanguine civium replavit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dedidérant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatōrum proscriptis. Tum de Mithridate triumphavit. Duo haec bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociale dictum est, et civile, consumpsérunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulares viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, aedilios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

A. U. 1. ANNO urbis conditæ^c sexcentesimo^d septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^e et M. Aurelio Cottam consulibus, mortuus est Nicomedes, rex Bithyniae, et testamento populum Romanum fecit heredem.^f Mithridates, pace rupta,^g Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obscessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum^h transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captam,

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.^d § 120, 2.^e § 257, R. 5.^b § 249, I.^f § 279, 9.^g § 237.^c § 274, R. 5, (a.)^h § 230.

totam Asiam invadēret, Lucullus ei,^a alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzici commorātur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis praeliis vicit. Postrēmō Byzantium^b fugāvit; navāli quoque praelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēme^c et æstāte a Lucullo centum ferē millia militum regis exstincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est. Sep-
tuaginta enim quatuor gladiatōres, ducib⁹ Spar-
taco, Crixo, et Cenomao, e ludo gladiatoriō, qui Capuæ^d
erat, effugērunt, et per Italiām vagantes pæne non levius
bellum, quām Hannibal,^e movērunt. Nam contraxērunt
exercitūm ferē sexaginta millium armatōrum, multosque
duces et duos Romānos consūles vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt
in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsūle, et, post multas
calamitātes Italiæ,* tertio anno huic bello finis est im-
positus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum perse-
cūtus regnum Mithridātis invāsit, ipsumque regem apud
Cabīra civitātem, quō ingentes copias ex omni regno ad-
duxērat Mithridātes, ingenti praelio superātum fugāvit, et
castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenē-
bat, eidem† erepta est. Suscep̄tus est Mithridātes a Ti-
grāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed
hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigrano-
certa, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitātem, cepit; ipsum re-
gem, cum magno exercitū venientem, ita vicit, ut in bur-

A. U.
678.

* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridāti*.

^a § 224.

^c § 253.

^e § 221, 1.

^b § 237.

^d § 257, R. 7.

^f § 278.

militum Armeniorum deleret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponeare pararet, successor eius missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratae omnia maria infestabant ita, ut¹ Romani, toto orbe² terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompeio decreatum est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate

A. U. et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum

687. contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepito, Mithridatem in Armeniâ Minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta milibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriões. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque multò post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitae finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriae³ atque consilii. Regnavit annis⁴ sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit. Ille⁵ se ei⁶ deridit, et in castra Pompeii venit, ac diadema suum⁷ in ejus⁸ manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompeius⁹ reposuit. Parte¹⁰ regni eum multavit et grandi pecuniâ. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro, Galatiae regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerauit. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiae civitatem, libertate¹¹ donavit, quod regem Tigranem non receperisset.¹² Inde in Iudeam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim milibus Iudeorum occisis, cetereis in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

¹ § 211, R. 5.

² § 262, R. 1.

³ § 254, R. 3.

⁴ § 211, R. 6.

⁵ § 236.

⁶ § 207, R. 23.

⁷ § 208.

⁸ § 208, (6.)

⁹ § 9, 1.

¹⁰ § 251.

¹¹ § 249, 1.

¹² § 266, 3.

antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis* currum ducti sunt filii Mithridatis, filius Tigranis, et Aristobulus, rex Judaeorum. Prælata ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerone oratore et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditâ sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi genere vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem* sed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe^b expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse prælio victus est et interfectus.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo^c usque ad Oceânus Britanicum processit. Dominuit autem annis^d novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodanum, Rhenum et Oceânus est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germânos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus præliis vicit.

8. Circa eadem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omina et auspicia prælium commisisset, a Surenâ, Orôdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvene. Reliquæ exercitûs per C. Cassium quæstorem servatæ sunt.

* Supply Pompæii.

† Supply pondus.

^a § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.) ^b § 242. ^c § 275, R. 4. ^d § 253.

A. U. 705. 9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romani nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim victor e Gallia rediens, absens coepit poscere altorum consulatum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitacione deferrent,^a contradicunt est^b a Pompœo et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompœo, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et in Graeciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæsarem parabat, hic vacuam urbem ingressus dictatorem se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompœii legiones superavit; tum in Graeciâ adversum Pompœium ipsum dimicavit. Primo proelio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompœius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec^c Pompœium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsalum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romanae copiae majores neque melioribus ducibus^d convenierant. Pugnatum est^e ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompœius, et castra ejus dirupta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petuit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuera, acciparet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis quam amicitiam secutus, occidit Pompœium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et generi^f quondam sui.

* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

^a § 145, II. 4.

^b § 184, 2.

^c § 278, R. 7.

^d § 249, III., & R.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemaeus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum loricâ aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopâtræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe coenamis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentiùs agere cœpisset, conjuratum^c est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Românis. Præcipui fuérunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuérat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus A. U. 709. vulneribus confossus est.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favebat Cæsaris percussoribus,^b Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbatâ republicâ, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amissso exercitu, consūgit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari magister equitum fuérat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicatûrus^d patris* sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuérat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juvēni viginti annorum^e consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscriptis. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

* i. e. *Julii Cæsaris.*

^b § 184, 2.

^c § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 223 R. 2.

^f § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris ingens bellum movérunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellatus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnāvīt. A. U. 712. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepérat, victam^o intersecérunt. Tum victores rempublicam ita inter se divisérunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò pòst Antonius, repudiātā sorore Cæsaris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxorem duxit. Ab hâc incitatus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditatem mulierib[us] optat Romæ regnare. Victus est ab Augusto navali pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, A. U. 723. qui locus in Epiro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperatis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse^b interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspiderem sibi admisit, et veneno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confessis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo* quām consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Ante enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepido tenuerat.† Ita ab initio principatūs ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

* Supply post. § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

• § 205, R. 2, E.

• § 207, R. 28.

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY. .

1. **UNIVERSUS** terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,^a Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejun-
gītur freto Gadiāno, in cuius utrāque parte montes sunt
altissimi, Abyla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes
Hercūlis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare
internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ inclu-
ditur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos^b habet ab oriente Tanaīm fluvium,
pontum Euxinum, et palūdem Mæotida; a meridie, mare
internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum;
a septentriōne, mare Britanicum Mare internum tres
maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā
sejungit, Ægæum mare vocātur; secundus, qui est inter
Græciam et Italiā, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occiden-
tāles Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyr-
rhēnum mare appellātur.

3. In eâ Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima
terrārum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circum-
dāta per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

^a § 204, R. 10.

^b § 230, R. 2.

^c § 80, I.

universa Hispania dives sit^a et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti^b Bætica vocatur, ceteras fertilitatem antecellit. Ibi Gades sitæ, insula cum urbe a Tyriis conditâ, quæ freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regic viris,^c equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurōque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minùs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmoris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Bæticâ minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italæ^d est opposita, et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium^e est lætissima. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitûtem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Eurôpâ sedes quæsivérant. Ibidem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercules dicitur contra Neptuni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjūvit. Credas^f pluisse; † adeò multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodanus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemâno excipitur, servatque impétum, ita ut per medium lacum intèger fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occâsum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliòrum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Gallæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti^g pabulique feracissima est, cœlum salubre; noxia animalium genera pauca alit. Incolæ superbi et superstitionis, ita ut deos humânis victimis^h gaudere existimant.

^a Supply partium.

^f Supply illos, i. e. lapides.

^b § 263, 5, R. 1.

^d § 250, 2, (2.)

^g § 213.

^b § 82, E. 2, (b.)

^e § 224.

^h § 247, 1, (2.)

^c § 250.

^f § 261, R. 4.

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druidæ, qui, quæ^a se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Animas æternas esse credunt, vitamque alteram post mortem incipere. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homines ad bellum^b alacriores facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluvii terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitani habitant; inde ad Sequānam Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinēt.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto^c magis procēdit, tanto sit latior; ad postrēnum magni freti^d similis, non solūm majōra navigia tolērat, verūm etiam more maris ex-surgit, navigantesque atrociter jactat.

9. Sequāna ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquam se haud procul Lutetiā^e cum Matronā conjunxit, Oceāno^f infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus^g perm̄utandis et ex mari^h interno in Oceānum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venētum, qui etiam Brigantinus appellatur. Deinde longo spatioⁱ per fines Helvetiōrum, Mediomaticōrum, et Trevirōrum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas^k circumfluens; in agro Batāvo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquāvit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longe recedentibus, ingens lacus,

^a § 206, (4.)

^e § 205, R. 7, (1,) N. 1.

ⁱ § 82, E. 1.

^b § 213, R. 4, (2.)

^f § 241, R. 2.

^j § 236.

^c § 256, R. 16, & (2.)

^g § 224.

^k § 233.

^d § 222, R. 2.

^h § 275, R. 2.

Flevo appellātur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amp exus. fit itērum arctior et fluvius itērum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germāni habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminātur Alpibus, ad septentriōnem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corpōrum proceritāte excellunt. Animos bellando^c corpōra laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebrò bella gerunt cum finitīmis, non tam finium prolatādōrum^b causā, aut imperii cupiditāte, sed ob belli amōrem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplīces^c et boni hospitibus. Urbes mōenibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eōdem in loco morāri^d periculōsum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ^e Germāni non admōdūm student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis placuērit, ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transitūri cum conjugībus et libēris. Interdum etiam hiēmen in subterraneis specūbus dicuntur transigēte.

13. Germania altis montībus, silvis, paludibusquè invia redditur. Inter silvas^f maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudo dīnem Cæsar novem diērum iter^g patēre narrat. Insequentī tempore magna pars ejus excīsa est. Flumīna sunt in Germaniā multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clarissimū quoque amnes, Mōenus, Visurgis, Alh^h, Danubius, o-

^a § 275, III., R. 4.

^d § 269, R. 1.

^e § 272, R. 4.

^b § 275, III., R. 1.

^f § 223.

^g 223.

^c § 222, R. 4, (3.)

^h § 223, R. 2.

nium Eurōpae fluminūm maximus, apud Rhētos oritur, .
flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amni-
bus, in Pontum Euxīnum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insūlam Phēnicībus innotuisse, eosque
stannum inde et plumbum pelleſque petivisse, probabile
est. Romānis eam Julius Cēsar primus aperuit; neque
tamen priūs cognīta esse cōcepit quām Claudio[¶] imperante.
Hadriānus eam, muro at oceāno Germanīco ad Hibernī-
cum mare ducto, in duas partes divīdit, ut inferiōrem in-
sūlē partem, quae Romānis parēbat, a barbarōrum populō-
rum, qui in Scotiā habitābant, incursionib⁹ tuerētur.

15. Maxīma insūlē pars campeſtris, collībus passim
ſilvisque distincta. Incōlē Gallos proceritātē[¶] corpōrum
vincunt, cetērūm ingenio[¶] Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen
illis[¶] magisque barbāri. Nemōra habitant pro urbībus.
Ibi tuguria exſtruunt et stabūla pecōri, sed plerūmque ad
breve tempus. Humanitātē cetēris præstant ii, qui Can-
tium incōlunt. Tota hēc regio est marītima. Qui in
teriōrem insūlē partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lac-
te[¶] et carne vivunt. Pro vestībus indūti sunt pellībus.[¶]

16. Italia ab Alpībus usque ad fretum Sicūlum porrīgi-
tur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo[¶] longior
est quām latior.[¶] In medio se attollit Apennīnus mons,
qui, postquām continentī jugo progressus est usque ad
Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio
ob fertilitātē soli cōlīque salubritātē. Quin longē
in mare procurrat, plurīmos habet portus populōrum inter
se[¶] patentes commercio.[¶] Neque ulla facile[¶] est regio.

[¶] § 257.

[¶] § 249.

[¶] § 208, (5.)

[¶] § 250.

[¶] § 256, R. 16, & (2.)

[¶] § 223.

[¶] § 256, 2.

[¶] § 256, R. 12.

[¶] § 277, R. 7.

[¶] § 245, 1. 4.

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,^{*} inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrârum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augebant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theâtra, arcus triumphâles, horti denique, et id genus[†] alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de eâ prædicâre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrârum magnificentiam ei[‡] comparâri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissima in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitiséri colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcubum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes[§] saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio[¶] quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissimi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibëris. Et Padus quidem in superiore parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab imis radicibus Vesuli montis[•] exoritur; primùm exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibëris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albûlæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrâque ripâ villas adspicit, præcipue autem urbis Românæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiore parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incolæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque[◦]

^{*} § 264, 7.

[†] 231, R. 5, & 6.

[‡] § 224.

[¶] § 209, R. 4.

[•] § 250, 2, (2.)

[§] 263, 5, R. 1.

aliquandu potentiâ* florērent, copiasque haud contemnen-das alerent, peregrinis tamen plerūmque duciſus in bellis utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proxima Italiae est Sicilia, insula omnium* maris interni maxima. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiam cohæsisse, marisque impetu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam esse, verisimile est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littoræ, quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus promontoriis vocatur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons Aetnæ, qui urbi Catanae imminet, tum ob altitudinem, tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo monte officinam esse poëtæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus egesti agrum circumiacentem fœcundum et feracem red-dere existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen habent a duōbus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis quondam repente ingruntibus, parentes senectūte consec-tos, humeris sublātos, flammæ^b eripuisse feruntur. Nomina fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsis, Corinthiorum coloniâ, ex quinque urbibus conflatâ. Ab Atheniensibus bello petita, maximas hostium copias delēvit: Carthaginenses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit. Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnata, Archimē-dis potissimum ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello capta est. Vicinus huic urbi sons Arethūsæ Nymphæ^c sacer, ad quam Alphēus^d amnis ex Peloponnēso per mare Ionium lapsus[†] comissari[‡] dicitur. Nam si quid ad Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērit, id in Arethūsæ

* Supply *insulærum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, N. 3.

^a § 250

^b § 224, R. 2.

^c § 222, 3.

^d § 293, N.

sonte reddi.* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,* sponte apparet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cymum vocant. Terra aspæra multisque locis^b invia, cœlam grave, mare circâ^c importûnum. Incolæ latrociniis dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mellæ quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque^d nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichmusa vocatur, quia formam humâni vestigii habet. Solam^e quâm cœlum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxiu. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde sumenti^f Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutritrices urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate^g omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiōnes superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniōrum^h sicut feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionum et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiōnes divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epirus — quamquam hæ a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum illeⁱ Græciam subegit, hic^j Asiam latissimè domuit, eruptumque Persis^k imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regiōnis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

* Supply *dicitur*.

* § 265.

* § 209, R. 4.

* § 213.

^b § 254, R. 3.

/ § 212, R. 3.

* § 207, R. 23.

* § 235, R. 10.

* § 250.

/ § 224, R. 2.

* § 223 R. 2.

quas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, superato, Paullus Aemilius diripuit.

26. Epirus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Acheloo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodona in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimum Jovis oraculo inclyta. Columbae ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsa et lebetes æneos unde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse fama est.

27. Acheloi fluvii ostium insulae aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulae littori Epiri adjacent, interque eas Corcyra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hâc Phœnacis posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo^b tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ^c regnavit. Vicina ei Ithaca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut^d ne fertilissimis quidem regionalibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedonia et Epirum, fœcunda regio, generosis præcipue equis excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos^e gigantes cœlum petivisse dicuntur; Æta denique, in cuius vertice Hercules, rogo consenso, se ipsum^f cremavit. Inter Ossam^g et Olympum Penæus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amoenissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athenæ,

^a § 272.

^a § 262, R. 1.

^f § 207, R. 28.

^b § 206, (3.)

^e § 250.

^g § 235, R. 2.

^c § 221, 1

^f § 247, R. 4.

de quā urbe deos inter se certāsse fama est. Certius ^{st;} nullam unquam urbem tot poētas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosōphos, totque in omni virtūtis genēre claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli^b gloriæ^c studēre viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quām belli gloriā splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropōlis^d urbi immīnens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscendit^e splendidum Perīclis opus. Cum ipsā urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus, post bellum Persicum secundum a The mistōcle munitus. Tutissima ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissima regio. Incōla magis corporib^f valent quām ingeniis. Urbs celeberrima Thebæ,^g quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustravit eam Pindāri poētæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons^h ibi Helicon,* Musarum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtārum fabūlis celebratus.

31. Bœotia* Phocis finitima, ubi Delphi urbs clarissima. In quā urbe oraculum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuerit,ⁱ quot quāmque præclara munēra ex omni ferè terrarum orbe Delphos^k missa fuērint, nemo ignōrat. Immānet urbi Parnassus mons, in cuius verticibus Musæ habitare dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtārum ingenia inflammāre existimātur.

32. Cum eā parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsula, quæ Peloponnēsus vocatur, platāni folio simillima. Angustus ille trames intē:

* What is the predicate of this proposition?

^a § 260.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^g § 265.

^b § 107.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^h § 237.

^c § 223.

^f § 250.

Ægæum mare et Ionum, per quem cum Megar de iohæret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptuni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmici. Ibidem in ipso Peloponnesi aditu, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cuius summâ⁴ arce, (Acrocorinthon⁵ appellant,*) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus florēret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod Romani cum Græcis gessērunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam Cicero Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummo expugnata funditusque delēta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque⁶ eò milites veteranos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponneso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statuâ illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiæ summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alphēi fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos⁷ ex totâ Græciâ concurritur.⁸ Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numérat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam Lycurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit.⁹ Nulla ferè gens bellicâ laude¹⁰ magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi imminet mons Taÿgētus, qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proximè urbem¹¹ Eurōtas fluvius delabitur, ad cuius ripas Spartani se exercere solēbant. In Sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tænārum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad inferos descendisse narrant.¹²

35. Mare Ægæum, inter Græciam Asiamque patens,

* Supply *quam.* § 230.

* § 205, R. 17.

* § 275, III., R. 3.

* § 250.

* § 54.

* § 184, 2.

* § 235, (5,) R. 11.

* § 230, R. 2.

* § 209, R. 12, (3.)

* § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguitur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media eorum^a est Delos, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In eâ insula Latona Apollinem et Diânam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summâ religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopus amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eò confluabant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferabant; quam pecuniam in sequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Eubœa insula littori^b Boeotiae et Atticae pretenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terræ motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse^c constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia sejungitur, vocatur Eripus, sœvum et aestuōsum mare, quod continuo motu agitatur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrant,^d Aristotalem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^e ægritudine consecutum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^f Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus fœcundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Ponitæ arbores rare; frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 212.

^c § 269.

^e § 266, 2.

^b § 224.

^d § 264, 6.

^f § 260, R. 6.

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insula littori Thraciae adjacent, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrimi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus disceptus esse dicitur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissimi, Hæmus, ex cuius vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodope et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incolunt nominibus diversis et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissimi et ad mortem paratissimi.^a Animas enim post mortem reddituras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funera autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singuli uxores habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactari simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnōque id certamine a judicibus contendunt. Virgines non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; cetere maritos mercède datâ inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciae memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bosporum Thracium, urbs naturâ munita et arte, quæ cùm ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiâ^b abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herûs et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynossema, tumulus Hecubæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirutam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Aenos, ab Aenæ e patriâ profugo condita; Zone, ubi nemora Orpheum canentein secuta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomedes rex advenas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudine infestarētur, incolæ, relicto patriæ

^a § 222, R. 4.

^b § 231, R. 2.

^c § 278, R. 7.

^d § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quæsivérunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrémâ^{*} Macedoniâ assignâsse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythia pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiæ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regiæ nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustris vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cuius nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpora pellibus^b vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scytharum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funéra parentum festis sacrificiis celèbrent, eorumque capitibus affâbrè expolitis aurōque vinctis propoculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque^{*} tanto^a magis, quanto quis^c illustrioribus gaudet majoribus. Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advénas Diæ mactabant. Interiùs habitantes cetéris^d rudiôres sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis^e plures hostes interemérat, eò^f majore existimatiōne apud suos^g habetur. Ne sedéra quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthenes. De Istro suprà dictum est.ⁱ Borysthenes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimæ

* Supply faciunt.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^f § 256, 2.

^b § 249, I.

^e § 137, 1, R. (3.)

^g § 205, R. 7, (1,) N. 1.

^c § 264, 6.

^h § 247, 1, (2.)

ⁱ § 225, III., R. 1.

aquas trahit et potatu^o jucundas. Placidus idem latissima pabula alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borythenida^o in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipaeos montes et Aquilonem gens habitare existimatur felicissima, Hyperboreos^{*} appellant. Regio aprica, felix cœli temperies omnique afflatu^o noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,^o brumâ semel occidit. Incolæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni discordia et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ^o eos^o tædet, epulis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepulturæ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cetèris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceanus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus differens; Eous ab oriente, a meridie Indicus, a septentriōne Scythicus. Asiae a nomine appellatur etiam peninsula, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportavit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissima, a Cyzico appellata, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnâ occisus est. Haud procul ab illâ urbe Rhyndacus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solùm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quod, quum ex aquâ emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bosporum,^o quod fretum quinque stadia latum Europam ab Asiâ separat. Ipsi in fauibus Bospori oppidum est Chalcédon,† ab

* Supply *quam.*

† Supply *condita.*

* § 276, III.

† § 253.

‡ § 229, R. 6.

* § 80, I.

† § 215, (1.)

‡ § 247, R. 4.

* § 250, (2.)

Argiā, Megarensium principe, et templum Jovis, ab Jasōne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus* obnoxius, rarī stationibus.^b Olim ob sēvitātem populōrum, qui circā habitant, Axēnus appellātus suisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illōrum morībus, dictus est Euxīnus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynōrum agro, urbs est Heraclēa, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condīta. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.^c Hinc Cerbērus ab Hercule extractus suisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossȳni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio elīgunt; eosdem in turre lignēa inclūsos arctissimē custodiunt, et, si quid perpēram imperitavērint,^d inediā totius diēi afficiunt. Extrēnum Ponti angūlum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabūla de vellēre aureo et Argonautārum expeditio illustrāvit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodēcim civitātes divisa. Inter eas est Milētus, belli pacisque artībus inclīta; eīque vicīnum Panionium, sacra regio, quō omnes Iōnum civitātes statis temporib⁹ legātos solēbant mittēre. Nulla facilē^e urbs plures colonias misit, quam Milētus. Ephēsi, quam^f urbem Amazōnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Diānæ, quod septem mundi miracūlis^g annumerāri solet. Totius templi longitūdo est quadringentōrum viginti quinque pedum,^h latitūdo ducentōrum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numero, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælātæ. Op̄i præsuit Chersiphron architectus.

* § 222, 3.

* § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

* § 224.

^b § 211, R. 6.

* § 277, R. 7.

* § 211, R. 6.

* § 219, R. 2, (2.)

* § 206, (3.)

48. *Æolis* olim *Mysia* appellata,^{*} et, ubi *Hellespontum* attingit, *Troas*. Ibi *Ilium* fuit situm ad radices montis *Idæ*, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ *Græciâ* gessit, clarissima. Ab *Idæo* monte *Scamander* defluit et *Sinôis*, annes famâ quam natûrâ majores. *Ipsum* montem certamen* deârum *Paridisque* judicium illustrem reddidit. In littore claræ sunt urbes *Rhœtēum* et *Dardania*; sed sepulcrum *Ajâcis*, qui ibi post certamen cum *Ulysse* gladio incubuit, utrâque† clarius.

49. *Ionibus*^b *Cares* sunt finitimi, populus armorum^c ocellique adeò amans, ut aliëna etiam bella mercède acceptâ gereret. Princeps *Cariæ* urbs *Halicarnassus*, Argivorum colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eorum *Mausôlus* fuit. Qui quum vitâ^d defunctus esset, *Artemisia* conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contusa cum aquâ miscuit ebitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum exstruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censetur.

50. *Cilicia* sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi *Asia* propriè sic dicta cum *Syriâ* conjungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe *Isso* *Issici* nomen habet. Fluvius ibi *Cydnus* aquâ^e limpidissimâ et frigidissimâ, in quo Alexander Macedo quum lavaret,^f parum absuit, quin frigore enecaretur.^g Antrum *Corycium* in iisdem regionibus ob singularem natûram memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiatu patet in monte arduo, altèque demissum undique viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,^h rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalorum ingredientesⁱ terrere

* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbe*.

^a § 209, R. 4.

^d § 245, l.

^g § 262.

^b § 222, 3.

^e § 211, R. 6.

^h § 184, 2.

^c § 313.

^f § 229, R. 4, 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1,) N. 1.

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^a Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnîce in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradidérunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercatûram spectant, studiōsè coluérunt. Cetérūm fertilis regio,^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperētur, maritimârum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpûræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabia in, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accépit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnammi, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,^e Nomades a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arâbum populi latrociniis^f vivunt. Primus e Românis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camelos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactriæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine^g superiore carent. Sitim^h

^a § 205, R. 7, (1,) N. 1.

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 250, (2.)

^b § 209, R. 4.

^e § 264, 1, (a.)

^h § 79, 2.

^c § 208, (5.)

^f § 245, II. 4.

quatriduo tolérant; aquam, antēquam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;^a quædam etiam centēnis.^b

54. Ex Arabiā pervenītur in Babyloniam, cui Babylōn nomen dedit, Chaldaicārum gentium caput, urbs et magni tudine et divitiis clara. Semirāmis eam condidērat, vel, ut multi credidērunt, Belus, cuius regia ostendit̄ur. Murus exstructus latercūlo^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^d est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine pericūlo commēare dicantur; altitudo ducentōrum pedum; turres autem denis^b pedibus^d quām inurus altiōres sunt. Totius opēris ambītus sexaginta millia passuum complectit̄ur. Mediā urbein^e permeat Euphrātes. Arcein habet vigin-
ti stadiōrum^f ambītu; super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onēra nemōrum sine detimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiæ regio^h India primū patesfacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cuius exemplum successōres secūti in interiōraⁱ Indiæ penetravērunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subēgit, quinque millia^j oppidūrum suisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrārum omnium, ejus comites scripsērunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo^k major Ganges. Indus in Paropamiso ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in Indiā gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores cetēris. Arbōres tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant. Hoc^l efficit uber-

^a § 236.

^e § 233.

ⁱ § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^b § 119, III.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^j § 272.

^c § 249, I.

^g § 250.

^k § 256, 2.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^h § 204.

^l § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquārum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantes morsu et anibitu corpōris conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus* defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbārum usum præbeant, binosque, quædaū etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolārum habitus moresque diversi. Lino^b alii vestiuntur et lanis arbōrum, alii ferārum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^c incēdunt.^d Quidam animalia occidēre eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant;* alii piscibus tantūm aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quāni annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus^e epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invādit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occāsum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arēnis toto die alternis pedibus insistunt. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantes gignit, adeoque ferōces, ut Afri elephanti illos paveant, nec contuéri audeant. Hoc animal cetera omnia docilitate supērat. Discunt arma jacēre, gladiatōrum more congrēdi, saltare et per funes incedēre. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum segniōris ingenii sæpius castigātum esse verberibus, quia tardius^f accipiēbat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eādem mediante. Elephanti gregātīm semper ingrediuntur. Dicit agmen maximus natu,^g cogit is, qui ætate ei est

* What are the accusatives after *putant?* § 230.

^a § 242.

^d § 209, R. 11.

^g § 250.

^b § 249.

^e § 245, II. 4.

^c § 205, R. 3.

^f § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

proximus. Amnem transitūri minimos præsittunt. Capiuntur soveis. In has ubi elēphas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnīque vi conantur extraēre. Domantur fāne et verberib⁹. Domiti militant et turres armatōrum in hostes ferunt, magnāque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armātos protērunt. Ingens dentib⁹ pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deōrum simulācra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibētur; in extrēmis⁹ Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecōrum stabūlis elephātōrum dentib⁹ fiunt. Inter omnia animalia⁹ maxīmē odērunt⁹ murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in nāso gerit. In pugnā maximē adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliōrem. Longitudine elephantum ferē exēquat; crura multo breviōra; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittacos India mittit. Hæc avis humānas voces optīmē reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberātur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti⁹ ejus eādem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devōlat, rostro se excīpit, eīque innititur.

60. Testudīnes tantæ magnitudinis Indīcum mare emitit, ut singulārum testis casas intēgant.[¶] Insulas⁹ rubri præcipuē maris his navīgant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summā aquā, id⁹ quod prodītūr stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duōbus in dorsum vertītur, a tertio laqueus injicītur, atque ita a plurībus in littōre stantib⁹ trahītur. In mari testudīnes conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

[¶] § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

[¶] § 226.

[¶] § 237, R. 5.

[¶] § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

[¶] § 209, R. 2, (2.)

[¶] § 206, (13.)

[¶] § 183, 3 N.

terram egressæ, herbis.* Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, sed centena numero; eaque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceani omnium maximè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candore, magnitudine, lævore, pondere. Raro duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus^a suspendere,^b seminârum est gloria. Duos maximos uniones Cleopatra, Ægypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentia superaret, in cœnâ aceto solvit, solutum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arâbas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers^c est imbrum,^d mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiâ descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantiden urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totdem diëbus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggères aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

* Supply *vivunt*.

^a § 224.

^c § 213.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 269.

^d §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. II. 1.

34. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupēdem, in terrā non minus quām in flumīne hominībus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudīne excēdit plerūmque duodeviginti cubīta. Parit ova anserīnis* non majōra. Unguībus etiam armātus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictā. Dies in terrā agit, noctes in aquā. Quum satur est, et in littōre somnum capit ore hiante, trochīlus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicātus ichneumon, per easdem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicitur habēre in aquā, extra aquam acerīmos. Tentyritæ in insulā Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ^a obviām ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciā expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotāmum; ungūlis^b binis, dorso^c equi et jubā et hinnītu; rostro resīmo, caudā et dentībus aprōrum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquam si humōre madeat. Primus hippopotāmum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus aedilitatis suæ ludis^d Rōmæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et natūræ opēra. Inter ea, quæ manūbus hominū facta sunt, emīnent pyramīdes, quarum maximæ sunt et celeberrimæ in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocātur. Amplissimam eārum trecenta sexa ginta sex^e hominū millia annis viginti exstruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugēra soli occūpat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a

* Supply *ovis*.

^a § 228.

^c § 211, R. 6, (1.)

^e § 279, 7.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^d § 253

vacuum ne pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est pūteus octoginta sex cubitōrum. Ante has pyramides Sphinx est posita mira magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum^a duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centuin quadra ginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitū apicem sexaginta duōrum.

67. Inter miracula Ægypti commemoratur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno pariēte amplexus, totus marmore^b exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulā Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus^c ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda^d vada portusque introitum.

68. In palustrībus Ægypti regionibus papȳrum nasci-
tur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papȳro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succi causâ etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papȳro usus post Alexandri demum Victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum* in palmārum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arbōrum; postea publica monumenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothēcis condendis occasionem dedit membrānas^e Pergāmi invenien-
di. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartâ ex papȳro factâ, modò in membrānis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolarum Ægypti ab aliōrum populōrum morib⁹ vehementer discrēpant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verūm arte medicatos intra penetralia collō-

* Supply est ab hominibus. § 141, R. 2.

^a § 120, 2.

^c § 209, R. 4.

^e § 275, 1.

^b § 249.

^d § 275, R. 3.

cant. Negotia extra domos feminæ, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onéra illæ humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Hæc interfecisse^a capitale est; morbo exstincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Ægypti populorum numen est; hos niger cum candidâ in dextro latere maculâ; nodus sub lingâ, quem cantharum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitæ annos excedere. Ad hunc vitæ terminum quum pervenierit, mersum in fonte enēcant. Necātum lugent, aliumque quærunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quæritur. Delūbra ei sunt gemina, quæ thalāmos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Altērum* intrâsse lætum est; in altōro dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habētur signo, si e manib⁹ consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt,^b idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Ægyptum Æthiōpes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobi vocantur, quia paulò quām nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri^c apud eos reperitur, quām æris; hanc ob causam æs illis videtur pretiosius. Ære se exornant, vincula auro^d fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cuius aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quæ immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arbōrum quoque folia non in hant aquæ, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a ceteris partibus mari. Regiones ad mare positæ eximiæ sunt fertiles; interiores incultæ et arēnis sterilibus tectæ, et ob nimium

* Supply thus: [Apim] altērum [thalāmum] intrâsse latum est.

^a § 269

^c § 212, R. 3.

^d § 249, 1.

^b § 209 R. 11, (2.)

calorem desertae. Prima pars ab occidente est **Ma**ritania. Ibi mons praeltus **Abyla**, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclusum suis, nec exitum habuisse in Oceânum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisse et mare junxisse cum Oceâno. Ceterum regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quam incolæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancoræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Afîca. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ Utica et Carthago, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiae, mercatûrâ imprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Românis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.^a

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuera contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrénas de finibus. Tandem placuit,^b utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginiensium legati, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legati intellexissent, magnaque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent.^c Illi conditionem accepérunt. Carthaginienses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecravérunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

^a § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^b § 269.

^c § 266, R. 4.

75. Inde ad Catabathnum Cyrenaica porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse * dicunt. Hic fons mediā nocte servet, ^a tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maximè riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versus Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Afrīca. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecūdum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultiū vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promovent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commūne consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specūbus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Afrīca feracissima. Pardos, pantheras, leōnes gignit, quod bellūarum genus Eurōpa ignōrat. Leōni ^b præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes nonnisi suminā fame sœvit. Anīmī † ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, iminōtam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum ^c eā flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, conteinptim cedit, quām diu spectāri potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussōrem novit, ^d et in quantālibet multitudine appētit. Hoc tam sœvum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domātur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leōnem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triuīvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philipicis, Romæ leōnes ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocamēli Afrīci altitudinem equitū equo^e incidentis exēquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datae, ut currentes adjūvent; nam a terrā

* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

^a § 145, 1.

^c § 207, R. 28.

^e § 224.

^b § 226.

^d § 183, 3, N.

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concôquunt. Cetèrū magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavérint, se latèrē existimēnt. Pennæ eōrum quæruntur ad ornātum.

78. Afřica serpentes generat vicēnūn^a cubitōrum; nec minōres India. Certè Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescēre, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagrādām serpens centum viginti pedum a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservatæ sunt. In Indiâ serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arborib⁹ se in prætereuntes* præcipitāt gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephanti manu resolvunt. At dracōnes in ipsas elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præclūdunt plerūmque in illā dimicatiōne utrīque commoriuntur, dum victus elephas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

* § 119, III.

* Supply *illos*.

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i>	active.	<i>f.</i>	feminine.	<i>num.</i>	numeral.
<i>adj.</i>	adjective.	<i>freq.</i>	frequitative.	<i>part.</i>	participle.
<i>adv.</i>	adverb.	<i>imp.</i>	impersonal.	<i>pass.</i>	passive.
<i>c.</i>	common gender.	<i>inc.</i>	inceptive.	<i>pl.</i>	plural.
<i>comp.</i>	comparative.	<i>ind.</i>	indeclinable.	<i>prep.</i>	preposition.
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction.	<i>int.</i>	interjection.	<i>pret.</i>	preteritive.
<i>d.</i>	doubtful gender.	<i>irr.</i>	irregular.	<i>pro.</i>	pronoun.
<i>def.</i>	defective.	<i>m.</i>	masculine.	<i>rel.</i>	relative.
<i>dep.</i>	deponent.	<i>n.</i>	neuter.	<i>subs.</i>	substantive.
<i>dim.</i>	diminutive.	<i>neut. pass.</i>	neuter passive.	<i>sup.</i>	superlative.

¶ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

A., an abbreviation of *Aulus.*

§ 328.

A, ab, abs, prep. *from* : ab *oriente*, *on the east* : ab *meridie*, *on the south*. Before the agent of a passive verb, *by*. § 195, R. 2.

Abdēra, *æ*, f. a maritime town of *Thrace*.

Abditus, a, um, part. & adj. *hidden* ; *concealed* ; *removed* ; *secret* ; *from*

Abdo, abdēre, abdīdi, abdītum, a. (ab & do, § 172,) *to remove from view* ; *to hide* ; *to conceal*.

Abdūco, abducēre, abduxī, ab-

ductum, a. (ab & duco,) *to lead away*.

Abductus, a, um, part. (abdūco.) *Abeo*, abire, abii, abitum, irr. n. (ab & eo,) *to go away* ; *to depart*.

Aberro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ab & erro,) *to stray* ; *to wander* , *to lose the way*.

Abjectus, a, um, part. from **Abjicio**, abjicēre, abjēci, abjectum, a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) *to cast* , *to cast away* ; *to throw aside*.

Abluo, ēre, i, tum, a. (ab & luo,) *to wash away* ; *to purify*.

Abrumpo, *abrumpēre, abrūpi, abruptum, a. to break.*

Abscindo, *abscindēre, abscīdi, abscissum, a. (ab & scindo,) to cut off.*

Absens, *tis, part. (absent, § 154,) absent.*

Absolvo, *absolvēre, absolvi, absolūtum, a. (ab & solvo,) to loose; to release.*

Absorbeo, *absorbēre, absorbui & absorpsi, a. (ab & sorbeo, § 168,) to suck in; to swallow.*

Absterreo, *ére, ui, itum, a. (abs & terreo,) to frighten away; to deter.*

Abstinētia, *æ, f. abstinence; disinterestedness; freedom from avarice; from*

Abstineo, *abstinēre, abstinui, a. (abs & teneo, § 168,) to keep from; to abstain.*

Absum, *abesse, abfui, irr. n. (ab & sum,) to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near.*

Absūmo, *absumēre, absumpsi, absumptum, a. (ab & sumo,) to consume; to destroy; to waste.*

Absumptus, *a, um, part. (absūmo.)*

Absurdus, *a, um, adj. (ab & surdus, deaf; senseless,) senseless; absurd.*

Abundantia, *æ, f. plenty; abundance; from*

Abundo, *áre, ávi, átum, n. (ab &*

undo, to boil,) to overflow; & abound.

Abyla, *æ, f. Abyla; a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.*

Ac, *atque, conj. and; as; than. § 198, R. 1.*

Acca, *æ, f. Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.*

Accēdo, *accedēre, accessi, accessum, n. (ad & cedo, § 196 I. 2,) to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake.*

Accendo, *accendēre, accendi, accensum, a. (ad & candeo, §§ 172 and 189, I,) to set on fire.*

Accensus, *a, um, part. (accendo,) set on fire; kindled; lighted, inflamed; burning.*

Acceptus, *a, um, part. (accipio.)*

Accessus, *ús, m. (accēdo,) ap-*

proach; access; accession.

Accido, *ére, i. n. (ad & cado, § 172,) to fall down at or before: accidit, imp. it happens, or it happened.*

Accipio, *accipēre, accēpi, acceptum, a. (ad & capio, § 189, 5.) to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipēre finem, to come to an end; to terminate.*

Accipiter, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk*.

Accumbē, accumbēre, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table*.

Accurātē, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully*.

Accurro, accurrēre, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to*.

Accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with*.

Acer, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing*.

Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable*.

Acerrimē, adv. sup. See **Acrīter**.

Acervus, i, m. *a heap*.

Acētum, i, n. *vinegar*.

Achaīcus, a, um, adj. *Achæan, Grecian*.

Achelōus, i, m. *a river of Epirus*.

Acherusia, se, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia*.

Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy*.

Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid*.

Acies, ēi, f. *an edge; a line of*

soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank, an army; a battle.

Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone*.

Acrīter, acriūs, acerrimē, adv *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously*.

Acrocerāunia, órum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Alba-nia and Epirus*.

Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth*.

Acropōlis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens*.

Actio, ónis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process*.

Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra*.

Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led*.

Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill*.

Acūmen, īnis, n. (acuo,) *acute-ness; perspicacity*.

Acus, īs, f. *a needle*.

Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards; with a numeral, about*.

Adāmas, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond*.

Addītus, a, um, part. from

Addō, addēre, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give*.

Addūco, adducēre, adduxi, ad-ductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

<i>lead; to bring: in dubitatiō-</i>	<i>Admētus, i, m. a king of Thes-</i>
<i>nen, to bring into question.</i>	<i>saly.</i>
<i>Ademptus, a, um, part. (adimo.)</i>	<i>Administer, tri, m. a servant</i>
<i>Adeō, adv. so; therefore; so</i>	<i>an assistant.</i>
<i>much; to such a degree; so</i>	<i>Administro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.</i>
<i>very.</i>	<i>(ad & ministro,) to administer; to manage.</i>
<i>Adeo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n.</i>	<i>Admiratio, ônis, f. (admiror,) admiration.</i>
<i>(ad & eo,) to go to. § 182, 3.</i>	
<i>Adhærens, tis, part. from</i>	<i>Admiratus, a, um, part. from</i>
<i>Adhæreo, adhærere, adhæsi, n.</i>	<i>Admiror, āri, ātus sum, dep. to</i>
<i>(ad & hæreo,) to stick to; to</i>	<i>admire.</i>
<i>adhere; to adjoin; to lie con-</i>	
<i>tiguous.</i>	<i>Admissus, a, um, part. from</i>
<i>Adherbal, ālis, m. a king of Nu-</i>	<i>Admitto, admittēre, admisi, ad-</i>
<i>midia, put to death by his</i>	<i>missum, a. (ad & mittō,) to</i>
<i>cousin Jugurtha.</i>	<i>admit; to allow; to receive.</i>
<i>Adhibeo, adhibēre, adhibui, ad-</i>	<i>Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,)</i>
<i>hibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189,</i>	<i>very; much; greatly.</i>
<i>4,) to admit; to apply; to use;</i>	
<i>to employ.</i>	<i>Admoneo, ēre, ui, ītum, a. (ad &</i>
<i>Adhuc, adv. hitherto; yet; as</i>	<i>moneo,) to admonish; to</i>
<i>yet; still.</i>	<i>warn; to put in mind.</i>
<i>Adimo, adimēre, adēmi, ademp-</i>	<i>Admonitus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)</i>
<i>tum, a. (ad & emo,) to take</i>	
<i>away.</i>	<i>Admoveo, admovēre, admōvi, ad-</i>
<i>Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo,) a going</i>	<i>mōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) to</i>
<i>to; entrance; access; ap-</i>	<i>bring to; to move to.</i>
<i>proach.</i>	
<i>Adjaceo, ēre, ui, ītum, n. (ad &</i>	<i>Adnāto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (ad</i>
<i>jaceo,) to adjoin; to lie near;</i>	<i>& nato,) to swim to.</i>
<i>to border upon.</i>	
<i>Adjungo, adjungēre, adjunxi, ad-</i>	<i>Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco,)</i>
<i>junctum, a. (ad & jungō,) to</i>	<i>(comp. ior, § 126, 4,) young:</i>
<i>join; to unite with.</i>	<i>subs. a young man or woman;</i>
<i>Adjūtus, a, um, part. from</i>	<i>a youth.</i>
<i>Adjūvo, adjuvāre, adjūvi, adjū-</i>	
<i>tum, a. (ad & juvo,) to assist;</i>	<i>Adolescentia, æ, f. youth, from</i>
<i>to help to aid.</i>	<i>Adolesco, adolescēre,adolēvi,</i>
	<i>adultum, inc. to grow; to in-</i>
	<i>crease; to grow up.</i>
	<i>Adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad &</i>
	<i>proto,) to adopt; to take for a</i>
	<i>son; to assume.</i>

Adorior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ad & orior,) <i>to attack ; to accost ; to address ; to undertake.</i>	Advēna, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) <i>a stranger.</i>
Adria, æ, m. <i>the Adriatic sea.</i>	Adveniens, tis, part. from
Adriaticus, a, um, adj. <i>Adriatic :</i> mare Adriaticum, <i>the Adriatic sea or gulf ; now, the gulf of Venice.</i>	Advenio, advenire, advēni, ad- ventum, n. (ad & venio,) <i>to arrive ; to come.</i>
Adscendo, or ascendo, adscen- dēre, adscendi, adscensum, a. (ad & scando,) <i>to ascend ; to rise : adscenditur, the as- cent is, or they ascend.</i>	Adventus, ūs, m. <i>an arrival ; a coming.</i>
Ad- or as- sisto, sistēre, stiti, n. (ad & sisto,) <i>to stand by ; to assist ; to help.</i>	Adversarius, i, m. (adversor,) <i>an adversary ; an enemy.</i>
Adspectūrus, a, um, part. (aspi- cito.)	Adversūs & adversūm, prep. <i>against ; towards.</i>
Ad- or as- spergo, gēre, si, sum, a. (ad & spargo,) <i>to sprinkle.</i>	Adversus, a, um, adj. (adverto) <i>adverse ; opposite ; unfavor- able ; bad ; fronting : adver- sa cicātrix, a scar in front adverso corpōre, on the breast.</i>
Ad- or as- spicio, spicēre, spexi, spectum, a. (ad & specio,) <i>to look at ; see ; regard ; behold.</i>	Advōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & voco,) <i>to call for or to ; to call : to summon.</i>
Ad- or as- stans, tis, part. from	Advōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad &
Ad- or as- sto, stāre, stīti, n. (ad & sto,) <i>to stand by ; to be near.</i>	volo,) <i>to fly to.</i>
Adsum, adesse, adfui, adfutūrus, irr. n. (ad & suni,) <i>to be pres- ent ; to aid ; to assist.</i>	Ædifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ædes & facio,) <i>to build.</i>
Adulātor, öris, m. (adūlor,) <i>a flatterer.</i>	Ædilitas, ātis, f. <i>the office of an edile ; edileship.</i>
Aduncus, a, um, adj. <i>bent ; crooked.</i>	Ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. <i>one who has been an edile.</i>
Advectus, a, um, part. from	Ægæus, a, um, adj. <i>Ægæan :</i>
Advēho, advchēre, advexi, ad- vectum, a. (ad & velio,) <i>to carry ; to convey.</i>	Ægæum mare, <i>the Ægæan sea, lying between Greece and Asia Minor. It is now called the Archipelago.</i>
	Æger, ra, runi, adj. <i>sick ; weak ; infirm ; diseased.</i>
	Ægrē, adv. <i>grievously ; with dif- ficulty.</i>
	Ægritudo, īnis, f. <i>sorrow ; grief.</i>

Ægyptus, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt.*

Ælius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family.*

Æmilius, i, m. *the name of several noble Romans of the gens Æmilia, or Æmilian tribe.*

Æmulatio, ônis, f. (æmular,) *emulation; rivalry; competition.*

Æmulus, a, um, adj. *emulous.*

Æmulus, i, m. *a rival; a competitor.*

Ænæas, æ, m. *a Trojan prince, the son of Venus and Anchises.*

Æneus, a, um, adj. *brazen.*

Ænos, i, f. § 29, 2; *a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus, named after its founder, Æneas.*

Æolis, idis, f. *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor, between Troas and Ionia.*

Æqualis, e, adj. *equal.*

Æqualiter, adv. *equally.*

Æquitas, átis, f. *equity; justice; moderation.*

Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal: æquus animus, or æqua mens, equanimity.*

Aér, is, m. *the air; the atmosphere.*

Ærarium, i, n. *the treasury; from Æs, æris, n. brass; money.*

Æschylus, i, m. *a celebrated Greek tragic poet.*

Æsculapius, i, m. *the son of Apollo, and god of medicine.*

Ætas, átis, f. *summer.*

Æstimandus, a, um, part. *to be esteemed, prized, or regarded;* from

Æstimo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate.*

Æstuo, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to be very hot.*

Æstuōsus, a, um, adj. *stormy; boiling; surging; turbulent.*

Æstus, ús, m. *heat.*

Ætas, átis, f. *age.*

Æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal; immortal.*

Æthiopia, æ, f. *Ethiopia, a country in Africa, lying on both sides of the equator.*

Æthiops, òpis, m. *an Ethiopian.*

Ætna, æ, f. *a volcanic mountain in Sicily.*

Ævum, i, n. *time; an age.*

Afer, ra, rum, adj. § 106, of *Africa.*

Affäbrè, adv. *artfully; ingeniously; curiously; in a workmanlike manner.*

Affectus, a, um, part. *affected; afflicted.*

Afféro, afferre, attüli, allátum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) *to bring; to carry.*

Afficio, icére, éci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) *to affect: inediâ, to deprive of food: cladibus, to overthrow.*

Afficior, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be affected: gaudio, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: febri, to be attacked with a fever.*

Affigo, affigēre, affixi, affixum, a. (ad & figo,) to fasten; to affix: cruci, to crucify.

Affinis, e, adj. neighboring; contiguous.

Affinis, is, c. a relation.

Affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & firmo,) to affirm; to confirm.

Affixus, a, um, part. (affigo.)

Afflatus, ūs, m. a blast; a breeze; a gale; inspiration.

Africa, æ, f. Africa; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.

Africānus, i, m. the cognomen or surname of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa.

Africus, a, um, adj. belonging to Africa; African..

Agamemnon, ónis, m. a king of Mycenæ, and the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.

Agathyrsi, órum, m. pl. a barbarous tribe living near the palus Maeotis.

Agellus, i, m. dim. (ager,) a small farm.

Agenor, óris, m. a king of Phœnicia.

Agens, tis, part. (ago.)

Ager, ri, m. a field; land; a farm; an estate; ground; a territory; the country.

Agger, ēris, m. a heap; a pile;

a mound; a bulwark; a bank; a rampart; a dam; a mole.

Aggredior, ēdi, essus sum, dep. (ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) to go to; to attack.

Aggressus, a, um, part. having attacked.

Agitator, óris, m. a driver; from

Agito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (ago,) to drive; to agitate; to revolve.

Aglāus, i, m. a very poor Arcadian.

Agmen, īnis, n. (ago,) a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.

Agnitus, a, um, part. from

Agnosco, agnoscēre, agnōvi, agnūtum, a. (ad & nosco,) to recognize; to know.

Agnus, i, m. a lamb.

Ago, agēre, ēgi, actum, a. to conduct; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funus, to perform funeral rites: annum centesimum, to be spending, or to be in his one hundredth year: bene, to behave well: ago gratias, to thank.

Agor, agi, actus sum, pass. to be led: agitur, it is debated: rede quā agitur, the point in debate: pessum agi, to sink.

Agricola, æ, m. (ager & colo) a husbandman; a farmer.

Agricultura, æ, f. agriculture.

Agrigentum, i, n. a town upon

<i>the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.</i>	<i>Æolus, and wife of Cœyr : she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyones.</i>
<i>Agrippa, æ, m. the name of several distinguished Romans.</i>	<i>Alcyon, is, m. kingfisher.</i>
<i>Ahenum, i, n. a kettle ; a caldron ; a brazen vessel.</i>	<i>Alcyonæus, a, um, adj. halcyon.</i>
<i>Aio, ais, ait, def. verb, (§ 183, 4,) I say.</i>	<i>Alexander, dri, m. surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip king of Macedon.</i>
<i>Ajax, ácis, m. the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.</i>	<i>Alexandria, æ, f. the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.</i>
<i>Ala, æ, f. a wing ; an arm-pit ; an arm.</i>	<i>Algeo, algère, alsi, n. to be cold.</i>
<i>Aläcer, äcra, acre, adj. lively ; courageous ; ready ; fierce ; spirited.</i>	<i>Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) from some place.</i>
<i>Alba, æ, f. Alba Longa ; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.</i>	<i>Alienatus, a, um, part. alienated ; estranged.</i>
<i>Albanus, i, m. an inhabitant of Alba.</i>	<i>Alieno, äré, ávi, åtum, a. to alienate ; to estrange.</i>
<i>Albanus, a, um, adj. Alban : mons Albanus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.</i>	<i>Alienus, a, um, adj. foreign ; of or belonging to another ; another man's ; another's.</i>
<i>Albis, is, m. a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.</i>	<i>Aliò, adv. to another place ; elsewhere.</i>
<i>Albula, æ, m. an ancient name of the Tiber.</i>	<i>Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) for some time.</i>
<i>Albus, a, um, adj. white.</i>	<i>Aliquando, adv. once ; formerly ; at some time ; at length ; sometimes.</i>
<i>Alcestis, idis, f. the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus.</i>	<i>Aliquantum, n. adj. something ; somewhat ; a little.</i>
<i>Alcibiades, is, m. an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.</i>	<i>Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) some ; some one ; a certain one.</i>
<i>Alcinoüs, i, m. a king of Phœcia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.</i>	<i>Aliquot, ind. adj. some.</i>
<i>Alcyone, es, f. the daughter of</i>	<i>Aliter, adv. otherwise.</i>
	<i>Aliter — aliter, in one way — in another.</i>

Alius, a, *ud*, adj. § 107, R. 1; *another; other*: *alii* — *alii*, *some — others*.

Allatus, a, *um*, part. (affero,) *brought*.

Allectus, a, *um*, part. (allicio.)

Allervo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. (ad & *levo*,) *to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten*.

Allia, *æ*, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber*.

Allicio, -licere, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & *lacio*,) a. *to allure; to entice*.

Alligatus, a, *um*, part. *bound; confined; from*

Alligo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. (ad & *ligo*,) *to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie*.

Allocutus, a, *um*, part. *speaking, or having spoken to; from*

Allōquor, -loqui, -locutus sum, dep. (ad & *loquor*,) *to speak to; to address; to accost*.

Alluo, -luere, -lui, a. (ad & *luo*,) *to flow near; to wash; to lave*.

Alo, *alēre*, *alui*, *alitum or altum*, a. *to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen*.

Alœus, i, m. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra*.

Alpes, ium, f. pl. *the Alps*.

Alpheus, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus*.

Alpinus, a, *um*, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine*: *Alpini mures, marmots*.

Altè, *inis*, *issimè*, adv. *or high, highly; deeply; low; loudly*.

Alter, *ēra*, *ērum*, adj. § 107; *the one (of two); the other; the second*. § 120, 1.

Alternus, a, *um*, adj. *alternate; by turns*.

Althæa, *æ*, f. *the wife of Æneus, and mother of Meleager*.

Altitudo, *inis*, f. *height*; from

Altus, a, *um*, adj. (ior, *issimus*,) *high; lofty; deep; loud*.

Alumnus, i, m. *a pupil; a foster-son; a fosterling*.

Alveus, i, m. *a channel*.

Alvus, i, f. *the belly*.

Amans, tis, part. and adj. (ior, *issimus*,) *loving; fond of*.

Amārus, a, *um*, adj. *bitter*.

Amātus, a, *um*, part. (amo.)

Amāzon, *ōnis*; pl. *Amazōnes*, *um*, f. *Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor*.

Ambitio, *ōnis*, f. (ambio,) *ambition*.

Ambitus, *ūs*, m. *compass; extent; circuit; circumference; an encompassing; an encircling; a coiling around*.

Ambo, *æ*, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; *both; each*.

Ambūlo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. *to walk*.

Amicitia, *æ*, f. *friendship*; from

Amicus, a, *um*, adj. *friendly*.

Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*

Amissus, a, um, part. from

Amitto, amittēre, amisi, amisum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose ; to relinquish.*

Ammon, ónis, m. *a surname of Jupiter, to whom, under this name, a temple was erected in the Lybian desert.*

Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1 ; *a river.*

Amo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to love.* § 155.

Amoenus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pleasant ; agreeable ; delightful.*

Amor, óris, m. (amo,) *love.*

Amphinómus, i, m. *a Catanean, distinguished for his filial affection.*

Amphion, ónis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Antiope, and the husband of Niobe. He is fabled to have built Thebes by the sound of his lyre.*

Ample, adv. (iūs, issiūnē,) *amply ; amplius.*

Amplexor, ecti, exus sum, dep. (amb & plector, § 196, (b.) *to embrace.*

Amplexus, a, um, part. *having embraced ; embracing.*

Amphio, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to enlarge.*

Ampliūs, adv. (amplē,) *more.*

Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *great ; abundant ; large ; spacious.*

Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silius*

Procas, and brother of Numitor.

Amycle, árum, f. pl. *a town upon the western coast of Italy, near Fundi.*

Amýcus, i, m. *a son of Neptune, and king of Bebrycia.*

An, conj. *whether ; or.*

Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.*

Anápus, i, m. *a Catanean, the brother of Amphinomus.*

Anaxagóras, æ, m. *a philosopher of Clazomene, a city of Ionia.*

Anceps, cipítis, adj. *uncertain ; doubtful.*

Anchises, æ, m. *a Trojan, the father of Æneas.*

Anchóra, or Ancóra, æ, f. *an anchor.*

Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant ; a maid.*

Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth king of Rome.*

Andriscus, i, m. *a person of mean birth, called also Pseudophilippus, on account of his pretending to be Philip, the son of Persis, king of Macedon.*

Androméda, æ, f. *the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, and wife of Perseus.*

Ango, angēre, anxi, a. *to trouble, to disquiet ; to torment ; vex.*

Anguis, is, c. *a snake ; a serpent.*

Angūlus, i, m. <i>a corner.</i>	Anser, ēris, m. <i>a goose.</i>
Angustiæ, árum, f. pl. <i>narrow-ness</i> ; <i>a narrow pass</i> ; <i>a de- file.</i>	Anserinus, a, um, adj. <i>of or be- longing to a goose</i> : <i>ova. goose-eggs.</i>
Angustus, a, um, adj. <i>narrow</i> ; <i>limited</i> ; <i>straitened</i> ; <i>pinch- ing.</i>	Antè, adv. <i>before</i> ; <i>sooner.</i>
Aníma, æ, f. <i>breath</i> ; <i>life</i> ; <i>the soul.</i>	Ante, prep. <i>before.</i>
Animadverto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (ánimus, ad, & verto,) <i>to attend</i> ; <i>to observe</i> ; <i>to notice.</i>	Antea, adv. (ante & is,) <i>before</i> ; <i>heretofore.</i>
Animal, ális, n. (ánima,) <i>an ani- mal.</i>	Antecello, -cellēre, a. (ante & cello,) <i>to excel</i> ; <i>to surpass</i> ; <i>to exceed</i> ; <i>to be superior to.</i>
Animōsus, a, um, adj. <i>courage- ous</i> ; <i>bold</i> ; <i>undaunted</i> ; from	Antepōno, -ponére, -posui, -pos- itum, a. (ante & pono,) <i>to prefer</i> ; <i>to set before.</i>
Animus, i, m. <i>the mind</i> ; <i>dispo- sition</i> ; <i>spirit</i> ; <i>courage</i> ; <i>a design</i> : uno ánimo, <i>unani- mously</i> : mihi est ánimus, <i>I have a mind</i>	Antepositus, a, um, part. (ante- pono.)
Anio, énis, m. <i>a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome.</i> It is now called <i>the Teverone.</i>	Antequain, adv. <i>before</i> ; <i>before that.</i>
Annecto, -nectēre, -nexui, -nex- um, a. (ad & necto,) <i>to annex</i> ; <i>to tie or fasten to.</i>	Antigónus, i, m. <i>a king of Mace- donia.</i>
Annūlus, i, m. <i>a ring.</i>	Antiochia, æ, f. <i>the capital of Syria.</i>
Annuméro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ad & numéro,) <i>to number</i> ; <i>to reckon</i> ; <i>to reckon among.</i>	Antióchus, i, m. <i>a king of Syria.</i>
Annuo, -nuére, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, <i>to nod</i> ,) <i>to assent</i> ; <i>to agree.</i>	Antiópe, es, f. <i>the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.</i>
Annus, i, m. <i>a year.</i>	Antiquus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi- mus,) <i>ancient</i> ; <i>old</i> ; <i>of long continuance.</i>
Annus, a, um, adj. <i>annual</i> ; <i>yearly</i> ; <i>lasting a year.</i>	Antipáter, tris, m. <i>a Sidonian poet.</i>
	Antium, i, n. <i>a maritime town of Italy..</i>
	Antonius, i, m. <i>Antony, the name of a Roman family.</i>
	Antrum, i, n. <i>a cave.</i>
	Apelles, is, m. <i>a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.</i>

Apenninus, i, m. <i>the Apennines.</i>	Appōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) <i>to set or place before; to put to; to join.</i>
Aper, ri, m. § 48; <i>a boar; a wild boar.</i>	Appositus, a, um, part. (appōno.)
Aperio, -petire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) <i>to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.</i>	Apprópinquo, áre, ávi, átuin, n. (ad & propinquo,) <i>to approach; to draw near.</i>
Apertus, a, um, part. (aperio.)	Apricus, a, um, adj. <i>sunny; serene; warm.</i>
Apex, icis, m. <i>a point; the top; the summit.</i>	Apto, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to fit; to adjust.</i>
Apis, is, f. <i>a bee.</i>	Apud, prep. <i>at; in; among; before; to:</i> with the name of a person, it signifies <i>in his house</i> ; with that of an author, it signifies <i>in his writings.</i>
Apis, is, m. <i>an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.</i>	Apulia, æ, f. <i>a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.</i>
Apollo, inis, m. <i>the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.</i>	Aqua, æ, f. <i>water.</i>
Apparatus, ús, m. <i>a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habiliment.</i>	Aquæductus, ús, m. (aqua & duco,) <i>an aqueduct; a conduit.</i>
Appareo, ère, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) <i>to appear; to be manifest or clear.</i>	Aquila, æ, f. <i>an eagle.</i>
Appellantus, a, um, part. from Appello, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ad & pello,) <i>to name or call; to address; to call upon.</i>	Aquilo, ónis, m. <i>the north wind.</i>
Appendo, -pendére, -pendi, -pensus, a. (ad & pendo,) <i>to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to vay.</i>	Aquitania, æ, f. <i>a country of Gaul.</i>
Appetens, tis, part. <i>seeking after; from</i>	Aquitâni, órum, m. pl. <i>the inhabitants of Aquitania.</i>
Appeto, -petere, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) <i>to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.</i>	Ara, æ, f. <i>an altar.</i>
Appius, i, m. <i>a Roman prænomen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.</i>	Arabia, æ, f. <i>Arabia.</i>
	Arabicus, a, um, adj. <i>Arabian; of or belonging to Arabia;</i>
	Arabicus sinus, <i>the Red sea.</i>
	Arabius, a, um, adj. <i>Arabian.</i>
	Arabs, äbis, m. <i>an Arabian</i>

Arbitratus, a, um, part. *having thought* ; from

Arbitror, ári, átus sum, dep. *to believe* ; *to think*.

Arbor, & Arbos, óris, f. *a tree*.

Arca, æ, f. *a chest*.

Arcadia, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.

Arcas, ádis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto* ; also, *an Arcadian*.

Arceo, ére, ui, a. *to drive away* ; *to ward off* ; *to keep from* ; *to restrain*.

Arcessitus, a, um, part. *from*

Arcesso, ére, ivi, itum, a. *to send for* ; *to invite* ; *to summon* ; *to call*.

Archimedes, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanician of Syracuse*.

Architectus, i, m. *an architect* ; *a builder*.

Archytas, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.

Arctè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *straitly* ; *closely* ; *strictly* ; *from*

Arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow* ; *close*.

Arcus, ús, m. *a bow* ; *an arch*.

Ardea, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.

Ardens, tis, part. & adj. *burning* ; *hot* ; *from*

Ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsuin, n. *to burn* ; *to sparkle* ; *to be consumed by fire*.

Arduus, a, um, adj. *high* ; *lofty* ; *steep* ; *arduous* ; *difficult*.

Aréna, æ, f. *sand*.

Arenósus, a, um, adj. *sandy*.

Arethusa, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.

Argentum, i, n. *silver*.

Argias, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.

Argivus, a, um, adj. *of Argos* ; *Argive*.

Argivi, órum, m. pl. *Argives* ; *inhabitants of Argos*.

Argonautæ, árum, m. pl. *the Argonauts* ; *the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis*.

Argos, i, n. sing., & Argi, órum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.

Arguo, uere, ui, útum, a. *to shew* ; *to prove* ; *to convict*.

Ariminum, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.

Aristobulus, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa*.

Aristotèles, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.

Arma, órum, n. pl. § 96 ; *arms*.

Armatus, a, um, part. *armed* : pl. armati, órum, *armed men* ; *soldiers*.

Armenia, æ, f. *(Major,) a country of Asia, lying between the*

<i>Taurus and the Caucasus.</i>	<i>surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.</i>
<i>Armenia (Minor,) a small country, lying between Capadocia and the Euphrates.</i>	
<i>Armenius, a, um, adj. Armenian.</i>	<i>Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.</i>
<i>Armentum, i, n. a herd.</i>	<i>Asinus, i, m. an ass.</i>
<i>Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.</i>	<i>Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.</i>
<i>Armo, åre, åvi, åtum, a. to arm.</i>	<i>Asper, éra, érum, adj. rough, rugged.</i>
<i>Aro, åre, åvi, åtum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.</i>	<i>Aspergo. See Adspergo.</i>
<i>Arreptus, a, um, part. from Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 5.) to seize upon.</i>	<i>As- or ad- spernor, åri, åtum sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.</i>
<i>Arrôgo, åre, åvi, åtum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.</i>	<i>Aspicio. See Adspicio.</i>
<i>Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.</i>	<i>Aspis, idis, f. an asp.</i>
<i>Arsi. See Ardeo.</i>	<i>Assecutus, a, um, part. from As- or ad- sèquor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.</i>
<i>Arteinisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.</i>	<i>As- or ad- servo, åre, åvi, åtum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.</i>
<i>Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.</i>	<i>As- or ad- signo, åre, åvi, åtum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.</i>
<i>Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.</i>	<i>Assisto. See Adsisto.</i>
<i>Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.</i>	<i>Assuesco, -suescere, -suévi, -suéatum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.</i>
<i>Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.</i>	<i>Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.</i>
<i>Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Creüsa.</i>	<i>Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.</i>
<i>Ascendo. See Adscendo.</i>	<i>Astutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) cunning; crafty.</i>
<i>Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.</i>	<i>Asylum, i, n. an asylum.</i>
<i>Asiatcus, i, m. an agnomen or</i>	

At, conj. § 198, II. 9; but.	Audacia, æ , f. <i>audacity</i> ; <i>boldness</i> ; from
Atalanta, æ , f. <i>the daughter of Schænæus, king of Arcadia.</i>	Audax, ācis , adj. <i>bold</i> ; <i>da.ing</i> ; <i>audacious</i> ; <i>desperate</i> .
Athénæ, ārum , f. pl. <i>Athens, the capital of Attica.</i>	Audeo, <i>audēre</i> , ausus sum, neut. <i>pass. to dare.</i> § 142, 2.
Atheniensis, is, m. <i>an Athenian</i> ; <i>an inhabitant of Athens.</i>	Audio, <i>ire</i> , <i>ivi</i> , <i>itum</i> , a. <i>to hear.</i>
Atilius, i, m. <i>a Roman proper name.</i>	Auditus, a, um, part.
Atlanticus, a, um, adj. <i>Atlantic</i> ; <i>relating to Atlas</i> : <i>mare Atlanticum, the Atlantic ocean.</i>	Auditus, ūs , m. <i>the hearing.</i>
Atque, conj. <i>and.</i>	Aufēro, <i>auferre</i> , <i>abstūli</i> , <i>ablātum</i> , irr. a. (ab & fero,) <i>to take away</i> ; <i>to remove.</i>
Atrociter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (atrox,) <i>fiercely</i> ; <i>violently</i> ; <i>sererely.</i>	Aufugio, -fugēre, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, I,) <i>to fly away</i> ; <i>to run off</i> ; <i>to escape</i> ; <i>to flee.</i>
Attalus, i, m. <i>a king of Pergamus.</i>	Augendus, a, um, part. from
Attēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) <i>to rub off</i> ; <i>to wear.</i>	Augeo, <i>augēre</i> , <i>auxi</i> , <i>auctuīn</i> , a. <i>to increase</i> ; <i>to augment</i> ; <i>to enlarge</i> ; <i>to rise.</i>
Atthis, idis, f. <i>the same as Attica.</i>	Augurium, i, n. <i>augury</i> ; <i>divination.</i>
Attica, æ , f. <i>Attica, a country in the southern part of Greecee proper.</i>	Augustē, adv. <i>nobly</i> ; from
Attingo, -tingēre, -tīgi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) <i>to touch</i> ; <i>to border upon</i> ; <i>to attain</i> ; <i>to reach.</i>	Augustus, a, um, adj. <i>august</i> ; <i>grand</i> ; <i>venerable.</i>
Attollo, ére, a. (ad & tollo,) <i>to raise up.</i>	Augustus, i, m. <i>an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name.</i>
Attritus, a, um, part. (attēro,) <i>rubbed away</i> ; <i>worn off.</i>	Aulis, idis, f. <i>a seaport town in Bœotia.</i>
Auctor, óris, c. (augeo,) <i>an author.</i>	Aulus, i, m. <i>a common prænōmen among the Romans.</i>
Auctoritas, átis, f. <i>authority</i> ; <i>influence</i> ; <i>reputation.</i>	Aurelius, i, m. <i>the name of several Romans.</i>
Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) <i>increased</i> ; <i>enlarged</i> ; <i>augmented.</i>	Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) <i>golden.</i>
	Auriga, æ , m. <i>a charioteer.</i>

Auris, is, f. *the ear.*

Aurum, i, n. *gold.*

Auspicium, i, n. *an auspice; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds.*

Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo,) *daring; hating dared.*

Aut, conj. § 198, 2; *or; aut—aut either—or.*

Autem, conj. § 198, 9; *but; yet.*

Autumnus, i, m. *autumn.*

Auxi. *See Augeo.*

Auxilium, i, n. *help; aid; assistance.*

Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice; from*

Avarus, a, um, adj. *avaricious; covetous.*

Avého, -vehére, -vexi, -vectum, a. (a & vaho,) *to carry off or away.*

Avello, -vellére, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to carry away; to pull away.*

Aventinus, i, m. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.*

Aversus, a, um, part. *turned away: cicâtrixaversa, a scar in the back: from*

Averti, -vertére, -verti, -versum, a. (a & verto,) *to avert; to turn; to turn away.*

Avicula, æ, f. dim. (avis,) *a small bird.*

Avídus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ravenous; greedy; eager.*

Avis, is, f. *a bird.*

Avöcr, är, avi, åtum, a. (a &

voco,) *to call away, to divert to withdraw.*

Avolatîrus, a, um, part. from Avölo; äré, ärvi, åtum, n. (a & volo,) *to fly away or off.*

Avulsus, part. (avello.)

Avunculus, i, m. *an uncle.*

Avus, i, m. *a grandfather.*

Axenus, i, m. (from the Greek "ΑΞενός, inhospitable;) *the Euxine sea; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes.*

B.

Babylón, ónis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the Euphrates.*

Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon.*

Bacca, æ, f. *a berry.*

Bacchus, i, m. *the son of Jupiter and Semèle, and the god of wine.*

Bactra, órum, n. *the capital of Bactriâna, situated upon the sources of the Oxus.*

Bactriâni, órum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriâna.*

Bactriânius, a, um, adj. *Bactrian, pertaining to Bactra or Bactriâna.*

Baculum, i, n. *a staff.*

Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain, watered by the river Bætis.*

Bætis, is, m. *a river in the south-*

ern part of Spain, now the Guadalquivir.	Bellua, æ, f. <i>a beast; a brute.</i>
Bagrāda, æ, m. <i>a river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage.</i>	Bellum, i. n. <i>war</i>
Ballista, æ, f. <i>an engine for throwing stones.</i>	Belus, i, m. <i>the founder of the Babylonish empire.</i>
Balticus, a, um, adj. <i>Baltic: mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.</i>	Bene, adv. (comp. meliūs, sup. optimē,) <i>well; finely; very: benē pugnāre, to fight successfully.</i>
Barbārus, a, um, adj. <i>barbarous; rude; uncivilized; savage: subs. barbāri, barbarians.</i>	Beneficium, i, n. (benē & facio,) <i>a benefit; a kindness.</i>
Batāvus, a, um, adj. <i>Batavian; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.</i>	Benevolentia, æ, f. (benē & volo,) <i>benevolence; good will.</i>
Beatitudo, īnis, f. <i>blessedness; happiness; from</i>	Benignē, adv. <i>kindly; from</i>
Beatus, a, um, adj. (ior issimus,) <i>happy; blessed.</i>	Benignus, a, um, adj. <i>kind; benign.</i>
Bebrycia, æ, f. <i>a country of Asia.</i>	Bestia, æ, f. <i>a beast.</i>
Belgæ, árum, m. pl. <i>the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul; the Belgians.</i>	Bestia, æ, m. <i>the surname of a Roman consul.</i>
Belgicus, a, um, adj. <i>of or pertaining to the Belgæ.</i>	Bias, antis, m. <i>a philosopher born at Priēne, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.</i>
Belleróphon, tis, m. <i>the son of Glaucus, king of Ephēra.</i>	Bibliothēca, æ, f. <i>a library.</i>
Bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) <i>warlike.</i>	Bibo, bibēre, bibi, bibitum, a. <i>to drink; to imbibe.</i>
Bellicus, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) <i>warlike.</i>	Bibūlus, i, m. <i>a colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship.</i>
Belligero, áre, ávi, átum, n. (belum & gero,) <i>to wage war; to carry on war.</i>	Bini, æ, a, num. adj. § 119, III; <i>two by two; two.</i>
Bello, áre, ávi, átum, n. <i>to war; to wag war; to contend; to fight.</i>	Bipes, ēdis, adj. (bis & pes,) <i>two-footed.</i>
	Bis, num. adv. <i>twice.</i>
	Bithynia, æ, f. <i>a country of Asia Minor, east of the Pontis.</i>
	Blanditia, æ, f. <i>a compliment: blanditiæ, pl. blandishments; caresses; flattery: from</i>
	Blandus, a, um, adj (ior, issimus,) <i>charming; bland.</i>

flattering ; enticing ; inviting ; tempting.

Bœotia, *æ, f. a country of Greece, north of Attica.*

Bonitas, *ātis, f. goodness ; excellence ; from*

Bonus, *a, um, adj. (melior, optimus,) good ; happy ; kind.*

Bonum, *i, u. a good thing ; an endowment ; an advantage ; profit : bona, n. pl. an estate ; goods.*

Borealis, *e, adj. northern ; from Boreas, *æ, m. the north wind.**

Borysthēnes, *æ, m. a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine ; it is now called the Dneiper.*

Borysthēnis, *īdis, f. the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.*

Bos, *bovis, c. an ox ; a cow.*
§§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.

Bosphorus, *or Bospōrus, i, m. the name of two straits between Europe and Asia ; one, the Bosphorus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople ; the other, the Bosphorus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.*

Brachium, *i, n. the arm.*

Brevi, *adv. shortly ; briefly ; in a short time ; from*

Brevis, *e, adj. (ior, issimus,) short ; brief.*

Brevitas, *ātis, f. shortness ; brevity.*

Brigantinus, *a, um, adj. belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici : Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.*

Britannia, *æ, f. Great Britain.*

Britannicus, *a, um, adj. belonging to Britain ; British : oceānus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.*

Britannus, *a, um, adj. British : Britanni, the Britons.*

Bruma, *æ, f. the winter solstice ; the shortest day.*

Bruttium, *i, n. a promontory of Italy.*

Brutii, *ōrum, m. pl. a people in the southern part of Italy.*

Brutus, *i, m. the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Bucephalus, *i, m. the name of Alexander's war-horse.*

Bucephalos, *i, f. a city of India near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*

Buxeus, *a, um, adj. of box ; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.*

Byzantium, *i, n. now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphorus.*

C.

C., an abbreviation of *Caius*.

Cabira, ind. a town of *Pontus*.

Cacūmen, īnis, n. the top; the peak; the summit.

Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)

Cadmus, i, m. a son of *Agenor*, king of *Phœnicia*.

Cado, cadēre, cecidi, casum, n. to fall.

Cæcilius, i, m. the name of several Romans.

Cæcūbūm, i, n. a town of *Campania*, famous for its wine.

Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. Cæcuban; of Cæcubum.

Cædes, is, f. slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from

Cædo, cædēre, cecidi, cæsum, a. to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.

Cælātus, a, um, part. from Cælo, are, āvi, ātum, a. to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.

Cæpe, or Cepe, n. indec. an onion.

Cæpio, ônis, m. a Roman consul who commanded in Spain.

Cæsar, āris, m. a cognōmen or surname given to the Julian family.

Cæstus, ûs, m. a gauntlet; a boxing glove.

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) cut; slain; be slain.

Caius, i, m. a Roman prēnōmen

Calais, is, m. a son of *Boreas*.

Calamītas, ātis, f. a calamity; a misfortune; from

Calāmus, i, m. a reed.

Calathiscus, i, m. a small basket.

Calefacio, calefacēre, calefēci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) to warm.

Calefio, fiēri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; to be warmed.

Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) warmed.

Calidus, a, um, adj. warm.

Callidus, a, um, adj. cunning; shrewd.

Calor, ôris, m. warmth; heat.

Calpe, es, f. a hill or mountain in Spain, opposite to *Abýla* in Africa.

Calpurnius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.

Calydonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Calydon*, a city of *Ætolia*; Calydonian.

Camélus, i, c. a camel.

Camillus, i, m. (M. Furius,) a Roman general.

Campania, æ, f. a pleasant country of Italy, between *Latium* and *Lucania*.

Campester, tris, tre, adj. even; plain; level; champaign; flat.

Campus, i, m. a plain; a field, the *Campus Martius*.

Cancer, cri, m. a crab.

Candidus, a, um, adj. white.

Candor, óris, m. <i>brightness; whiteness; clearness.</i>	Capitolium, i, n. <i>the capitol; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.</i>
Canens, tis, part. <i>singing.</i>	Capra, æ, f. <i>a she-goat.</i>
Canis, is, c. <i>a dog.</i>	Captivus, a, um, adj. <i>captive.</i>
Cannæ, árum, f. pl. <i>a village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.</i>	Capto, áre, ávi, átum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capiro,) <i>to catch at; to seek for; to hunt for.</i>
Cannensis, e, adj. <i>belonging to Cannæ.</i>	Captus, a, um, part. (capiro,) <i>taken; taken captive.</i>
Cano, canére, cecini, cantum, a. <i>to sing; to sound or play upon an instrument.</i>	Capua, æ, f. <i>the principal city of Campania.</i>
Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)	Caput, itis, n. <i>a head; life; the skull; a capital city: capitîs damnâre, to condemn to death.</i>
Canthärus, i, m. <i>a beeble; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.</i>	Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, a coal;) <i>a collier; a maker of charcoal.</i>
Cantium, i, n. <i>now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England.</i>	Carcer, ēris, m. <i>a prison.</i>
Canto, áre, ávi, átum, freq. (cano,) <i>to sing; to repeat often.</i>	Careo, ēre, ui, itum, n. <i>to be without; to be free from; to be destitute; not to have; to want.</i>
Cantus, ûs, m. <i>singing; a song: cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.</i>	Cares, ium, m. pl. <i>Carians; the inhabitants of Caria.</i>
Capesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. (capiro,) § 187, II. 5; <i>to take; to take the management of: fugam capessére, to flee.</i>	Caria, æ, f. <i>a country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.</i>
Capiendus, a, um, part. (capiro.)	Carica, æ, f. <i>a fig.</i>
Capiens, tis, part. from	Carmen, inis, n. <i>a song; a poem.</i>
Capio, capére, cepi, captum, a. <i>to take; to capture; to take captive; to enjoy; to derive.</i>	Carneâdes, is, m. <i>a philosopher of Cyrène, distinguished for his acuteness.</i>
Capitális, e, adj. (caput,) <i>capital; mortal; deadly; pernicious: capitale, 'sc. crimen,) a capital crime.</i>	Caro, carnis, f. <i>flesh.</i>
	Carpentum, i, n. <i>a chariot; a wagon.</i>
	Carpetâni, órum, m. pl. <i>a people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus.</i>

Carpo, carpēre, carpsi, carptum, a. to pluck; to tear.	Casus, ūs, m. accident; chance; an event; a misfortune; a disaster; a calamity.
Carre, árum, f. pl. a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.	Catabathnus, i, m. a declivity; a gradual descent; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.
Carthaginiensis, e, adj. of or belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.	Catana, æ, f. now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna.
Carthago, īnis, f. Carthage, a maritime city in Africa: Carthago Nova, Carthagena, a town of Spain.	Catanensis, e, adj. belonging to Catana; Catanean.
Carus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) dear.	Catiēnus, i, m. Catiēnus Plotinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron.
Casa, æ, f. a cottage; a hut.	Catilina, æ, m. a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.
Casca, æ, m. the cognōmen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Caesar.	Cato, ônis, m. the name of a Roman family.
Caseus, i, m. cheese.	Catūlus, i, m. the name of a Roman family of the Lutatian tribe.
Cassander, dri, m. the name of a Macedonian.	Catūlus, i, m. the young of beasts; a whelp.
Cassiōpe, es, f. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.	Caucāsus, i, m. a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.
Cassius, i, m. the name of several Romans.	Cauda, æ, f. a tail.
Castalius, a, um, adj. Castalian; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.	Caudinus, a, um, adj. Caudine; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.
Castigātus, a, um, part. from Castigo, áre, ávi, átum, a. to chastise; to punish.	Caula, æ, f. a fold.
Castrum, i, n. a castle: castra, órum, pl. a camp: castra ponēre, to pitch a camp; to encamp.	Causa, æ, f. a cause; a reason; a lawsuit: in causā est, or causa est, is the reason: ali

cajus rei causâ, *for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*

Cautes, is, f. *a rock ; a crag ; a cliff.*

Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware ; to avoid ; to shun : cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves ; to guard against.*

Caverna, æ, f. *a cave ; a cavern.*

Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*

Cecidi. See **Cædo**.

Cecidi. See **Cado**.

Cecini. See **Cano**.

Cecropia, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens ; from*

Cecrops, òpis, m. *the first king of Athens.*

Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield ; to give place ; to retire ; to retreat ; to submit.*

Celēber, bris, bre, adj. (rior, erimus,) *crowded ; much visited ; renowned ; famous ; distinguished.*

Celebratus, a, um, part. (celēbro.)

Celebritas, átis, f. (celēber,) *same ; glory ; celebrity ; renown.*

Celēbro, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to visit ; to celebrate ; to make famous ; to perform.*

Celeritas, átis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed ; swiftness ; quickness.*

Celeriter, adv. (ius, rime,) *swiflty.*

Celeus, i. in. *a king of Eleusis.*

Celo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to hide ; to conceal.*

Celtæ, árum, m. pl. the *Celts, a people of Gaul.*

Censo, ère, ui, um, a. *to judge ; to believe ; to count ; to reckon.*

Censor, is, m. *a censor ; a censorer ; a fault-finder ; a critic.*

Censorinus, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*

Censorius, i, m. *one who has been a censor ; a surname of Cato the elder.*

Census, ás, m. *a census ; an enumeration of the people ; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*

Centēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred ; a hundred.*

Centesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*

Centies, num. adv. *a hundred times.*

Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*

Centurio, ónis, m. *a centurion . a captain of a hundred men.*

Cephallenia, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalo-*

Cepe, see **Cæpe**. [nia.]

Cepi. See **Capio**.

Cera, æ, f. *wax.*

Cerberus, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*

Cercasorum, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

Ceres, ēris, f. <i>Ceres, the goddess of corn.</i>	Chaldaīcus, a, um, adj. 'Chal-dæa,) <i>Chaldean.</i>
Cerno, cernēre, a. § 172; <i>to see; to perceive.</i>	Charta, æ, f. <i>paper.</i>
Certāmen, īnis, n. (certo,) <i>a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: Olympicum certāmen, the Olympic games.</i>	Chersiphron, ónis, m. <i>a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at Ephesus was built.</i>
Certè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (certus,) <i>certainly.</i>	Chersonēsus, i, f. <i>a peninsula.</i>
Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. <i>to contend; to strive; to fight.</i>	Chilo, ónis, m. <i>a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.</i>
Certus, a, um, adj. (iōr, issimus,) <i>certain; fixed.</i>	Christus, i, m. <i>Christ.</i>
Cerva, æ, f. <i>a female deer; a hind.</i>	Cibus, i, m. <i>food; nourishment.</i>
Cervinus, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to a stag or deer.</i>	Cicātrix, icis, f. <i>a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.</i>
Cervix, icis, f. <i>the neck; an isthmus.</i>	Cicēro, ónis, m. <i>a celebrated Roman orator.</i>
Cervus, i, m. <i>a male deer; a stag.</i>	Ciconia, æ, f. <i>a stork.</i>
Cessātor, is, m. <i>a loiterer; a lungerer; an idler.</i>	Cilicia, æ, f. <i>a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.</i>
Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. <i>to cease; to loiter.</i>	Cimbri, órum, m. pl. <i>a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.</i>
Cetērus, cetēra, cetērum, adj. (§ 105,) <i>other; the other; the rest.</i>	Cinctus, a, um, part. (cingo.)
Cetērūn, adv. <i>but; however; as for the rest.</i>	Cineas, æ, m. <i>a Thessalian, the favorite minister of Pyrrhus.</i>
Cetus, i, m. <i>a whale.</i>	Cingo, cingēre, cinxi, cinctum, a. <i>to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.</i>
Ceȳx, ȳcis, m. <i>the son of Hesperus, and husband of Alcyōne.</i>	Cinis, ēris, d. <i>ashes; cinders.</i>
Chalcēdon, ónis, t. <i>a city of Bithynia opposite to Byzantium.</i>	Cinna, æ, m. (L. Cornelius,) a <i>consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.</i>
	Cinnānum, i, n. <i>cinnamon.</i>
	Circa, & Circum, pr. & adv. <i>about; around; in the neighborhood of.</i>

Circuītus, ūs, m. <i>a circuit; a circumference.</i>	Civīcus, a, um, adj. (civis,) <i>civic corona civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.</i>
Circundātus, a, um, part. from Circumdo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) <i>to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.</i>	Civilis, e, adj. <i>of or belonging to a citizen; civil.</i>
Circumeo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) <i>to go round; to visit.</i>	Civis, is, c. <i>a citizen.</i>
Circunfluo, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum, & fluo,) <i>to flow round.</i>	Civītas, ātis, f. <i>a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.</i>
Circumiens, euntis, part. (circumeo.)	Clades, is, f. <i>an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.</i>
Circunjaceo, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) <i>to lie around; to border upon.</i>	Clam, pr. <i>without the knowledge of:</i> —adv. <i>privately; secretly.</i>
Circumsto, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) <i>to stand round.</i>	Claimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to cry out; to call on.</i>
Circumvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) <i>to surround; to circumvent.</i>	Clamor, ōris, m. <i>a clamor; a cry.</i>
Circumventus, a, um, part.	Clandestinus, a, um, adj. (clam,) <i>secret; clandestine.</i>
Ciris, is, f. <i>the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.</i>	Claritas, ātis, f. <i>celebrity; fame; from</i>
Cisalpinus, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) <i>Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.</i>	Clarus, a, um, adj. (ior issimus,) <i>clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.</i>
Cithaeron, ōnis, m. <i>a mountain of Boeotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.</i>	Classis, is, f. <i>a fleet.</i>
Citò, adv. (iùs, issimè,) <i>quickly; from</i>	Claudius, i, m. <i>the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.</i>
Citus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>quick.</i>	Claudo, claudēre, clausi, clausum, a. <i>to close; to shut.</i>
Citra, pr. & adv. <i>on this side.</i>	Claudus, a, um, adj. <i>lame.</i>
	Clausus, a, um, part. (claudo,) <i>shut up.</i>

Clavus, i, m. <i>a nail; a spike.</i>	Cogitatum, i, n. <i>a thought.</i>
Clemens, tis, adj. <i>merciful.</i>	Cogito, are, avi, atum, a. <i>to think;</i> <i>to consider; to meditate.</i>
Clementia, ae, f. <i>clemency; mild- ness.</i>	Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)
Cleopatra, ae, f. <i>an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beau- ty.</i>	Cognomen, inis, n. <i>a surname from</i>
Cloaca, ae, f. <i>a drain; a common sewer.</i>	Cognosco, -noscere, -növi, -nö- tum, a. (con & nosco,) <i>to know;</i> <i>to learn: de causâ, to try or decide a suit at law.</i>
Cluentius, i, m. <i>the name of sev- eral Romans.</i>	Cogo, cogere, coegi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) <i>to drive; to compel; to force; to urge; to collect: agmen, to bring up the rear; to march in the rear.</i>
Clusium, i, n. <i>a city of Etruria.</i>	Cohæreo, -hærere, -hæsi, -hæ- sum, n. (con & hæreo,) <i>to adhere; to be united; to be joined to.</i>
Glypeus, i, m. <i>a shield; a buck- ler.</i>	Cohibeo, -hibere, -hibui, -hibi- tum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 4,) <i>to hold back; to restrain.</i>
Cn., <i>an abbreviation of</i>	Cohors, tis, f. <i>a cohort; the tenth part of a legion.</i>
Cneius, i, m. <i>a Roman prænō- men.</i>	Colchi, örum, m. <i>the people of Colchis.</i>
Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) <i>col- lected; assembled; compelled.</i>	Colchis, idis, f. <i>a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.</i>
Coccyx, ygis, m. <i>a cuckoo.</i>	Collabor, -labi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) <i>to fall.</i>
Cocles, itis, m. <i>a Roman, dis- tinguished for his bravery.</i>	Collare, is, n. (collum,) <i>a collar; a necklace.</i>
Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) <i>dried; burnt; baked.</i>	Collatinus, i, m. <i>a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.</i>
Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) <i>baked; burnt; boiled.</i>	Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)
Cœlum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4; <i>heaven; the climate; the sky; the air; the atmosphere.</i>	Collèga, ae, m. <i>a colleague.</i>
Cœna, ae, f. <i>a supper.</i>	
Cœpi, isse, def. § 183, 1; <i>I begin, or I began.</i>	
Cœptus, a, um, part. <i>begun.</i>	
Cœrceo, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) <i>to check; to restrain; to control.</i>	
Cogitatio, ônis, f. (cogito,) <i>a thought; a reflection.</i>	

Collegium, <i>i.</i> <i>n. a college; a company.</i>	<i>revel; to riot; to banqu; to carouse.</i>
Colligo, <i>-ligere, -légi, -lectum, a.</i> (<i>con & lego,</i>) <i>to collect.</i>	Comitans, <i>tis, part. (comitor)</i>
Collis, <i>is, m. a hill.</i>	Comitatus, <i>a, um, part. from Comitor, ari, atus sum, dep. (comes,) to accompany; to attend; to follow.</i>
Collocatus, <i>a, um, part. from Colloco, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & loco,) to place: statuam, to erect; to set up.</i>	Commemoro, <i>áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & memoro,) to commemorate; to mention.</i>
Colloquium, <i>i, n. conversation; an interview; from Collóquor, -lóqui, -locútus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) to speak together; to converse.</i>	Commendo, <i>áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & mando,) to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.</i>
Collum, <i>i, n. the neck.</i>	Commeo, <i>áre, ávi, átum, n. (con & meo,) to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.</i>
Colo, colère, colui, cultum, <i>a. to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.</i>	Commercium, <i>i, n. (con & merx,) commerce; traffic; intercourse.</i>
Coloniæ, <i>æ, f. a colony.</i>	Commigro, <i>áre, ávi, átum, n. (con & migro,) to emigrate; to remove.</i>
Colonus, <i>i, m. a colonist.</i>	Commiuo, <i>-minuere, -minui, -minütum, a. (con & minuo,) to dash or break in pieces; to crush.</i>
Color, & Colos, óris, <i>m. a color.</i>	Comminutus, <i>a, um, part. diminished; broken in pieces.</i>
Columba, <i>æ, f. a dove; a pigeon.</i>	Committo, <i>-mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.</i>
Columbüre, <i>is, n. a dovecote.</i>	Commissus, <i>a, um, part. intrusted; perpetrated; committed commenced: prælium commissum, a battle begun or</i>
Columna, <i>æ, f. a pillar; a column.</i>	
Combûro, <i>-urere, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 5,) to burn; to consume.</i>	
Comedendus, <i>a, um, part. from Comedo, edere, edi, ésum & estum, a. (con & edo,) to eat up; to devour.</i>	
Comes, <i>itis, c. a companion.</i>	
Comètes, <i>æ, m. a comet, § 45.</i>	
Comissor, <i>ari, atus sum, dep. to</i>	

<i>fought</i> : <i>copiis commissis, forces being engaged.</i>	Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum. dep. (con & plector,) <i>to embrace; to comprise; to comprehend; to reach; to extend:</i> complecti amōre, <i>to love.</i>
Commōditas, átis, f. (commōdus,) <i>a convenience; commodiousness.</i>	Componō, -ponēre, -posui, -postum, a. (con & pono,) <i>to compose; to put together; to arrange; to construct; to finish; to compare.</i>
Commōdum, i, n. <i>an advantage; gain.</i>	Compositus, a, un, part. <i>finished; composed; quieted.</i>
Commōrior, -mōri & -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morior,) <i>to die together.</i>	Comprehendendus, a, um, part. from
Commōror, ári, átus sum, dep. (con & moror,) <i>to reside; to stay at; to remain; to continue.</i>	Comprehēndo, -prehēdēre, -prehēnsi, -prehēnsum, a. (con & prehēndo,) <i>to comprehend; to seize; to apprehend.</i>
Commōtus, a, um, part. from	Comprehēnsus, a, um, part.
Commoveo, -mōvēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, a. (con & moveo,) <i>to move; to excite; to stir up; to influence; to induce.</i>	Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
Communico, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to communicate; to impart; to tell; from</i>	Conatus, a, um, part. (conor,) <i>having endeavored.</i>
Commúnis, e, adj. <i>common</i> : in commūne consulēre, <i>to consult for the common good.</i>	Concedo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, a. (con & cedo,) <i>to yield; to permit; to grant.</i>
Comœdia, æ, f. <i>a comedy.</i>	Conceptus, a, un, part. (concipio,) <i>conceived; couched; expressed.</i>
Compāro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & paro,) <i>to gain; to procure; to get; to compare.</i>	Concessus, a, um, part. (concedo.)
Compello, -pellēre, -pūli, -pulsum, a. (con & pello,) <i>to drive; to compel; to force:</i> in fugam, <i>to put to flight.</i>	Concha, æ, f. <i>a shell-fish.</i>
Compenso, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & penso,) <i>to compensate; to make amends for.</i>	Conchylium, i, n. <i>a shell-fish.</i>
Comperio, -perire, -pēri, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) <i>to learn; to discover.</i>	Concilio, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to conciliate; to unite; to reconcile; to acquire for one's self; to gain; to obtain; from</i>
	Concilium, i, n. <i>a council.</i>
	Concio, ónis, f. (concio,) <i>an</i>

<i>assembly ; an assembly of the people.</i>	Condo, -dēre, -dīdī, -ditum, a (con & do,) <i>to sound ; to build ; to make ; to form ; to hide ; to bury ; to conceal.</i>
Concipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -cep-tum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 5,) <i>to conceive ; to imagine ; to form ; to draw up ; to comprehend.</i>	Condūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -duc-tum, a. (con & duco,) <i>to hire.</i>
Concito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (con & cito,) <i>to excite ; to raise.</i>	Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio.)
Concitor, ōris, m. <i>one who excites ; an exciter ; a mover ; a disturber.</i>	Confēro, conferre, contūli, col-lātum, irr. a. (con & fero,) <i>to bring together ; to heap up ; to bestow ; to give : se conferre, to betake one's self ; to go.</i>
Concōquo, -coquēre, -coxi, -coc-tum, a. (con & coquo,) <i>to boil ; to digest.</i>	Conficio, -ficēre, -fēci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) <i>to make ; to finish ; to waste ; to wear out ; to terminate ; to consume ; to ruin ; to destroy ; to kill.</i>
Concordia, æ, f. (concors,) <i>concord ; agreement ; harmony.</i>	Confligo, -fligēre, -flixi, -flictum, a. (con & fligo,) <i>to contend, to engage ; to fight.</i>
Concrēdo, -credēre, -credi-dī, -credi-tum, a. (con & credo,) <i>to trust ; to intrust.</i>	Conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & flo,) <i>to blow together ; to melt, to unite ; to compose.</i>
Concrēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & cremo,) <i>to burn with ; to burn ; to consume.</i>	Confluo, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) <i>to flow together ; to flock ; to assemble.</i>
Concurro, -currēre, -curri, -cur-sum, n. (con & curro,) <i>to run together : concurrītur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble ; there is an assemblage.</i>	Confodio, -fodēre, -fōdi, -fōsum, a. (con & fodio,) <i>to dig ; to pierce ; to stab.</i>
Concussus, a, um, part. <i>shaken ; noved ; from</i>	Confossus, a, um, part. (confō-dio.)
Concutio, -cutēre, -cussi, -cus-sum, a. (con & quatio,) <i>to shake ; to agitate ; to tremble.</i>	Confugio, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fugi-tum, n. (con & fugio,) <i>to fly to ; to fly for refuge ; to flee.</i>
Conditio, ōnis, f. (condō,) <i>condi-tion ; situation ; a proposal ; terms.</i>	Congēro, -gerēre, -gessi, -ges-tum, a. (con & gero,) <i>to bring together ; to collect ; to heap up.</i>
Conditus, a, um, part. <i>from</i>	

Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) <i>to encounter; to engage; to fight.</i>	Conscisco, -sciscere, -scivi, scitum, a. (con & scisco,) <i>to decree; to execute: sibi mortem consciscere, to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.</i>
Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) <i>to assemble in flocks; to assemble.</i>	Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) <i>to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.</i>
Conjectus, a, um, part. from Conjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) <i>to cast; to throw; to conjecture.</i>	Consēdi. See Consido.
Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) <i>marriage.</i>	Consenesco, -senescere, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) <i>to grow old.</i>
Conjungo, -jungēre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) <i>to unite; to bind; to join.</i>	Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) <i>to consent; to agree; to unite.</i>
Conjurātus, a, um, part. <i>conspired: conjurati, subs. conspirators: from</i>	Consēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) <i>to gain; to obtain.</i>
Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) <i>to swear together; to combine; to conspire: conjuratum est, a conspiracy was formed.</i>	Consecūtus, a, um, part. <i>having obtained.</i>
Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) <i>a spouse; a husband or wife.</i>	Consērō, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) <i>to join; to put together: pugnam, to join battle; to fight.</i>
Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.</i>	Conservandus, a, um, part. <i>from</i>
Conquērō, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) <i>to complain; to lament.</i>	Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) <i>to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.</i>
Conscēndo, -scendēre, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) <i>to climb; to ascend.</i>	Considens, tis, part. from
Conscēnsus, a, um, part. (consēndo.)	Consido, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sido,) <i>to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.</i>
	Consiliū, i, n. (consūlo,) <i>counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; advice,</i>

<i>a plan ; judgment ; discretion ; prudence ; wisdom.</i>	<i>Consul, ūlis, m. a consul.</i>
<i>Consisto, -sistēre, -stīti, n. (con & sisto,) to stand ; to consist.</i>	<i>Consulāris, e, adj. of or pertaining to the consul ; consular. vir consulāris, one who has been a consul ; a man of consular dignity.</i>
<i>Consolōr, āri, ātus sum, dep. (con & solor,) to comfort ; to console.</i>	<i>Consulātus, ūs, m. the consulship.</i>
<i>Conspectus, a, um, part. (conspicio.)</i>	<i>Consūlo, -sulēre, -sului, -sultum, a. to advise ; to consult.</i>
<i>Conspectus, ūs, m. a sight ; a view.</i>	<i>Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (consūlo,) to advise together ; to consult.</i>
<i>Conspicātus, a, um, part. (conspicor.)</i>	<i>Consūmo, -sumēre, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) to consume ; to wear out ; to exhaust ; to waste ; to destroy.</i>
<i>Conspicio, -spicēre, -spexi, -spec- tum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) to behold ; to see.</i>	<i>Consumptus, a, um, part.</i>
<i>Conspicor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to behold ; to see.</i>	<i>Contagiōsus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) contagious.</i>
<i>Conspicuus, a, um, adj. conspicuous ; distinguished.</i>	<i>Contemnendus, a, um, part. from</i>
<i>Constans, tis, part. & adj. firm ; determined ; constant ; steady.</i>	<i>Contemnō, -temnēre, -tempsi, -temptum, a. (con & temnō,) to despise ; to reject with scorn.</i>
<i>Constituo, -stituēre, -stitui, -stītūtum, a. (con & statuo,) to appoint ; to establish.</i>	<i>Contemplātus, a, um, part. observing ; regarding ; considering ; from</i>
<i>Consto, -stāre, -stīti, n. (con & sto,) to consist of : constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.</i>	<i>Contemplor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to contemplate ; to regard ; to consider ; to look at ; to gaze upon.</i>
<i>Construo, -struēre, -struxi, -struc- tum, a. (con & struo,) to construct ; to build ; to compose ; to form ; to heap up.</i>	<i>Contemptim, adv. with contempt ; contemptuously ; scornfully ; from</i>
<i>Consuesco, -suescēre, -suēvi, -suētum, n. (con & suesco,) to be accustomed.</i>	<i>Contemptus, a, um, part. contemnō.)</i>
<i>Consue'tudo, inis, f. habil ; cus- tom.</i>	<i>Contemptus, ūs, m. contempt.</i>
	<i>Contendo, dēre, di, tum, a. & n.</i>

(con & tendo,) *to dispute ; to fight ; to contend ; to go to ; to direct one's course* : *aliquid ab aliquo, to request ; to solicit ; to beg something of some one.*

Contentio, ônis, f. *contention ; a debate ; a controversy ; exertion ; an effort ; a strife.*

Contentus, a, um, adj. *content ; satisfied.*

Contero, -terere, -trivi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break ; to pound ; to waste.*

Continens, tis, part. & adj. *joining ; continued ; uninterrupted ; temperate* : subs. f. *the continent, or main land : from*

Contineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in ; to contain.*

Contingo, -tingere, -tigi, -tacum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch* : *contingit, imp. *il* happens ; mihi, *il* happens to me ; I have the fortune.*

Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued ; adjoining ; incessant ; uninterrupted ; continual ; without intermission ; in close succession* : *continuo alveo, in one entire or undirided channel.*

Contra, prep. *against ; opposite to* : adv. *on the other hand.*

Contractus, a, um, part. (contrâ-ho.)

Contradicco, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to*

speak against ; to contradict ; to oppose.

Contradicto, a, um, part. *contradicted ; opposed.*

Contraho, -trahere, -traxi, -tratum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract ; to draw together ; to assemble ; to collect.*

Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary ; opposite.*

Contueor, -tuéri, -tuitus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard ; to behold ; to view ; to look steadfastly at ; to gaze upon ; to survey.*

Contundo, -tundere, -tudi, -tussum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat ; to bruise ; to crush ; to pulverize.*

Contusus, a, um, part.

Convalesco, -valescere, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well ; to recover.*

Convenio, -venire, -veni, -venitum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet ; to assemble ; to come together.*

Converto, -vertere, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn ; to resort to ; to appropriate ; to convert into ; to change : se in preces, to turn to entreating.*

Conversus, a, um, part.

Convicium, i, n. *loud noise . scolding ; reproach ; abuse.*

Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast ; a banquet ; an entertainment.*

Convōco, āre, āvī, ātum, a. (con & <i>voco</i> ,) <i>to call together; to assemble.</i>	Cornēlius, i, m. <i>the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.</i>
Convolvo, -volvēre, -volvi, -volvūtum, a. (con & <i>volvo</i> ,) <i>to roll together: pass. to be rolled together: se, to roll one's self up.</i>	Cornix, icis, f. <i>a crow.</i>
Cvōperio, -perire, -perui, -per-tum, a. (con & <i>operio</i> ,) <i>to cover.</i>	Cornu, u, n. § 87; <i>a horn.</i>
Copia, æ, f. <i>an abundance; a multitude; a swarm: copiæ, pl. forces; troops.</i>	Corōna, æ, f. <i>a crown.</i>
Copiōsè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) <i>piously; abundantly.</i>	Corpus, öris, n. <i>a body; a corpse.</i>
Coquo, coquēre, coxi, coctum, a. <i>to bake; to boil; to roast; to cook.</i>	Correptus, a, um, part. (corripio.)
Coquus, i, m. <i>a cook.</i>	Corrīgo, -rigēre, -rexī, -rectum, a. (con & <i>rego</i> ,) <i>to straighten; to make better; to correct.</i>
Cor, cordis, n. <i>the heart.</i>	Corripio, -ripēre, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & <i>rapio</i> ,) <i>to seize.</i>
Coram, prep. <i>in the presence of; before: adv. openly.</i>	Corrōdo, -rodēre, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (con & <i>rodo</i> ,) <i>to gnaw; to corrode.</i>
Corcȳra, æ, f. <i>an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.</i>	Corrōsus, a, um, part.
Corīthus, i, f. <i>Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.</i>	Corruens, tis, part. (corruo.)
Corinthius, a, um, adj. <i>Corinthian, belonging to Corinth: Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.</i>	Corrumpo, -rumpēre, -rūpi, -rūptum, a. (con & <i>rumpo</i> ,) <i>to corrupt; to bribe; to hurt; to violate; to seduce; to impair; to destroy.</i>
Coriōli, örum, m. pl. <i>a town of Latium.</i>	Corruo, -ruēre, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) <i>to fall; to decay.</i>
Coriolānus, i, m. <i>a distinguished Roman general.</i>	Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpo,) <i>bribed; vitiated; foul; corrupt.</i>
Corium, i, n. <i>the skin; the skin or hide of a beast.</i>	Corsica, æ, f. <i>an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.</i>
Cornellā, æ, f. <i>a noble Roman lady.</i>	Corvinus, i, m. <i>a surname given to M. Valerius.</i>
	Corvus, i, m. <i>a raven.</i>
	Corycius, a, um, adj. <i>Corycian, of Corycus.</i>

Corycus, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*

Cos, an abbreviation of consul; Coss, of consules; § 328.

Cotta, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*

Crater, éris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*

Crates, étis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*

Crassus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*

Creatus, a, um, part. (creo.)

Creber, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*

Crébrò, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*

Credo, -dēre, -dīdi, -ditum, a. *to believe; to trust.*

Cremēra, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*

Cremo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to burn; to consume.*

Creo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*

Cresco, crescēre, crevi, cretum, n. *to increase; to grow.*

Crete, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclades.*

Cretensis, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*

Crevi. See Cresco.

Crimen, nis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alīcui criminī dare, to charge as a crime against one.*

Crinis, is, m. *the hair.*

Crixus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*

Crocodilus, i, m. *a crocodile.*

Cruciātus, a, um, part. (crucio.)

Cruciātus, òis, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*

Crucio, áre, ávi, átum, a. (crux,) *to torment; to torture.*

Crudēlis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cruel.*

Crudeliter, adv. *cruelly.*

Crudus, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*

Cruor, òris, m. *blood; gore.*

Crus, uris, n. *the leg.*

Crux, crucis, f. *a cross.*

Cubitus, i, m., & Cubitum, i, n. *a cubit.*

Cucurri. See Curro.

Cui, & Cujus. See Qui, & Quis

Culex, icis, m. *a gnat.*

Culpa, æ, f. *a fault; guilt, blame.*

Culpo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to blame.*

Cultellus, i, m. (dim. from culter,) *a little knife; a knife.*

Cultus, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*

Cum, pr. *with:* adv. *the same as quum, when: cùm — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*

Cunctatio, ónis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation.*

Cuniculus, i, m. <i>a rabbit</i> ; <i>a cony</i> .	Custos, ódis, c. <i>a guard</i> ; <i>a keeper</i> .
Cupiditas, átis, f. (cupio,) <i>desire</i> ; <i>cupidity</i> .	Cutis, is, f. <i>the skin</i> .
Cupido, ínis, f. <i>desire</i> .	Cyaneus, a, um, adj. <i>dark blue</i> .
Cupidus, a, um, adj. <i>desirous</i> .	Cycládes, um, f. pl. <i>a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle</i> .
Cupiens, tis, part. from	Cyclópes, un, m. pl. <i>the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Etna</i> .
Cupio, ère, ivi, itum, a. <i>to desire</i> ; <i>to wish</i> ; <i>to long for</i> .	Cydnus, i, m. <i>a river of Cilicia</i> .
Cur, adv. <i>why</i> ; <i>wherefore</i> .	Cyllène, es, f. <i>a mountain in Arcadia</i> .
Cura, æ, f. <i>care</i> ; <i>anxiety</i> .	Cymba, æ, f. <i>a boat</i> ; <i>a skiff</i> ; <i>a canoe</i> .
Cures, ium, f. pl. <i>a city of the Sabines</i> .	Cymbálum, i, n. <i>a cymbal</i> .
Curia, æ, f. <i>a curia or ward</i> ; <i>one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided</i> ; <i>the senate-house</i> .	Cynicus, i, m. <i>a Cynic</i> . <i>The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes</i> .
Curiatii, órum, m. pl. <i>the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii</i> .	Cynocephálæ, árum, f. pl. <i>small hills near Scotussa, in Thessaly</i> .
Curo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (cura,) <i>to take care of</i> ; <i>to care</i> ; <i>to be concerned</i> ; <i>to cure or heal</i> .	Cynocephál, órum, m. pl. <i>a people of India with heads like dogs</i> .
Curro, currére, cucurri, cursum, n. <i>to run</i> .	Cynocephálus, i, m. <i>an Egyptian deity</i> .
Currius, ús, m. <i>a chariot</i> .	Cynosséma, átis, n. <i>a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecuba was buried</i> .
Cursor, óris, m. <i>a runner</i> ; <i>also, a surname given to L. Pa-pirius</i> .	Cynthus, i, m. <i>a hill near the town of Delos</i> .
Cursus, ús, m. <i>a course</i> ; <i>a running</i> .	Cyrène, árum, f. pl. <i>Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica</i> .
Curvus, a; um, adj. <i>crooked</i> .	Cyrenaica, æ, f. <i>a country in the</i>
Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) <i>a prison</i> ; <i>a guard</i> .	
Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. <i>to preserve</i> ; <i>to keep safely</i> ; <i>to guard</i> ; <i>to watch</i> ; <i>from</i>	

northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæ.

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

D.

Dædælus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphæmus.*

Damno, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to condemn.*

Dannōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danäus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. *a country and*

city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ére, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should.*

Debeor, éri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilito, áre, ávi, átum, a. (debilitis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*

Decēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernēre, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decretum est, the management of the war was de-*

Decem, num. adj. *ten.* [creed.

Decemviri, örum, m. pl. *decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.*

Decerpo, -cerpēre, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

Decido, -cidere, -cidi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall* : dentes decidunt, *the teeth fall*, or *come out*.

Decimus, a, um, num. adj. (de cem,) *the tenth*.

Decius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism.*

Declaro, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare* ; *to show*.

Decoctus, a, um, part. from Decoquo, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil*.

Decorus, a, um, adj. *handsome* ; *adorned* ; *decorous* ; *beautiful*.

Decretus, a, um, part. (decerno.)

Decresco, -crescere, -crevi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease* ; *to diminish* ; *to subside* ; *to fall* ; *to decay*.

Decumbo, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down*.

Decurro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down* ; *to run*.

Dedi. See Do.

Dedidi. See Dedo.

Deditio, önis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender.*

Deditus, a, um, part. (dedo.)

Dedo, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender* ; *to deliver up* ; *to give up* ; *to addict* or *devote one's self*.

Deduce, -ducere, -duxi, -duc-

tum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth* ; *to bring* ; *to lead*.

Defatigo, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary* ; *to fatigue*.

Defendo, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend* ; *to protect*.

Defensus, a, um, part. (defendo.)

Defero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring* ; *to convey* ; *to proffer* ; *to confer* ; *to give* ; *to bestow*.

Deficiens, iis, part. from Deficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail* ; *to be wanting* ; *to decrease* ; *to be eclipsed*.

Defleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore* ; *to bewail* ; *to lament* ; *to weep for*.

Defluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down*.

Defodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury* ; *to inter*.

Deformitas, ätis, f. (deformis,) *deformity* ; *ugliness*.

Defossus, a, um, part. (defodio.)

Defunctus, a, um, part. *finished* : *defunctus* or *defunctus vitâ dead* : from

Defungor, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute* ; *to perform* ; *to be free from* ; *to finish*.

Degens, tis, part. from Dego, degere, degi, a. & n.

(de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*

Degusto, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*

Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*

Deiotárus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*

Dejectus, a, um, part. from Dejicio, -jicēre, -jéci, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*

Delábor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*

Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*

Delátus, a, um, part. (defēro,) *conferred.*

Delecto, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*

Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo.)

Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*

Deleo, ére, évi, étum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*

Deliciæ, árum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*

Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*

Deligo, -ligēre, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*

Delinquo, -linquēre, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo.) *to offend to do wrong.*

Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*

Delphi, órum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*

Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*

Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*

Delubrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*

Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Ægean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*

Demarátus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*

Demergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*

Demersus, a, um, part.

Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*

Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*

Demitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*

Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdéra.*

Demonstro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*

Demosthēnes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.*

Demum, adv. <i>at length; not till; at last; only.</i>	Descendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) <i>to descend: in certamen descendere, to engage in a contest: descenditur, imp. one descends; we descend.</i>
Deni, &, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, III. <i>every ten; ten.</i>	
Denique, adv. <i>finally; at last.</i>	
Dens, tis, m. <i>a tooth.</i>	
Densus, a, um, adj. <i>thick.</i>	
Dentatus, i, m. (Siccius,) <i>the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.</i>	
Denuntio or -cio, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & nuntio,) <i>to denounce; to foreshow; to proclaim; to declare.</i>	Describo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) <i>to describe; to divide; to order.</i>
Depascor, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) <i>to feed; to eat up; to feed upon.</i>	Desero, -serere, -serui, -seratum, a. (de & sero,) <i>to desert; to forsake; to abandon.</i>
Depingo, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) <i>to paint; to depict; to describe; to exhibit.</i>	Desertum, i, n. <i>a desert.</i>
Deploro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & ploro,) <i>to weep for; to deplore; to mourn.</i>	Desertus, a, um, part. & adj. <i>deserted; waste; desolate; desert.</i>
Depono, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) <i>to lay down or aside.</i>	Desiderium, i, n. <i>a longing for; a desire; love; affection; regret; grief.</i>
Depopulatus, a, um, part. from Depopulor, ári, átus sum, dep. (de & populus,) <i>to lay waste.</i>	Desino, -sinere, -sivi, -satum, n. (de & sino,) <i>to leave off; to terminate; to cease; to end; to renounce.</i>
Deprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendo,) <i>to seize; to catch; to detect.</i>	Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. <i>despaired of; past hope; desperate; hopeless.</i>
Deprehensus, a, um, part.	Despero, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & spero,) <i>to despair.</i>
Depulso, áre, ávi, átum, freq. (de & pulso,) <i>to push away; to keep off to repel.</i>	Desponsatus, a, um, part. from Desponso, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to promise in marriage; to be troth; to affiance.</i>
	Destino, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to design; to appoint; to determine; to aim at.</i>
	Desum, -esse, -fui, -futurus, irr.

n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*

Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deter-
nīmus, § 126, 1,) *worse.*

Deterreo, ēre, ui, ītum, a. (de &
terreo,) *to deter ; to frighten.*

Detestor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (de
& testor,) *to detest.*

Detractus, a, um, part. from
Detrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -trac-
tum, a. (de & traho,) *to take
down or away ; to draw off ;
to take from.*

Detrūnentum, i, n. (detēro,) *det-
riment ; damage ; harm ; loss ;
injury.*

Dens, i, m. § 52 ; *God ; a god.*

Devēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum,
a. (de & vaho,) *to carry away.*

Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping ;
inclining.*

Devictus, a, um, part. from
Devinco, -vincēre, -vici, -vic-
tum, a. (de & vinco,) *to con-
quer ; to subdue ; to overcome.*

Devōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (de &
volo,) *to fly down ; to fly
away.*

Devōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de &
voro,) *to devour ; to eat up.*

Devōtus, a, um, part. from
Devoveo, -vovēre, -vōvi, -vōtum,
a. (de & voveo,) *to vow ; to
devote ; to consecrate.*

Dexter, ēra, ērum, or ra, rum,
§ 106, adj. *right ; on the right
hand.*

Dex̄tra, æ, f. *the right hand.*

Diadēma, ātis, n. a *ciadem ; a
white fillet worn upon the
heads of kings.*

Diagōras, æ, m. *a Rhodian who
died from excessive joy, be-
cause his three sons were vic-
torious at the Olympic games.*

Diāna, æ, f. *the daughter of Ju-
piter and Latōna, and sister
of Apollo*

Dico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to conse-
crate ; to dedicate.*

Dico, dicēre, dixi, dictum, a. *to
say ; to name ; to call.*

Dictātor, óris, m. *a dictator ; a
chief magistrate, elected on
special occasions, and vested
with absolute authority ; from*

Dicto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to dic-
tate ; to say often.*

Dictum, i, n. *a word ; an ex-
pression.*

Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)

Dies, ēi, m. or f. in sing., m. in
pl., § 90 ; *a day : in dies, dai-
ly ; every day.*

Differens, tis, adj. *different ; dif-
ferring ; from*

Diffēro, differre, distūli, dilā-
tum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down ; to
scatter ; to disperse ; to spread
abroad ; to publish ; to deser-
to be different.*

Difficilē, adv. (iūs, limē,) *diffi-
culty ; with difficulty ; from*

Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis,
difficult.

Difficultas, <i>ētis</i> , f. § 101, 1, & (2.)	Diremptūrus, a, um, part. (diri- mo,) <i>about to decide</i> .
<i>difficulty ; trouble ; embarras- sment ; poverty.</i>	
Digitus, <i>i</i> , m. <i>a finger ; a finger's breadth.</i>	Direptus, a, um, part. (diripio.)
Dignatus, a, um, part. (dignor,)	Dirimo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum,
<i>vouchsafing ; thought worthy.</i>	a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) <i>to divide ; to part ; to separate ; to decide.</i>
Dignitas, <i>ātis</i> , f. (dignus,) <i>digni- ty ; honor ; office.</i>	Diripio, -ripēre, -ripui, -reptum,
Dignor, <i>āri</i> , <i>ātus sum</i> , dep. <i>to think worthy ; to vouchsafe ; to deign ; from</i>	a. (dis & rapio,) <i>to rob ; to plunder ; to pillage ; to sack ; to destroy.</i>
Dignus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)	Diruo, -ruēre, -rui, -rūtum, a. (dis & ruo,) <i>to destroy ; to over- throw ; to raze.</i>
<i>worthy.</i>	Dirus, a, um, adj. <i>frightful ; ter- rible ; direful ; ominous.</i>
Dilatio, <i>āre, āvi, ātum</i> , a. (dis & lanio,) <i>to tear or rend in pieces.</i>	Dirūtus, a, um, part. (diruo.)
Diligenter, adv. (iūs, issimē,)	Discēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -ces- sum, n. (dis & cedo,) <i>to depart ; to go away.</i>
<i>diligently ; carefully.</i>	Discerpo, -cerpēre, -cerpsi, -cerp- tum, a. (dis & carpo,) <i>to tear in pieces.</i>
Diligo, -ligēre, -lexi, -lectum, a.	Discerptus, a, um, part. (dis- cerpo.)
(dis & lego,) <i>to love.</i>	Discipūlus, i, m. (disco,) <i>a pupil ; a scholar.</i>
Dimicatio, <i>ōnis</i> , f. <i>a fight ; a contest ; a battle ; from</i>	Disco, discēre, didīci, a. <i>to learn.</i>
Dimico, <i>āre, āvi, (or ui,) ātum</i> ,	Discordia, <i>āe</i> , f. (discors,) <i>dis- sension ; disagreement ; dis- cord.</i>
a. (dis & mico,) <i>to fight : dumicatum est, a battle was fought.</i>	Discordo, <i>āre, āvi, ātum</i> , n. <i>to be at variance ; to differ.</i>
Dimissus, a, um, part. from	Discrēpo, <i>āre, āvi or ui, ītum</i> , n.
Dimitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum,	(dis & crepo,) <i>to differ ; to disagree.</i>
a. (dis & mitto,) <i>to dismiss ; to let go.</i>	Disertē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) <i>clear- ly ; eloquently.</i>
Dīngēnes, is, m. <i>an eminent Cyn- ic philosopher, born at Sinōpe, a city of Asia Minor.</i>	
Diomēdes, is, m. <i>a Grecian war- rior ; also, a cruel king of Thrace.</i>	
Dionysius, i, m. <i>the name of two tyran's of Syracuse.</i>	

Diaputatio, ónis, f. <i>a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from</i>	Diuturnitas, átis, f. <i>long continuance; duration.</i>
Dispúto, áre, ávi, átum, a. (dis & puto,) <i>to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.</i>	Diuturnus, a, um, adj. <i>long; lasting.</i>
Dissemino, áre, ávi, átum, a. (dis & semino,) <i>to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.</i>	Divello, -vellére, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) <i>to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.</i>
Disséro, -serére, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) <i>to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.</i>	Diversus, a, um, adj. <i>different.</i>
Dissidium, i, n. <i>a disagreement; a dissension.</i>	Dives, itis, adj. <i>rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.</i>
Dissimilis, e, adj. <i>unlike; dissimilar.</i>	Divido, dividére, divisi, divisum, a. <i>to divide; to distribute; to separate.</i>
Distans, tis, part. (disto,) <i>differing; distant; being divided, or separated.</i>	Divinus, a, um, adj. <i>divine; heavenly.</i>
Distinguo, -stinguére, -stinxí, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) <i>to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.</i>	Divisus, a, um, part. (divido.)
Disto, stáre, n. (di & sto,) <i>to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.</i>	Divitiae, ártim, f. pl. <i>riches; wealth.</i>
Distribuo, -tribuére, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) <i>to distribute; to divide.</i>	Divulsus, a, um, part. (divello.)
Ditis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>rich.</i>	Do, dare, dedi, datum, a. <i>to give; to grant; to surrender: passas, to suffer punishment; criminis, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.</i>
Diu, adv. (utiùs, utissimè, § 194,) <i>long; for a long time: tam diu — quam diu, so long — as.</i>	Doceo, ére, ui, tum, a. <i>to teach.</i>
Diurnus, a, um, adj. <i>daily.</i>	Docilitas, átis, f. <i>docility; teachableness.</i>
Diutinus, a, um, adj. <i>lasting; long.</i>	Doctrina, w, f. <i>instruction; education; doctrine.</i>
	Doctus, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) <i>taught; learned.</i>
	Dodóna, w, f. <i>a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter.</i>

Doleo, ére, ui, n. *to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.*

Dolor, óris, m. *pain; sorrow; grief.*

Dolus, i, m. *a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.*

Domesticus, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*

Domicilium, i, n. *a habitation; a house; an abode.*

Domina, æ, f. (dominus,) *a mistress.*

Dominatio, ónis, f. *government; power; dominion; usurpation; domination; despotism.*

Domīnus, i, m. *master; owner; lord.*

Domitus, a, um, part. from *dominare.*

Domo, áre, ui, itum, a. *to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.*

Domus, ûs & i, f. § 89, & (a.) *a house: domi, at home: domo, from home: domum, home.*

Donec, adv. *until; as long as.*

Dono, áre, ávi, átum, a. (donum,) *to give; to present.*

Donum, i, n. *a gift; an offering; a present.*

Dormio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*

Dorsum, i, n. *the back.*

Dos, dotis, f. *a portion; a dowry.*

Draco, ónis, m. *a dragon; a species of serpent.*

Druīdæ, árum, m. pl. *Druīds,* *priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*

Dubitatio, ónis, f. *a doubt; hesitation; question; from Dubito, áre, ávi, átum, n. to hesitate; to doubt.*

Ducenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*

Duco, cère, xi, ctum, a. *to lead; to conduct: uxorem, to take a wife; to marry: exequias, to perform funeral rites; murum, to build a wall.*

Ductus, a, um, part. *led.*

Duillius, i, m (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*

Dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *sweet; pleasant.*

Dum, adv. & conj. *while; whilst; as long as; until.*

Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118. *two.*

Duodecim, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*

Duodecimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*

Duodeviginti, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4; *eighteen.*

Duritia, æ, & Durities, éi, f. § 101, 1; *hardness; from Durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.*

Dux, cis, c. *a leader; a guide; a commander.*

E.

E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*

Ea. See Is.

Ebibo, -bibēre, -bībi, -bibītum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*

Ebriētas, ātis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*

Ebur, ōris, n. *ivory.*

Edico, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*

Edīdi. See Edo.

Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*

Edo, -dēre, -dīdi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectacūlum edēre, to give an exhibition.*

Edo, edēre *or esse, edi, esum,* irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*

Educātus, a, um, part. *from*

Edūco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*

Edūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*

Efficio, -ficēre, -fēci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*

Effigies, iē, f. *an image; an effigy.*

Efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*

Effugio, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*

Effundo, -fundēre, -fūdi, -fūsum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*

Effūsus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinian grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religiūs rites.*

Egēro, -gerēre, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gerō,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*

Egestus, a, um, part.

Egi. See Ago.

Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.

Egredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*

Egregiē, adv. *in a distinguishing manner; excellently; famos sly; from*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*

Egressus, a, um, part. (egrediar.)

Ejusmōdi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*

Elābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep.

(e & labor,) <i>to glide away ; to escape.</i>	Emo, emēre, emi, emptam, a o buy ; to purchase.
Elapsus, a, um, part. <i>having passed.</i>	Emorior, -móri or -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. to die.
Elephantis, ídis, f. <i>an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.</i>	Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
Elephantus, i, & Eléphas, antis, m. <i>an elephant.</i>	Enascor, -nasci, -nátus sum, dep. to arise ; to be born ; to spring from.
Eleusinii, órum, m. pl. <i>the Eleusinians ; the inhabitants of Eleusis.</i>	Enátus, a, um, part. <i>born of.</i>
Eleusis & -in, inis, f. <i>a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres</i>	Enéco, -necáre, -necávi or -necui, -necátum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) <i>to kill.</i>
Elido, -lidére, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & lëdo,) <i>to crush.</i>	Enervo, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weaken.</i>
Eligo, -ligére, -légi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) <i>to choose ; to select.</i>	Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; <i>for ; but ; truly ; indeed.</i>
Elóquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (elóquor,) <i>eloquent.</i>	Enna, æ, f. <i>a town of Sicily.</i>
Eloquentia, æ, f. <i>eloquence.</i>	Ennius, i, m. <i>a very ancient Roman poet.</i>
Elóquor, -lóqui, -locútus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) <i>to say ; to declare ; to tell.</i>	Enuntio, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to proclaim ; to disclose ; to divulge.</i>
Eluceo, -lucére, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) <i>to shine forth.</i>	Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ; <i>to go.</i>
Emergo, -mergére, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) <i>to emerge ; to come out ; to rise up.</i>	Eà, adv. <i>thither ; to that degree ; to that pitch ; to that degree of eminence.</i>
Emineo, ère, ui, n. <i>to be eminent ; to rise above ; to be conspicuous ; to be distinguished ; to appear.</i>	Eóus, i, m. <i>the morning star.</i>
Emitto, -mittére, -misi, -missum, a. (e & mitti,) <i>to send forth ; to discharge.</i>	Eóus, a, um, adj. <i>eastern ; the eastern.</i>
	Epaminondas, æ, m. <i>a distinguished Theban general.</i>
	Epéhésus, i, m. <i>a city on the western coast of Ionia, rear the river Caÿster.</i>
	Epialtes, is, m. <i>a giant, the son of Neptune or of Alóeus, and brother of Otos.</i>

Epimenides, is, m. <i>a poet of Gnossus, in Crete.</i>	Esse, Essem, &c. See Sum.
Epirus, i, f. <i>a country in the western part of Greece.</i>	Esuriens, tis, par <i>hungry</i> ; <i>being hungry.</i>
Epistōla, æ, f. <i>an epistle; a letter.</i>	Esurio, ire, ivi, itum, n. <i>to be hungry.</i>
Epūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to feast; to feast upon; to eat; from</i>	Et, conj. § 198, 1; <i>and; also; even</i> : et — et, <i>both — and.</i>
Epūlum, i, n. sing., & Epūlæ, ārum, f. pl. <i>a banquet; a feast.</i>	Etiam, conj. (et & jam,) <i>also; especially</i> ; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, <i>even.</i>
Eques, itis, m. (equus,) <i>a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.</i>	Etruria, æ, f. <i>a country of Italy north and west of the Tiber, Tuscany.</i>
Equidem, conj. (ego & quidein,) <i>indeed; I for my part.</i>	Etrusci, örüm, m. pl. <i>the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.</i>
Equitātus, ûs, m. <i>cavalry.</i>	Etruscus, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.</i>
Equus, i, m. <i>a horse.</i>	Eubœa, æ, f. <i>a large island in the Aegean sea, near Bœotia.</i>
Eram, Ero, &c. See § 153.	Eumēnes, is, m. <i>a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.</i>
Ereptus, a, um, part. (eripio.)	Euphēmus, i, m. <i>the father of Dædalus.</i>
Erga, prep. <i>towards.</i>	Euphrātes, is, m. <i>a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.</i>
Ergo, conj. § 198, 6; <i>therefore.</i>	Euripides, is, m. <i>a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.</i>
Erinaceus, i, m. <i>a hedgehog.</i>	Euripus, i, m. <i>a narrow strait between Bœotia and Eubœa.</i>
Eripio, -ripēre, -ripui, -reptum, a. (e & rapio,) <i>to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.</i>	Eurōpa, æ, f. <i>the daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia.</i>
Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. <i>to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.</i>	
Erōdo, -rodēre, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (e & rodo,) <i>to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.</i>	
Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (e & rudiſ,) <i>to instruct; to form.</i>	
Eruditio, ônis, f. <i>instruction; learning.</i>	
Eruditus, a um, part. (erudio.)	

<i>From her, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.</i>	<i>Exaspéro, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to exasperate; to incense.</i></i>
<i>Eurótas, æ, m. a river of Laco-nia, near Sparta.</i>	<i>Excæco, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & cæcus,) <i>to blind; to make blind.</i></i>
<i>Euxinus, i, m. (from Εὔξινος, hospitable,) (pontus,) the <i>Eux-ine</i>, now the <i>Black sea.</i></i>	<i>Excēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) <i>to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.</i></i>
<i>Evado, -vadere, -vāsi, -vasum, a. & n. (e & vado,) <i>to go out; to escape; to become.</i></i>	<i>Excello, -celere, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) <i>to be high; to excel; to be eminent.</i></i>
<i>Everto, -vertere, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) <i>to overturn; to destroy.</i></i>	<i>Excelsus, a, um, adj. <i>high; lofty.</i></i>
<i>Eversus, a, um, part. <i>overturned; destroyed.</i></i>	<i>Excidium, i, n. (ex & cædo,) <i>a destruction; ruin.</i></i>
<i>Evōco, áre, ávi, átum, a. (e & voco,) <i>to call out; to summon; to imp. re.</i></i>	<i>Excido, -cidēre, cidi, n. (ex & cedo,) <i>to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.</i></i>
<i>Evōlo, áre, ávi, átum, n. (e & volo,) <i>to fly out or away.</i></i>	<i>Excido, -cidēre, -tidi, -cism, a. (ex & cædo,) <i>to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.</i></i>
<i>Evōmo, -vomēre, -vomui, -vomitum, a. (e & vomo,) <i>to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.</i></i>	<i>Excisus, a, um, part.</i>
<i>Ex, prep. See E.</i>	<i>Excipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) <i>to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.</i></i>
<i>Exactus, a, um, part. (exigo,) <i>banished; driven away.</i></i>	<i>Excitandus, a, um, part. from</i>
<i>Exæquo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & æquo,) <i>to equal.</i></i>	<i>Excito, áre, ávi, átum, a. freq. (excieo,) <i>to excite; to awaken. to arouse; to stir up.</i></i>
<i>Exanimō, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & anima,) <i>to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.</i></i>	<i>Exclāmo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & clamo,) <i>to cry out; to exclaim.</i></i>
<i>Exardesco, -ardescēre, -arsi, inc. <i>to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exar-sit, a war broke out.</i></i>	<i>Exclūdo, -cludēre, -clusi, -clūsum, a. (ex & claudio,) <i>to exclude; to hatch.</i></i>
	<i>Excōlo, -colere, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) <i>to cultivate, to exercise.</i></i>

Excrucio, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*

Excubie, árum, f. pl. (excubo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*

Excusatio, ónis, f. (excuso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*

Exēdo, -edēre & -esse, -ēdi, -ēsum, irr. a. (ex & ēdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*

Exemplum, i, n. *an example; an instance.*

Exequiæ. *See Exsequiæ.*

Exerceo, ére, ui, itum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.*

Exercitus, ús, m. *an army.*

Exhaurio, -haurire, -hausi, -hausum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*

Exigo, -igēre, -égi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*

Exiguus, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*

Exilis, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*

Exilium, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*

Eximiè, adv. *remarkably; very; from*

Eximus, a, um, adj. (eximo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*

Existimatio, ónis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*

Existūno, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & estūno,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*

Exitium, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction; ruin.*

Exitus, ús, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*

Exorātus, a, um, part. (exōro,) *entreathed; influenced; induced.*

Exorior, -oriri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*

Exorno, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*

Exōro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly.* § 197, 9.

Exortus, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*

Expecto or -specto, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*

Expedio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expedit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*

Expeditio, ónis, f. *an expedition.*

Expello, -pellere, -pūli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*

Expers, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*

Expeto, ére, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

Expio, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & pio,) <i>to expiate; to appease.</i>	Exstructus, or Extractus, a, um, part. from
Expleo, ére, évi, étum, a. (ex & pleo,) <i>to fill.</i>	Extruo, or Extruo, -struēre, -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) <i>to build; to pile up; to construct.</i>
Explico, áre, ávi & ui, átum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) <i>to unfold; to spread; to explain.</i>	Exsurgo, -surgēre, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) <i>to rise up; to arise; to swell; to surge.</i>
Explorátor, óris, m. (explóro,) a spy; a scout.	Exter, or Extérus, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extimus or extrémus,) <i>foreign; strange; outward.</i>
Expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) <i>to polish; to adorn; to improve; to finish.</i>	Exto, extáre, extíti, n. (ex & sto,) <i>to be; to remain; to be extant.</i>
Expóno, -ponére, -posui, -posítum, a. <i>to explain; to set forth; to expose.</i>	Extorqueo, -torquēre, -torsi, -torturn, a. (ex & torqueo,) <i>to exert; to wrest from, to obtain by force.</i>
Expróbroy, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & probrum,) <i>to upbraid; to blame; to reproach; to cast in one's teeth.</i>	Extra, prep. <i>beyond; without; except.</i>
Expugno, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ex & pugno,) <i>to take by assault; to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to take by storm.</i>	Extractus a, um, part. from
Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)	Extráho, -trahēre, -traxi, -trac-tum, a. (ex & traho,) <i>to draw out; to extract; to extricate; to free; to rescue; to liberate.</i>
Exsequiæ, árum, f. pl. (exsé-quor,) <i>funeral rites.</i>	Extrémus, a, um, adj. (sup. of extérus,) <i>extreme; the last; the farthest.</i>
Exsilio, or Exilio, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) <i>to spring up or out; to leap forth.</i>	
Exspiro or -piro, áre, ávi, atum, a. (ex & spiro,) <i>to breathe forth; to expire; to die.</i>	
Extinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. <i>dead; from</i>	
Exstinguo, -stinguēre, -stinxii, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) <i>to extinguish; to kill; to put to death; to destroy</i>	

F.

Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity.*

Fabrico, áre, ávi, átum, a. (faber,) <i>to make; to forge; to manufacture.</i>	Falisci, órum, m. p. <i>the inhabitants of Falerii.</i>
Fabūla, æ, f. (fari,) <i>a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.</i>	Fama, æ, f. <i>fame; reputation; report.</i>
Fabulōsus, a, um, adj. <i>fabulous.</i>	Famelicus, a, um, adj. <i>hungry; from</i>
Faciendus, a, um, part. (facio.)	Fames, is, f. <i>hunger; famine.</i>
Faciens, tis, part. (facio.)	Familia, æ, f. <i>a family; servants.</i>
Facies, iei, f. <i>a face; appearance.</i>	Familiaris, e, adj. <i>of the same family; familiar.</i>
Facilè, adv. (iùs, límè,) <i>easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from</i>	Familiaritas, átis, f. <i>friendship; intimacy; confidence.</i>
Facilis, e, adj. (facio,) <i>easy.</i>	Familiariter, adv. <i>familiarly; on terms of intimacy.</i>
Facinus, óris, n. <i>a deed; a crime; an exploit; from</i>	Famula, æ, f. <i>a maid; a female servant or slave.</i>
Facio, facere, feci, factum, a. <i>to do; to make; to value: facere iter, to perform a journey; to travel: malè facere, to injure; to hurt: sacra facere, to offer sacrifice: facere pluris, to value higher: fac, take care; cause.</i>	Fas, n. <i>ind. right; a lawful thing.</i>
Factum, i, n. <i>an action; a deed.</i>	Fascis, is, m. <i>a bundle; a fagot: fasces, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.</i>
Facturus, a, um, part. (facio.)	Fatālis, e, adj. <i>fatal; ordained by fate.</i>
Factus, a, um, part. <i>made; done: facta obviām, meeting: prædā factā, having been taken.</i>	Fateor, fatēri, fassus sum, dep. <i>to confess.</i>
Facundus, a, um, adj. <i>eloquent.</i>	Fatidicus, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) <i>prophetic.</i>
Falerii, órum, m. pl. <i>a town of Etruria.</i>	Fatigātus, a, um, part. <i>from</i>
Falernus, i, m. <i>a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.</i>	Fatigo, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to weary.</i>
Falernus, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Falernus; Falernian.</i>	Fatum, i, n. <i> fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.</i>
	Fauce, abl. f. <i>the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits. (§ 94.)</i>
	Faustulus, i, m. <i>the shepherd by</i>

<i>whom Romulus and Remus were brought up.</i>	<i>be carried ; to flow ; to move rapidly ; to fly : fertur, imp. it is said.</i>
Faveo, favére, favi, fautum, n. <i>to favor.</i>	Ferox, ócis, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>wild ; fierce ; savage ; ferocious.</i>
Favor, óris, m. <i>favor ; good will ; partiality ; applause.</i>	Ferreus, a, um, adj. <i>iron ; obdurate : from</i>
Febris, is, f. <i>a fever.</i>	Ferrum, i, n. <i>iron ; a sword ; a knife.</i>
Feci. <i>See Facio.</i>	Fertilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) <i>fertile ; fruitful.</i>
Felicitas, átis, f. (felix, § 101, 2,) <i>felicity ; good fortune ; happiness.</i>	Fertilitas, átus, f. <i>fertility ; richness ; fruitfulness.</i>
Feliciter, adv. (iis, issimè,) <i>fortunately ; happily ; successfully.</i>	Ferula, æ, f. <i>a staff ; a reed.</i>
Felis, is, f. <i>a cat.</i>	Ferus, a, um, adj. <i>wild ; rude ; uncultivated ; uncivilized ; savage.</i>
Felix, icis, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>happy ; fortunate ; fruitful ; fertile ; opulent ; auspicious ; favorable.</i>	Ferveo, fervére, ferbui, n. <i>to boil ; to seethe ; to foam ; to be hot ; to glow.</i>
Femina, æ, f. <i>a female ; a woman.</i>	Fessus, a, um, adj. <i>weary ; tired ; fatigued.</i>
Femineus, a, um, adj. <i>female ; feminine ; pertaining to females.</i>	Festum, i, n. <i>a feast ; from</i>
Fera, æ, f. <i>a wild beast.</i>	Festus, a, um, adj. <i>festive ; joyful ; merry.</i>
Ferax, ácis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) <i>fruitful ; productive ; fertile ; abounding in.</i>	Ficus, i & ïs, f. <i>a fig-tree ; a fig.</i>
Ferè, adv. <i>almost ; nearly ; about : ferè nullus, scarcely any one.</i>	Fidélis, e, adj. <i>faithful ; from</i>
Ferens, tis, part. (fero.)	Fides, ēi, f. <i>fidility ; faith : in fidem, in confirmation : in fidem accipere, to receive under one's protection.</i>
Ferinus, a, um, adj. (fera,) <i>of wild beasts.</i>	Figo, figére, fixi, fixum, a. <i>to fix ; to fasten.</i>
Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. <i>to bear ; to carry ; to relate ; to bring ; to produce : ferre manum, to stretch forth ; to extend : ferunt, they say.</i>	Filia, æ, f. § 43, 2 ; <i>a daughter.</i>
Feror, ferri, latus sum, pass. to	Filius, i, m. § 52 ; <i>a son.</i>
	Findo, findēre, fidi, fissum, a. <i>to split ; to cleave.</i>

Fingens, tis, part. *seigning* ;
pretending ; from

Fingo, fingēre, finxi, fictum, a.
to pretend ; *to devise* ; *to
 feign* ; *to form* ; *to make*.

Finio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end* ;
to finish ; *to terminate* ; from

Finis, is. d. *the end* ; *a boun-
 dary* ; *a limit* : fines, m. pl.
 § 63, I ; *the limits of a coun-
 try*, &c.

Finitus, a, um, part. (finio.)

Finitimus, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring*.

Fio, fiēri, factus sum, irr. pass.
 § 180, (facio,) *to be made* ; *to
 become* ; *to happen* : fit, *it
 happens* : factum est, *it hap-
 pened* ; *it came to pass*.

Firmatus, a, um, part. (firmo.)

Firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (fir-
 mus,) *firmly* ; *securely*.

Firmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to con-
 firm* ; *to establish* ; from

Firmus, a, um, adj. *firm* ; *strong* ;
secure.

Fissus, a, um, part. (findo.)

Fixus, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed* ;
permanent.

Flagello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to
 whip* ; *to scourge* ; *to lash*.

Flagitiōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) *shameful* ; *infamous* ;
outrageous ; from

Flagitium, i, n. *a shameful ac-
 tion* ; *an outrage* ; *a crime* ;
a dishonor ; *villany*.

Flagro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to*

burn ; *to be on fire* ; *to suffer* ·
to be oppressed ; *to be violent*.

Flaminius, i, m. *a Roman*.

Flavus, a, um, adj. *yellow*.

Flamma, æ, f. *a flame*.

Flecto, flectēre, flexi, flexum, a.
to bend ; *to bow* ; *to turn* ; *to
 move* ; *to prevail upon*.

Fleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. *to weep* ;
to lament.

Fletus, ūs, m. *weeping* ; *tears*.

Flevo, omis, in. *a lake near the
 mouth of the Rhine, now the
 Zuyder-zee*.

Flexus, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent* ;
changed ; *turned*.

Floreo, ēre, ui, n. (flos, § 187, I.
 1,) *to bloom* ; *to blossom* ; *to
 flourish* ; *to be distinguished*.

Flos, flōris, m. *a flower* ; *a blos-
 som*.

Fluctus, ūs, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.

Fluo, fluēre, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to
 flow*.

Fluivius, i, m. *a river*.

Flumen, īnis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.

Fodio, fodēre, fodi, fossum, a.
to dig ; *to pierce* ; *to bore*.

Fœcunditas, ātis, f. *fruitfulness* ;
from

Fœcundus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) *fruitful* ; *fertile*.

Fœdus, ēris, n. *a league* ; *a treaty*.

Folium, i, n. *a leaf*.

Fons, tis, m. *a fountain* ; *a
 source* ; *a spring*.

Forem, def. verb, § 154, 3 ; *I
 wuld or should be* : *fore, to*

<i>be about to be ; it would or will come to pass.</i>	Fragmentum, i, n. (frango a fragment ; a piece.
Foris, adv. <i>abroad.</i>	Frango, frangēre, fregi, fractum, a. <i>to break ; to break in pieces ; to weaken ; to destroy.</i>
Forma, æ, f. <i>a form ; shape ; figure ; beauty.</i>	Frater, tris, m. <i>a brother.</i>
Formica, æ, f. <i>an ant.</i>	Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) <i>fraudulent ; deceitful ; treacherous.</i>
Formido, inis, f. <i>fear ; dread ; terror.</i>	Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>frequent ; numerous.</i>
Formidolósus, a, um, adj. <i>fearful ; timorous.</i>	Fretum, i, n. <i>a strait ; a sea.</i>
Formositas, átis, f. <i>beauty ; elegance ; from</i>	Frico, fricāre, fricui, frictum & fricatum, a. <i>to rub.</i>
Formósus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) <i>beautiful ; handsome.</i>	Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>cold ; from</i>
Fortasse, adv. (fors,) <i>perhaps.</i>	Frigus, óris, n. <i>cold.</i>
Forté, adv. (fors,) <i>accidentally ; by chance.</i>	Frons, frondis, f. <i>a leaf of a tree ; a branch with leaves.</i>
Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>bold ; brave ; courageous.</i>	Fructus, ús, m. (fruor,) <i>fruit ; produce.</i>
Fortiter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (fortis,) <i>bravely.</i>	Frugis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) <i>corn : fruges, um, pl. fruits ; the various kinds of corn.</i>
Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) <i>boldness ; bravery.</i>	Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) <i>corn ; wheat.</i>
Fortuna, æ, f. (fors,) <i>fortune ; chance.</i>	Fruor, frui, fruitus & fructus, dep. <i>to enjoy.</i>
Foruin, i, n. <i>the market-place ; the forum ; the court of justice.</i>	Frustrà, adv. <i>in vain ; to no purpose.</i>
Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) <i>a ditch ; a trench ; a moat.</i>	Frustratus, a, um, part. from
Fovea, æ, f. <i>a pit.</i>	Frustror, ári, átus sum, dep (iustrà,) <i>to frustrate ; to deceive.</i>
Foveo, fovere, fovi, fotum, a. <i>to keep warm ; to cherish.</i>	Frutex, icis, m. <i>a shrub ; a bush.</i>
Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)	Fuga, æ, f. <i>a flight.</i>
Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) <i>frail ; perishable.</i>	
Fragilitas, átis, f. (fragilis,) <i>frailty ; weakness.</i>	

Fugax, ácis, adj. *swift*; *fleetling*.

Fugiens, tis, part. from

Fugio, fugére, fugi, fugitum, n.

& a. *to fly*; *to escape*; *to avoid*; *to flee*; *to flee from*.

Fugo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to put to flight*; *to drive off*; *to chase*.

Fui, Fuéram, &c. See Sum.

Fulgeo, fulgére, fulsi, n. *to shine*.

Fuligo, inis, f. *soot*.

Fullo, ónis, m. *a fuller*.

Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo). *thunder*; *a thunderbolt*; *lightning*.

Funâle, is, n. (funis), *a torch*.

Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation*; *utterly*.

Fundo, fundére, fudi, fusum, a. *to pour out*: lacrýmas, *to shed tears*; *hostes*, *to scatter*; *to rout*; *to discomfit*.

Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing*; *also, a farm*; *a field*.

Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *fatal*; *destructive*.

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. *to perform or discharge an office*; *to do*; *to execute*: fato, *to die*.

Funis, is d. *a rope*; *a cable*.

Funus, éris, n. *a funeral*; *funerary obsequies*.

Fur, furis, c. *a thief*.

Furcula, æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork*: Furculæ Caudinæ, *the Caudine Forks*, *a narrow defile in the country*

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of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.

Furiósus, a, um, adj. (furo,) *furious*; *mad*.

Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general*.

Fusus, a, um, part. (fundó.)

Futurus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be*; *future*.

G.

Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz*.

Gaditánus, a, um, adj. of *Gades* or *Cadiz*: fretum Gaditánum, *the straits of Gibraltar*.

Galatia, æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor*.

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic*.

Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul*.

Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul*; *Gallic*.

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen*.

Gallinaceus, i, m. *a cock*.

Gallus, i, m. *a cock*.

Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia*; *a Gaul*; *also, a cognomen of several Romans*.

Ganges, is, m. <i>the name of a large river in India.</i>	Germania, e, f. <i>Germany</i>
Garumna, æ, f. <i>the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.</i>	Germanicus, a, um, adj. <i>German</i>
Gandeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; <i>to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.</i>	Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, a. <i>to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prospèrè gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.</i>
Gaudium, i, n. <i>joy; gladness.</i>	
Gavisus, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) <i>rejoicing; having rejoiced.</i>	
Geminus, a, um, adj. <i>double: gemini filii, twin sons.</i>	
Gemmatus, a, um, part. <i>adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.</i>	
Gemmo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (gemma,) <i>to adorn with gems.</i>	
Gener, éri, m. § 46; <i>a son-in-law.</i>	Gerýon, m. <i>a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.</i>
Genéro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (genus,) <i>to beget; to produce.</i>	Gestans, tis, part. from
Generositas, átis, f. <i>nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from</i>	Gesto, áre, ávi, átum, freq. (gero,) <i>to bear; to carry about.</i>
Generosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.</i>	Gestus, a, um, part. <i>borne; performed: res gestæ, see Res.</i>
Genitus, a, um, part. (gigno,) <i>born; produced.</i>	Getæ, árum, m. pl. <i>a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.</i>
Gens, tis, f. <i>a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.</i>	Gigas, antis, m. <i>a giant.</i>
Genui. <i>See Gigno.</i>	Gigno, gignére, genui, genitum, a. <i>to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.</i>
Genus, éris, n. <i>a race; a family; a sort or kind.</i>	Glaber, bra, brum, adj. <i>bald; bare; smooth.</i>
Geometria, æ, f. <i>geometry.</i>	Glacialis, e, adj. <i>icy; freezing.</i>
Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) <i>bearing; conducting.</i>	Glacies, éi, f. <i>ice.</i>
Germanus, i, m. <i>a German; an inhabitant of Germany.</i>	Gladiátor, óris, m. (gladius,) <i>a gladiator.</i>
	Gladiátorius, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from</i>
	Gladius, i, m. <i>a sword.</i>

Glans, dia, f. <i>mast</i> ; <i>an acorn</i> .	Gratūlor, ári, átus sum, dep. <i>to congratulate</i> ; <i>from</i>
Glisco, ére, n. <i>to increase</i> .	Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>acceptable</i> ; <i>pleasing</i> ; <i>grateful</i> .
Gloria, æ, f. <i>glory</i> ; <i>fame</i> .	Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>heavy</i> ; <i>severe</i> ; <i>great</i> ; <i>grave</i> ; <i>important</i> ; <i>violent</i> ; <i>unwholesome</i> ; <i>noxious</i> : <i>gravis somnus, sound sleep</i> .
Glorior, ári, átus sum, dep. <i>to boast</i> .	Gravitas, átis, f. <i>heaviness</i> ; <i>gravity</i> ; <i>weight</i> .
Gorgias, æ, m. <i>a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Leontinus.</i>	Graviter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) <i>hardly</i> ; <i>heavily</i> ; <i>grievously</i> ; <i>severely</i> .
Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) <i>slender</i> ; <i>lean</i> ; <i>delicate</i> .	Gravo, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to load</i> ; <i>to oppress</i> ; <i>to burden</i> .
Gracchus, i, m. <i>the name of an illustrious Roman family</i> .	Gregatim, adv. (grex,) <i>in herds</i> .
Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, dep. <i>to go</i> ; <i>to walk</i> .	Gressus, ûs, m. (gradior,) <i>a step</i> ; <i>a pace</i> ; <i>a gait</i> .
Gradus, ûs, m. <i>a step</i> ; <i>a stair</i> .	Grex, gis, c. <i>a flock</i> ; <i>a herd</i> ; <i>a company</i> .
Græcia, æ, f. <i>Greece</i> .	Grus, gruis, c. <i>a crane</i> .
Græcus, a, um, adj. <i>Grecian</i> ; <i>Greek</i> :— <i>subs. a Greek</i> .	Gubernatör, óris, m. (guberno,) <i>a pilot</i> ; <i>a ruler</i> .
Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>large</i> ; <i>great</i> .	Gyarus, i, f. <i>one of the Cyclades</i> .
Granicus, i, m. <i>a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis</i> .	Gyges, is, m. <i>a rich king of Lydia</i> .
Grassor, ári, átus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) <i>to advance</i> ; <i>to march</i> ; <i>to proceed</i> ; <i>to make an attack</i> .	Gymnosophistæ, árum, m. <i>Gymnosophists</i> ; <i>a sect of Indian philosophers</i> .
Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 94; <i>thanks</i> : <i>agere grates, to thank</i> .	
Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) <i>grace</i> ; <i>favor</i> ; <i>thanks</i> ; <i>return</i> ; <i>re-quital</i> ; <i>gratitude</i> : <i>habere, to feel indebted or obliged</i> ; <i>to be grateful</i> : <i>in gratiam, in favor of</i> : <i>gratiâ, for the sake</i> .	H.
Gratulatus, a, um, part. <i>having congratulated</i> ; <i>from</i>	Habens, tis, part. <i>from</i>
	Habeo, ére, ui, itum, a. <i>to have</i> ; <i>to possess</i> ; <i>to hold</i> ; <i>to esteem</i> ,

<i>to suppose; to take: habēre consilium, to deliberate.</i>	<i>to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.</i>
Habito , áre, ávi, átum, freq. (habeo,) <i>to dwell; to inhabit.</i>	Hasdrūbal , ális, m. <i>a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.</i>
Habitūrus , a, um, part. (habeo.)	
Habitus , a, um, part. (habeo.)	
Habitus , ós, m. <i>habit; form; dress; attire; manner.</i>	Hasta , æ, f. <i>a spear; a lance.</i>
Hactēnus , adv. (hic & tenuis,) <i>hitherto; thus far.</i>	Haud , adv. <i>not.</i>
Hadriānus , i, m. <i>Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.</i>	Haurio , haurire, hausi, haustum, a. <i>to draw out; to drink, to swallow.</i>
Hæmus , i, m. <i>a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.</i>	Haustus , a, um, part. <i>swallowed.</i>
Halcyōn , or Alcȳon , ónis, f. <i>the halcyon or kingfisher.—See Alcyōne.</i>	Haustus , ós, m. <i>a draught.</i>
Halicarnassus , i, f. <i>a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus.</i>	Hebes , étis, adj. <i>dull; obtuse; dim.</i>
Hamilcar , áris, m. <i>a Carthaginian general.</i>	Hebesco , ére, inc. (hebes,) <i>to become dull; to grow dim.</i>
Hannibal , ális, m. <i>a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar.</i>	Hebrus , i, m. <i>a large river of Thrace.</i>
Hanno , ónis, m. <i>a Carthaginian general.</i>	Hecūba , æ, f. <i>the wife of Priam, king of Troy.</i>
Harmonia , æ, f. <i>the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.</i>	Hedēra , æ, f. <i>ivy.</i>
Harpyiæ , árum, f. pl. <i>the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.</i>	Hegesias , æ, m. <i>an eloquent philosopher of Cyrène.</i>
Häruspex , ícis, m. <i>a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended</i>	Helēna , æ, f. <i>Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelæus.</i>
	Helicon , ónis, m. <i>a mountain of Bœotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.</i>
	Helvetia , æ, f. <i>a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.</i>
	Helvetii , órum, m. pl. <i>Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.</i>
	Hellebórum , i, n. or Hellebōris , i, m. <i>the herb hellebore.</i>
	Hellespontus , i, m. <i>a strait be-</i>

tween Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.

Heraclea, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*

Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*

Herbīdus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*

Hercules, is, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmēna.*

Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*

Heres, or **Hæres**, édis, c. *an heir.*

Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thelesinus.*

Hero, ús, (§ 69, E. 4,) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abýdos.*

Hespérus, i, m. *a son of Iapētus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*

Heu! int. alas! ah!

Hians, tis, part. (hio.)

Hiáitus, ús, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*

Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*

Hibernus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*

Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*

Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134; *this; he; she, &c.*

Hiempsal, älis, m. *a king of Varmidia.*

Hiems, émis, f. *winter.*

Hiéro, ónis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*

Hierosolýma, æ, f. & **Hierosolýma**, örum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*

Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*

Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to neigh.*

Hinnitus, ús, m. *a neighing.*

Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*

Hio, äre, ävi, åtum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*

Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.*

Hippolytus, i, m. *the son of Theseus.*

Hippomēnes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*

Hippopotāmus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*

Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*

Hispānus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*

Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*

Hodièque, *to this day; to this time.*

Hædus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*

Homérus, i, m. *Homer, the most*

<i>ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.</i>	Huc, adv. <i>hither</i> : <i>huc</i> — <i>illuc</i> , <i>hither</i> — <i>thither</i> ; <i>now here</i> — <i>now there</i> .
<i>Homo, inis, c. a man; a person; one.</i>	Hujusmōdi, adj. ind. (<i>hic & modus</i> , § 134, 5, <i>of this sort or kind</i>).
<i>Honestas, átis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from</i>	<i>Humanitas, átis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from</i>
<i>Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from</i>	<i>Humānus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.</i>
<i>Honor & -os, óris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.</i>	<i>Humérus, i, m. the shoulder.</i>
<i>Honorificè, adv. (<i>honorificus, § 125, 3,</i>) <i>honorable</i>: <i>parum honorifice, slightly; with little respect.</i></i>	<i>Humilis, e, adj. (ior, <i>limus</i>, § 125, 2,) <i>humble</i>: <i>humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.</i></i>
<i>Hora, æ, f. an hour.</i>	<i>Humor, óris, m. moisture; pl liquids; humors.</i>
<i>Horatius, i, m. <i>Horace</i>; the name of several Romans: <i>Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.</i></i>	<i>Humus, i, f. the ground: <i>humi, on the ground.</i> § 221, l, R. 3.</i>
<i>Hortensius, i, m. the name of several Romans.</i>	<i>Hyæna, æ, f. the hyæna.</i>
<i>Horridus, a, um, adj. <i>rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.</i></i>	<i>Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.</i>
<i>Hortátus, ús, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from</i>	<i>Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.</i>
<i>Hortor, ári, átus suin, dep. to exhort.</i>	<i>Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (<i>ὑπὲρ βόρεος</i>,) <i>properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern</i>: <i>Hyperborei, órum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.</i></i>
<i>Hortus, i, m. a garden.</i>	<i>Hystrix, icis, f. a porcupine.</i>
<i>Hospes, itis, c. a stranger; a guest.</i>	
<i>Hospitium, i, n. <i>hospitality</i>: <i>hospitio accipere, to entertain.</i></i>	
<i>Hostia, æ, f. a victim.</i>	I.
<i>Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) <i>the third king of Rome</i>: <i>a cognomen among the Romans.</i></i>	<i>Iapetus, the son of Cælus and Terra.</i>
<i>Hostis, is, c. an enemy.</i>	<i>Ibērus, i, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.</i>

Ibi, adv. *there; here; then.*

Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*

Ibis, idis, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*

Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*

Icarius, a, um, adj. of *Icārus; Icarian.*

Ichneumon, ónis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*

Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἵχνος, a footprint; a track.*

Ico, icēre, ici, iustum, a. *to strike: fædus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*

Ictus, a, um, part.

Ictus, ûs, m. *a blow; a stroke.*

Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*

Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida: mons Idæus, mount Ida.*

Idem, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6; *the same.*

Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit; suitable.*

Igitur, conj. *therefore.*

Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *ignorant.*

Ignāvus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *idle; inactive; cowardly.*

Ignis, is, m. *fire; flame.*

Ignobilis, e, adj. (in & nobilis,) *ignoble; mean; unknown.*

Ignóro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ignotus,) *to be ignorant; not to know.*

Ignótus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & motus,) *unknown.*

Ilium, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*

Illátus, a, um, part. (from infēro,) *brought in; inflected upon; inferred.*

Ille, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that; he she; it; the former: pl. they those.*

Illecēbra, æ, f. *an allurement an enticement.*

Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place; immediately; instantly.*

Illuc, adv. *thither: hue — illuc, now here — now there.*

Illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious; famous; celebrated.*

Illustrō, áre, ávi, átum, a. (in & lustro,) *to enlighten; to illustrate; to render famous; to celebrate; to make renowned.*

Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*

Imāgo, inis, f. *an image; a picture; a figure; a resemblance.*

Imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *weak; feeble.*

Imber, bris, m. *a shower; a rain.*

Imitatio, ónis, f. *imitation: ad imitationem, in imitation: from*

Imitor, ári, átus sum, dep. *to imitate; to copy.*

Immānis, e, adj. *monstrous; cruel; huge; enormous; dreadful.*

Immensus, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*

Immeritus, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*

Imminens, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from immineo, ēre, ui, n. to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*

Immissus, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*

Immitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*

Immobilis, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*

Immōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*

Immortalis, e, adj. (in & mortalis,) *immortal.*

Immōtus, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*

Immutātus, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*

Immūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*

Impatiens, tis, adj. (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*

Impeditus, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; tangled; from*

Impedio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in &

pes,) *to impede; to disturb; to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*

Impendeo, -pendēre, -pendi-pensum, n. (in & pendo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*

Impenetrabilis, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*

Impensē, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*

Imperātor, ōris, m. (impēro,) *a commander; a general.*

Imperito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq (impēro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*

Imperitus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*

Imperium, i, n. *a command government; reign; authority; power; from*

Impēro, are, āvi, ātum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*

Impertiens, tis, part. from

Impertio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share, to give.*

Impētō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*

Impētus, ūs, m. (in & peto force; violence; *impetuosity, an attack.*

Impius, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*

Impleo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fill; to accomplish; to perform.*

Implicitus, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*

Impllico, áre, ávi or ui, átum or ítum, a. (in & pllico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*

Implcor, ári, átus or ítus sum, pass. *to be entangled: morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*

Implóro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*

Impóno, -ponére, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*

Importúnus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*

Impositus, a, um, part. (impóno.)

Improbátus, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*

Impróbo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (in & probo,) *to disapprove; to reject.*

Impróbus, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*

Imprudens, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*

Impugnatúrus, a, um, part. from

Impugno, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to attack.*

Impúnè, adv. (in & poena,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*

Imus, a, um, adj. (sup. of inférus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*

In, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against: with the ablative, in; upon; among; at; § 235, (2:) in dies, from day to day: in eo esse, to be on the point of: in sublime, aloft.*

Inānis, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*

Inaresco, -arescere, -arū, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*

Incédo, -cedére, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*

Incendo, dēre, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle, to set fire to; to inflame.*

Incensus, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*

Incertus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*

Inchoo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to begin.*

Incidens, tis, part. from

Incido, -cidére, -cidi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*

Incipio, -cipére, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*

Incito, áre, ávi, átum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*

Includo, dēre, si, sum, a. (in & claudio,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle; to encompass.*

Inclusus, a, um, part. (includo.)	Inde, adv. <i>thence; from thence.</i>
Inclitus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimus,) <i>famous; celebrated; renowned.</i>	Index, ictis, d. (indico,) <i>an index; a mark; a sign.</i>
Incōla, æ, c. <i>an inhabitant.</i>	India, æ, f. <i>a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.</i>
Incōlo, colere, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) <i>to inhabit; to dwell.</i>	Indico, cēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) <i>to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.</i>
Incolumis, e, adj. <i>unhurt; un-punished; safe.</i>	Indictus, a, um, part.
Incompetus, a, um, adj. <i>un-known; uncertain.</i>	Indicus, a, um, adj. <i>of India; Indian.</i>
Inconsideratē, adv. <i>inconsiderately; rashly.</i>	Indigēna, æ, c. (in & geno,) <i>a native.</i>
Incredibilis, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) <i>incredible; wonderful.</i>	Indōles, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) <i>the disposition; nature; inherent quality.</i>
Incredibiliter, adv. <i>incredibly.</i>	Indūco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) <i>to lead in; to induce; to persuade.</i>
Incrementum, i, n. (incresco,) <i>an increase.</i>	Inductus, a, um, part.
Incrēpo, àre, ui, itum, a. (in & crepo,) <i>to reprove; to chide; to blame.</i>	Induo, -duēre, -dui, -dūtum, a. <i>to put on; to dress; to clothe.</i>
Incruentus, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) <i>bloodless.</i>	Indus, i, m. <i>a large river in the western part of India.</i>
Incultē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) <i>rude-ly; plainly; from</i>	Industria, æ, f. <i>industry; dili-gence.</i>
Incultus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) <i>uncultivated; unin-habited; desert.</i>	Indūtus, a, um, part. (induo.)
Incumbo, -cumbēre, -cubui, -cu-bitum, n. (in & cubo,) <i>to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.</i>	Indēia, æ, f. (in & edo,) <i>want of food; fasting; hunger.</i>
Incurσio, ónis, f. (incurro,) <i>an at-tack; an incursion; an in-road.</i>	Ineo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) <i>to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form.</i>
	Inermis, e, adj. (in & arma,) <i>de-fenceless; unarmed.</i>
	Inertia, æ, f. (iners,) <i>laziness, sloth; idleness.</i>

Infamis, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamis* ; *disgraceful*.

Infans, tis, c. *an infant* ; *a child*.

Infēri, órum, m. pl. (inferus,) *the infernal regions* ; *Hades* ; *Orcus* ; *the infernal gods* ; *the shades*.

Inferior, us, adj. comp. *See Inferus.*

Infēro, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in or against* ; *to bring upon* ; *to inflict upon* : *bellum*, *to make war upon*.

Inferus, a, um, adj. (inferior, insimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low* ; *humble*.

Infesto, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to infest* ; *to disturb* ; *to molest* ; *to vex* ; *to plague* ; *to trouble* ; *to annoy* ; *from*

Infestus, a, um, adj. *hostile* : *inimical*.

Infigo, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix* ; *to fasten* ; *to drive in*.

Infinitus, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite* ; *unbounded* ; *vast* ; *immense* : *infinitum argenti*, *an immense quantity of silver* : *infinita nobilitas*, *a vast number*.

Infirmus, a, um, adj. *weak* ; *infirm*.

Infixus, part. (infigo.)

Inflammo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to inflame* ; *to excite* ; *to stimulate* ; *to animate*.

Inflatus, a, um, part. *blown upon* ; *puffed up*.

Infligo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & figo,) *to inflict*.

Inflo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon*.

Infrendens, tis, part. *from*

Infrendeo, ére, ui, n. (in & frendeo,) *to gnash with the teeth*.

Infringo, -fringēre, -frégi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break or rend in pieces* ; *to disannul* ; *to make void*.

Infundō, -fundēre, -fudi, -fūsum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in* : *infunditur*, *it empties*.

Ingenium, i, n. *the disposition* ; *genius* ; *talents* ; *character*.

Ingens, tis, adj. *great* ; *very great*.

Ingenuus, a, um, adj. *free-born* ; *free* ; *noble* ; *ingenuous*.

Ingredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in* ; *to enter* ; *to come in* ; *to walk* ; *to walk upon* ; *to go*.

Ingressus, a, um, part.

Ingruo, -gruēre, -grui, n. *to invade* ; *to assail* ; *to pour down* ; *to fall upon suddenly*.

Inhæreo, -hærēre, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave or stick to or in* : *cognitionibus*, *to be fixed or lost in thought*.

Inhio, áre, ávi, átum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for* ; *to desire*.

Inimicus, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical* ; *hostile*.

Inimicus, i, m. *an enemy*.

Iniquè, adv. (iniquus,) <i>unjustly ; unequally.</i>	Inquiero, -quirere, -quisit, -quietum, a. (in & quero,) <i>to inquire ; to investigate.</i>
Initium, i, n. (ineo,) <i>a commencement ; a beginning.</i>	Insania, æ, f. (insanus,) <i>madness.</i>
Initurus, a, um, part. (ineo,) <i>about to enter upon or begin.</i>	Insanio, ire, ivi, itum, n. <i>to be mad.</i>
Injicio, -jicere, -jéci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) <i>to throw in or upon.</i>	Inscribo, -scribère, -scripti, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) <i>to inscribe ; to write upon.</i>
Injuria, æ, f. (injurius,) <i>an injury ; an insult.</i>	Inscriptus, a, um, part.
Innato, áre, ávi, átum, n. (in & nato,) <i>to swim or float upon.</i>	Insectum, i, n. (insēco,) <i>an insect.</i>
Innitor, -niti, -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) <i>to lean or depend upon ; to rest upon.</i>	Insēquens, tis, part. <i>succeeding ; subsequent ; following ; from</i>
Innocentia, æ, f. (in & nocens,) <i>innocence.</i>	Insēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) <i>to follow.</i>
Innotesco, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) <i>to be known ; to become known.</i>	Insidens, tis, part. from
Innoxius, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) <i>harmless.</i>	Insideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) <i>to sit upon.</i>
Innumerabilis, e, adj. (in & numerabilis,) <i>innumerable.</i>	Insidiæ, árum, f. pl. <i>an ambush ; ambuscade ; treachery ; deceit : per insidias, treacherously.</i>
Innumerus, a, um, adj. (in & numererus,) <i>innumerable.</i>	Insidians, tis, part. from
Inopia, æ, f. (inops,) <i>want.</i>	Insidior, ári, átus sum, dep. <i>to lie in wait ; to lie in ambush ; to deceive.</i>
Inopus, i, m. <i>a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born.</i>	Insigne, is, n. <i>a mark ; a token ; an ensign ; from</i>
In- or im- primis, adv. (in & primus,) <i>chiefly ; especially.</i>	Insignis, e, adj. (in & signum,) <i>distinguished ; eminent.</i>
Inquam, or Inquio, def. <i>I say ;</i> § 183, 5.	Insisto, -sistere, -stitti, -stitum, n. (in & sisto,) <i>to stand upon, to insist.</i>
Inquino, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to pollute ; to stain ; to soil.</i>	Insolabiliter, adv. <i>inconsolably.</i>
	Insolens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>insolent ; haughty.</i>

Insolenter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *haughtily, insolently.*

Inspectans, tis, part. from

Inspecto, áre, ávi, átrui, freq. *to inspect ; to look upon.*

Instatúrus, a, um, part. (insto.)

Instituo, -stituëre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint ; to institute ; to make ; to order.*

Institútum, i, n. *an institution ; a doctrine ; from*

Institútus, a, um, part. (instituo.)

Insto, -stare, -stïti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to ; to urge ; to persist ; to harass ; to pursue closely ; to beg earnestly.*

Instrumentum, i, n. *an instrument ; utensil ; implement ; from*

nstruo, -struëre, -struxi, -strutum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare ; to teach ; to supply with ; to furnish.*

Insùbres, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cis-alpine Gaul.*

Insuesco, -suescëre, -suëvi, -suëtum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*

Insùla, æ, f. *an island.*

Insùper, adv. (in & super,) *more-over.*

Intéger, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errimus, *whole ; entire ; un-hurt ; just.*

Intego, -tegëre, -te xi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*

Integritas, átis, f. (intëger,) *integrity ; probity ; honesty.*

Intellectus, a, um, part. from

Intelligo, -ligëre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand ; to perceive ; to discern ; to know ; to learn.*

Inter, prep. *between ; among : inter se, mutually : occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*

Intercipio, -cipëre, -cépi, -cep-tum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept ; to usurp ; to take away fraudulently.*

Interdico, -dicëre, -dixi, -dictum a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid ; to prohibit.*

Interdictus, a, um, part.

Interdiu, adv. *by day ; in the day-time.*

Interdum, adv. *sometimes.*

Interea, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*

Interemptus, a, um, part. (inter-immo.)

Interreo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*

Intërest, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns : mea, it concerns me.*

Interfector, óris, m. *a murderer ; a slayer ; a destroyer.*

Interfectus, a, um, part. *killed.*

Interficio, -ficëre, -fëci, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill ; to slay.*

Intërim, adv. *in the mean time.*

Interimo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum, a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to put to death; to slay.*

Interior, us, adj. (sup. intūmus, § 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*

Interiūs, adv. *farther in the interior.*

Interjectus, a, um, part. *cast between: anno interjecto, a year having intervehed; a year after.*

Interjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*

Internecio, ónis, f. (internēco,) *ruin; destruction: ad internecionem, with a general massacre.*

Internodiūn, i, n. (inter & nodus,) *the space between two knots; a joint.*

Internus, a, um, adj. *internal: mare internuni, the Mediterranean sea.*

Interpres, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*

Interregnum, i, n. (inter & regnum,) *an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.*

Interrōgo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*

Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present at.*

Intervallum, i, n. (inter & valum,) *an interval; a space; a distance..*

Intervenicns, tis, part. from

Intervenio, venire, vēni, ventum,

n. (inter & venio,) *to come between; to intervene.*

Intexo, ére, ui, tum, a. (in & texo,) *to interweave.*

Intūmus, a, um, adj. sup. (comp. interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.*

Intra, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*

Intrepidus, a, um, adj. (in & trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*

Intro, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to enter.*

Introduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (intro & duco,) *to lead in; to introduce.*

Introitus, ús, m. (introeo,) *an entrance.*

Intuens, tis, part. from

Intueor, éri, itus sum, dep. (in & tueor,) *to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.*

Intus, adv. *within.*

Inusitātus, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed; unusual; extraordinary.*

Inutilis, e, adj. *useless.*

Invādo, -vadēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assail; to fall upon.*

Invenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to get; to procure; to obtain, to invent; to discover.*

Inventus, a, um, part.

Investigo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (in & vestigo,) *to investigate; to trace or find out; to discover.*

Invicem, adv. (in & vicis,) *mutually; in turn* : *se invicem occidérunt, slew one another.*

Invictus, a, um, part. (in & vietus,) *unconquered; impenetrable; invulnerable.*

Invidia, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy; hatred.*

Invisus, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated; hateful; obnoxious: plebi, unpopular.*

Invitátus, a, um, part. *invited; entertained* :—subs. *a guest.*

Invito, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to invite.*

Invius, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible; impassable; impenetrable.*

Invóco, áre, ávi, átum, a. (in & *voco*,) *to call upon; to invoke.*

Iónes, um, m. pl. *Ionians; the inhabitants of Ionia.*

Ionia, æ, f. *Ionia; a country on the western coast of Asia Minor.*

Ionius, a, um, adj. of *Ionia*; *Ionian*: *mare, that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy.*

Iphicrátēs, is, m. *an Athenian general.*

Iphígenia, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana.*

Ipse, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself; she herself; itself; or simply he; she; it: et ipse,*

he also; before a verb of the first or second person, I; thou: ego ipse, I myself; tu ipse, thou thyself, &c.

Ira, æ, f. *anger; rage.*

Irascor, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry.*

Irátus, a, um, adj. *angry.*

Ire. *See Eo.*

Irreparabilis, e, adj. *irreparable; irrecoverable.*

Irretio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle; to insnare.*

Irretitus, part. *entangled; caught.*

Irridens, tis, part. from Irrideo, dére, si, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride; to laugh at.*

Irrigo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water; to bedew; to moisten.*

Irrito, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to irritate; to provoke; to incite.*

Irruens, tis, part. from Irruo, uére, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush; to rush in, into, or upon; to attack.*

Is, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this; he; she; it: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, to be in that state; to be upon the point.*

Issus, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia.*

Issicus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus.*

Isocrátēs, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator.*

Iste, a, ud. pro. § 134; *that; that*

person or thing ; he ; she ; it.	Jacto, áre, ávi, átum, freq. (jacio, to throw about ; to toss ; to agitate.
§ 207, R. 25.	
Ister, tri, m. the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.	Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) cast ; thrown.
Isthmicus, a, um, adj. Isthmian ; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth : ludi, games celebrated at that place.	Jacūlor, ári, átus sum, dep. to hurl ; to dart ; to shoot.
Isthmus, i, m. an isthmus ; a neck of land separating two seas.	Jam, adv. now ; already ; presently ; even.
Ita, adv. so ; in such a manner ; even so ; thus.	Jamdūdum, adv. long ago.
Italia, æ, f. Italy.	Janicūlum, i, n. one of the seven hills of Rome.
Itālus, a, um, adj. Italian.	Jason, ὄνις, m. the son of Ηeson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts ; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.
Itāli, subs. the Italians.	Jejūnus, a, um, adj. fasting ; hungry.
Italicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Italy ; Italian.	Jovis. See Jupiter.
Itāque, adv. and so ; therefore.	Juba, æ, f. the mane.
Iter, itinēris, n. a journey ; a road ; a march.	Jubeo, jubēre, jussi, jussum, a. to command ; to bid ; to order ; to direct.
Itērum, adv. again ; once more ; a second time.	Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) sweet ; agreeable ; delightful ; pleasant.
Itāca, æ, f. a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.	Judea, æ, f. Judēa.
Itēdem, adv. in like manner ; likewise ; also.	Judeus, a, um, adj. belonging to Judēa :—subs. a Jew.
Itārus, a, um, part. (eo.)	Judex, icis, c. a judge.
Ivi. See Eo.	Judicium, i, n. a judgment ; decision.
J.	
Jacens, tis, part. from	Judico, áre, ávi, átum, a. to judge ; to deem ; to determine ; to decide.
lacco, ère, ui, n. to lie ; to be situated.	Jugērum, i, n. § 93, l ; an acre of land.
Jacio, jacēre, jēci, jactum, a. to throw ; to cast ; to fling ; to hurl.	Jugum. i, n. a yoke ; a ridge or

chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.

Jugurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*

Julius, i, m. *a name of Caesar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*

Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)

Junior, adj. (comp. from juvēnis,) *younger.*

Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*

Jungo, jungēre, junxi, junctum, a. *to unite ; to connect ; to join : currui, to put in ; to harness to.*

Juno, ônis, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*

Jupiter, Jovis, m. § 85; *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*

Jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. (jurgiūn,) *quarrelsome; scolding; brawling.*

Juro, àre, ávi, àtum, a. *to swear.*

Jus, juris, n. *right ; justice : jus civitatis, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.*

Jussi. *See Jubeo.*

Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)

Jussu, abl. m. § 94; *a command.*

Justitia, æ, f. *justice ; from*

Justus, a, um, adj. *just ; right ;*

full ; regular ; ordinary ; exact.

Juvenca, æ, f. *a cow ; a heifer.*
Juvencius, i, m. *a Roman general, conquered by Andiscus.*

Juvēnis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) *young ; youthful.*

Juvēnis, is, c. *a young man or woman ; a youth.*

Juventus, ûtis, f. *youth.*
Juvo, juvāre, juvi, jutum, a. *to help ; to assist.*

Juxta, prep. *near ; hard by :— adv. alike ; even ; equally.*

L.

Lu., an abbreviation of Lucius.
§ 328.

Labor, & Labos, ôris, m. *labor ; toil.*

Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.*

Laboriōsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*

Labōro, àre, ávi, àtum, n. *to work or labor ; to suffer with, to be distressed.*

Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth.*

Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*

Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon ; Lacedæmonian ; Spartan.*

Lacedæmon, ônis, f. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*

Laceratus, a, um, part. from

Lacero, áre, ávi, átum, a. to tear in pieces.	Lapis, ídis, m. a stone.
Lacessitus, a, um, part. from	Lapsus, a, um, part. (labor.)
Lacesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. to distract ; to trouble ; to provoke ; to stir up.	Laqueus, i, m. a noose ; a snare.
Lacryma, æ, f. a tear.	Largitio, ónis, f. a present.
Lacus, ús, m. a lake.	Latè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) widely, extensively.
Laconicus, a, um, adj. Laconic ; Spartan ; Lacedæmonian.	Latèbra, æ, f. a lurking-place ; a hiding-place ; a retreat.
Lædo, lædëre, læsi, læsun, a. to injure ; to hurt.	Latens, tis, part. from
Lætatus, a, um, part. (lætor.)	Lateo, ēre, ui, n. to be hidden ; to be concealed ; to be unknown.
Lætitia, æ, f. (lætus,) joy.	Later, ēris, m. a brick.
Lætor, ári, átus sum, dep. to rejoice ; to be glad ; to be delighted with.	Laterculus, i, m. dim. (later,) a little brick ; a brick.
Lætus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) glad ; joyful ; full of joy ; fortunate ; prosperous ; fruitful ; abundant.	Latinus, i, m. an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.
Lævinus, i, m. the name of a Roman family ; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.	Latinus, a, um, adj. Latin ; of Latium : Latini, subs. the Latins.
Lævor, óris, m. smoothness.	Latitudo, inis, f. (latus,) breadth.
Lagus, i, m. a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.	Latium, i, n. Latium.
Lana, æ, f. wool.	Latmus, i, m. a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.
Lanatus, a, um, adj. bearing wool ; woolly.	Latona, æ, f. the daughter of the giant Cœus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.
Laniatus, a, um, part. from	Latro, áre, ávi, átum, n. & a. to bark ; to bark at.
Lanio, áre, ávi, átum, a. to tear in pieces.	Latro, ónis, m. a robber.
Lapididina, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) a quarry.	Latrocinium, i, n. robbery ; piracy.
Lapideus, a, um, adj. stony ; from	Latirus, a, um, part. (fero.)
	Latus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) broad ; wide.
	Latus, ēris, n. a side.
	Laudatus, a, um, part. from

Laudo, *āre, ávi, átum, a. to praise; to extol; to commend.*
 Laurentia, *æ, f. See Acca.*
 Laus, *dis, f. praise; glory; honor; fame; repute; estimation; value.*
 Lautè, *adv. sumptuously; magnificently.*
 Lavinia, *æ, f. the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Æneas.*
 Lavinium, *i, n. a city in Italy, built by Æneas.*
 Lavo, *lavare & lavere, lavi, lutum, lautum, & lavatum, a. § 165; to wash; to bathe.*
 Leæna, *æ, f. a lioness.*
 Leander, & Leandrus, *dri, m. a youth of Abýdos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.*
 Lebes, *étis, m. a kettle; a caldron.*
 Lectus, *a, um, part. (lego,) read; chosen.*
 Leda, *æ, f. the wife of T'yndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helëna.*
 Legatio, *ónis, f. (lego, áre,) an embassy.*
 Legátus, *i, m. (lego, áre,) a deputy; a lieutenant; an ambassador.*
 Legio, *ónis, f. (lego, ère,) a legion; ten cohorts of soldiers.*
 Legislátor, *óris, m. (lex & fero,) a legislator; a lawgiver.*
 Lego, *legere, legi, lectum, a. to read; to choose; to collect.*
 Lemán is, *i, m. the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon*

the country of the Helvetiæ, now the lake of Geneva.
 Leo, *ónis, m. a lion.*
 Leonidas, *æ, m. a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ.*
 Leontinus, *a, um, adj. belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.*
 Lepidus, *i, m. the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmilian clan: M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.*
 Lepus, *óris, m. a hare.*
 Letális, *e, adj. fatal; deadly; from*
 Letum, *i, n. death.*
 Levis, *e, adj. (ior, issimus,) light; trivial; inconsiderable; smooth.*
 Levitas, *átis, f. lightness.*
 Levo, *árc, ávi, átum, a. to ease; to relieve; to lighten; to alleviate.*
 Lex, *gis, f. a law; a condition.*
 Libens, *tis, part. (libet,) willing.*
 Libenter, *adv. willingly.*
 Libet, or Lubet, *libuit, imp. it pleases.*
 Libenter, *adv. (libens,) freely; willingly.*
 Liber, *libéra, libérum, adj. free.*
 Liber, *libri, m. the inner bark of a tree; a book.*
 Liberaliter, *adv. (liberalis,) liberally; kindly.*

Liberatus, a, um, part. (libero,) liberated; set at liberty.	Linum, i, n. <i>flax</i> ; <i>linen</i> .
Libere, adv. freely; without restraint.	Liquidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>liquid</i> ; <i>clear</i> ; <i>pure</i> ; <i>limpid</i> .
Liberi, órum, m. pl. § 96; children.	Lis, litis, f. <i>a strife</i> ; <i>a contention</i> ; <i>a controversy</i> .
Libero, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to free</i> ; <i>to liberate</i> ; <i>to deliver</i> .	Littéra, or Litéra, æ, f. <i>a letter</i> of the alphabet: (pl.) <i>letters</i> ; <i>literature</i> ; <i>learning</i> ; <i>a letter</i> ; <i>an epistle</i> .
Libertas, átis, f. <i>liberty</i> .	Litterarius, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to letters</i> ; <i>literary</i> .
Libya, æ, f. <i>properly Libya, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa</i> .	Littus, or Litus, óris, n. <i>the shore</i> .
Licinius, i, m. <i>a name common among the Romans</i> .	Loco, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to place</i> , <i>set</i> , <i>dispose</i> , or <i>arrange</i> ; <i>to give or dispose of in marriage</i> ; <i>from</i>
Licet, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; <i>it is lawful</i> ; <i>it is permitted</i> ; <i>you may</i> ; <i>one may</i> .	Locus, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; <i>a place</i> .
Licet, conj. <i>although</i> .	Locusta, æ, f. <i>a locust</i> .
Lienósus, a, um, adj. <i>splenic</i> .	Longè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) (longus,) <i>far</i> ; <i>far off</i> .
Ligneus, a, um, adj. <i>wooden</i> ; <i>from</i>	Longinquus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) <i>far</i> ; <i>distant</i> ; <i>long</i> ; <i>foreign</i> .
Lignum, i, n. <i>wood</i> ; <i>a log of wood</i> ; <i>timber</i> .	Longitudo, iñis, f. <i>length</i> ; <i>from</i>
Ligo, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to bind</i> .	Longus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>long</i> , applied both to time and space; <i>lasting</i> .
Liguria, æ, f. <i>Liguria, a country in the west of Italy</i> .	Locutus, a, um, part. (loquor,) <i>having spoken</i> .
Ligus, óris, m. <i>a Ligurian</i> .	Locuturus, a, um, part. <i>about to speak</i> ; <i>from</i>
Ligusticus, a, um, adj. <i>Ligurian</i> : <i>mare, the gulf of Genoa</i> .	Loquor, loqui, locutus sum, dep. <i>to speak</i> .
Lilybæum, i, n. <i>a promontory on the western coast of Sicily</i> .	Lorica, æ, f. <i>a coat of mail</i> ; <i>corselet</i> ; <i>breast-plate</i> ; <i>cuirass</i> .
Limpidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>transparent</i> ; <i>limpid</i> ; <i>clear</i> .	Lorum, i, n. <i>a thong</i> .
Limus, i, m. <i>mud</i> ; <i>clay</i> .	
Lingua, æ, f. <i>the tongue</i> ; <i>a language</i> .	

Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)	<i>fy; to appease; to ex parte: exercitum, to review; to muster</i>
Lubenter, adv. (ius, issimè.) <i>See Libenter.</i>	
Libet. <i>See Libet.</i>	
Lubido, or Libido, īnis, f. <i>lust; desire.</i>	
Lubricus, a, um, adj. <i>slippery.</i>	
Luceo, lucēre, luxi, n. <i>to shine.</i>	
Lucius, i, m. <i>a Roman prænōmen.</i>	
Lucretia, æ, f. <i>a Roman matron, the wife of Collatinus.</i>	
Lucretius, i, m. <i>the father of Lucretia.</i>	
Luctus, ûs, m. (lugeo,) <i>mourning; sorrow.</i>	
Lucullus, i, m. <i>a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents.</i>	
Lucus, i, m. <i>a grove.</i>	
Ludo, ludēre, lusi, lusum, a. <i>to play; to be in sport; to deceive.</i>	
Ludus, i, m. <i>a game; a play; a place of exercise; a school: gladiatoriūs, a school for gladiators.</i>	
Lugeo, lugēre, luxi, n. <i>to mourn; to lament.</i>	
Lumen, īnis, n. (luceo,) <i>light; an eye.</i>	
Luna, æ, f. <i>the moon.</i>	
Lupa, æ, f. <i>a she-wolf.</i>	
Lupus, i, m. <i>a wolf.</i>	
Luscinia, æ, f. <i>a nightingale.</i>	
Lusitania, æ, f. <i>a part of Hispania, now Portugal.</i>	
Lustro, are, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to puri-</i>	
	<i>Lustrum, i, n. the lair of wild beasts; a den.</i>
	<i>Lusus, ûs, m. a game; a play. per lusum, in sport; sportively.</i>
	<i>Lutatius, i, m. the name of a Roman tribe: C. Lutatius Catulus, a Roman consul in the first Punic war.</i>
	<i>Lutetia, æ, f. a city of Gaul, now Paris.</i>
	<i>Lutum, i, n. clay.</i>
	<i>Lux, lucis, f. light.</i>
	<i>Luxuria, æ, f. luxury; excess; voluptuousness.</i>
	<i>Lycius, a, um, adj. Lycian; of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.</i>
	<i>Lycomēdes, is, m. i king of Scyros.</i>
	<i>Lycurgus, i, m. the Spartan law-giver.</i>
	<i>Lydia, æ, f. a country of Asia Minor.</i>
	<i>Lysander, dri, m. a celebrated Lacedæmonian general.</i>
	<i>Lysimachus, i, m. one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace.</i>
	M.
	<i>M., an abbreviation of Marcus.</i>
	§ 328.
	<i>Macēdo, īnis, m. a Macedonian.</i>

Macedonia, <i>æ, f. a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.</i>	Magnesia, <i>æ, f. a town of Ionia.</i>
Macedonicus, <i>a, um, adj. of Macedonia ; Macedonian ; also, an agnomen or surname of Q. Metellus.</i>	Magnificè, <i>adv. (entiùs, entissimè,) (magnificus,) magnificently ; splendidly.</i>
Macies, <i>éi, f. leanness ; decay.</i>	Magnificentia, <i>æ, f. magnificence, splendor ; grandeur ; from</i>
Macrobii, <i>órum, m. pl. a Greek word signifying long-lived ; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.</i>	Magnificus, <i>a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (magnus & facio,) magnificent ; splendid.</i>
Mactatus, <i>a, um, part. from Macto, áre, ávi, átum, a. to sacrifice ; to slay.</i>	Magnitudo, <i>inis, f. (magnus,) greatness ; magnitude ; size.</i>
Macula, <i>æ, f. a spot ; a stain.</i>	Magnopére, <i>adv. (magnus & opus,) greatly ; very ; earnestly.</i>
Madeo, <i>ére, ui, n. to be moist ; to be wet.</i>	Magnus, <i>a, um, adj. (comp. major, sup. maximus,) great ; large.</i>
Mænades, <i>um, f. pl. priestesses of Bacchus ; bacchants ; bacchanals.</i>	Major, <i>comp. (magnus,) greater ; the elder.</i>
Mæotis, <i>idis, adj. Mæotian : palus Mæotis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.</i>	Majores, <i>um, m. pl. forefathers ; ancestors.</i>
Magis, <i>adv. (sup. maximè, § 194,) more ; rather ; better.</i>	Male, <i>adv. (pejùs, pessimè,) (malus,) badly ; ill ; hurtfully.</i>
Magister, <i>tri, m. a teacher ; a master : magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.</i>	Maledico, <i>-dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (malè & dico,) to revile ; to rail at ; to abuse ; to reproach.</i>
Magistratus, <i>ús, m. a magistrate ; a civil office ; a magistrate.</i>	Maledicus, <i>a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) reviling ; railing ; scurrilous ; abusive.</i>
	Maleficus, <i>a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (malè & facio,) wicked ; hurtful ; mischievous ; injurious :—subs. an evil-doer.</i>
	Malo, <i>malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3 ; to prefer ; to be more willing, to wish rather.</i>
	Malum, <i>i, n. an apple.</i>

Malum, i, n. (*malus*,) *evil*; *misfortune*; *calamity*; *sufferings*; *evil deeds*.

Malus, a, um, adj. (*pejor*, *pessimus*, § 125, 5,) *bad*; *wicked*: *mali*, *bad men*.

Mancinus, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians*.

Mando, mandēre, mandi, mansum, a. *to chew*; *to eat*.

Mando, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to command*; *to intrust*; *to commit*; *to bid*; *to enjoin*: *mandare in armoribus*, *to engrave upon marble*.

Mane, ind. n. *the morning*, § 94:—adv. *early in the morning*.

Maneo, ēre, si, sum, n. *to remain*; *to continue*.

Manes, ium, m. pl. *the dead*; *the manes*; *ghosts or shades of the dead*.

Manlius, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.

Mano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to flow*.

Mansuefacio, -facēre, -fēci, -factum, a. (*mansues* & *facio*,) *to tame*; *to make tame*.

Mansuefio, -fiēri, -factus sum, irr. § 180, N., *to be made tame*.

Mansuefactus, a, um, part.

Mantinēa, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia*.

Manubiæ, ārum, f. pl. *booty*; *spoils*; *plunder*.

Manumissus, a, um, part. from Manumitto, -mittēre, -misi, -misum, i. (manus & mitto) *to set*

free, *at liberty*; *to free*; *to manumit*.

Manus, ûs, f. *a hand*; *the trunk of an elephant*; *a band or body of soldiers*.

Mapâle, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians*.

Marcellus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men*.

Marcius, i, m. *a Roman name and cognomen or surname*.

Marcus, i, m. *a Roman praenōmen*.

Mare, is, n. *the sea*.

Margarita, æ, f. *a pearl*.

Mariandȳni, òrum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia*.

Marinus, a, um, adj. (*mare*,) *marine*; *pertaining to the sea*; *aqua marina*, *sea-water*.

Maritimus, a, um, adj. *maritime*; *on the sea-coast*: *copiæ, naval forces*.

Maritus, i, m. *a husband*.

Marius, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul*.

Marmor, òris, n. *marble*.

Mars, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war*.

Marsi, òrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Ticianus*.

Marsȳas, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician*; *also, a brother of Antigōnus, the king of Macedonia*.

Massa, æ, f. *a mass; a lump.*

Massicus, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine: vinum, Massic wine.*

Massilia, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*

Mater, tris, f. *a mother; a matron.*

Materia, æ, f. *a material; matter; stuff; timber.*

Matrimonium, i, n. *matrimony; marriage.*

Matrona, æ, f. *a matron; a married woman.*

Matrona, æ, f. *a river of Gaul, now the Marne.*

Maturesco, maturescere, maturuī, inc. *to ripen; to grow ripe; from*

Matūrus, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issimus,) *ripe; mature; perfect.*

Mauritania, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*

Mausōlus, i, m. *a king of Caria.*

Maxilla, æ, f. *a jaw; a jaw-bone.*

Maximè, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all; especially; greatly.*

Maximus, i, m. *a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maximus, a distinguished Roman general.*

Maximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest eldest: maximus natu. See Natu.*

Mecum, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) *with me.*

Medeor, ēri, dep. § 170; *to cure; to heal.*

Medicina, æ, f. *medicine.*

Medico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to heal; to administer medicine; to medicate; to prepare medically; to embalm.*

Medicus, i, m. *a physician.*

Meditatus, a, um, part. *designed; practised; from*

Meditor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to meditate; to reflect; to practise.*

Medius, a, um, adj. *middle; the midst, § 205, R. 17: medium, the middle.*

Mediomatrici, īrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*

Medūsa, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*

Megāra, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*

Megarenses, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians; the inhabitants of Megāra.*

Megāris, īdis, f. *a small country of Greece.*

Megasthēnes, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*

Mehe-cūlē, adv. *by Hercules; truly; certainly.*

Mel, lis, n. *honey.*

Meleagrus & -ager, gri, m. *a king of Calydonia.*

Melior, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) *better.*

Meliūs, adv. (comp. of benē,) *better.*

Membrāna, æ, f. *a thin skin ; a membrane ; parchment.*

Membrum, i, n. *a limb ; a member.*

Memīni, def. pret. § 183; *I remember ; I relate.*

Memor, óris, adj. *mindful.*

Memorabilis, e, adj. *memorable ; remarkable ; worthy of being mentioned.*

Memoria, æ, f. *memory.*

Memōro, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to remember ; to say ; to mention.*

Memphis, is, f. *a large city of Egypt.*

Mendacium, i, n. *a falsehood ; from*

Mendax, ácis, adj. *false ; lying.*

Meneláus, i, m. *a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.*

Menenius, i, m. (Agrippa,) *a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.*

Mens, tis, f. *the mind ; the will ; the understanding.*

Mensis, is, m. *a month.*

Mentio, ónis, f. (memīni,) *mention or a speaking of.*

Mentor, iri, itus sum, dep. *to lie ;*

to assert falsely ; to feign ; to deceive.

Mercátor, óris, m. (mercör,) *a merchant ; a trader.*

Mercatūra, æ, f. § 102, R. 2; *merchandise ; trade.*

Mercátus, ûs, m. *a market ; a mart ; a fair ; an emporium ; a sale.*

Merces, édis, f. (mereo,) *wages ; a reward ; a price.*

Mercurius, i, m. *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.*

Mereo, ère, ui, itum, n. *to deserve ; to gain ; to acquire.*

Mercor, éri, itus sum, dep. *to deserve ; to earn.*

Mergo, mergére, mersi, mersum, a. *to sink ; to dip under.*

Meridianus, a, um, adj. *southern ; south ; at noon-day ; from*

Meridies, iéi, m. (medius & dies,) *noon ; mid-day ; south.*

Merítō, adv. *with reason ; with good reason ; deservedly.*

Merítum, i, n. (mereo,) *merit ; desert.*

Mersi. *See Mergo.*

Mersus, a, um, part. (mergo.)

Merúla, æ, f. *a blackbird.*

Merx, cis, f. *merchandise.*

Messis, is, f. (meto,) *the harvest.*

Meta, æ, f. *a goal ; a limit.*

Metagonium, i, n. *a promontory in the northern part of Africa.*

Metallum, i, n. *metal ; a mine.*

Metanira, æ, f. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*

Metellus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*

Metior, metiri, mensus sum, dep. *to measure.*

Metius, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*

Meto, metere, messui, messum, a. *to reap; to mow.*

Metuo, metuere, metui, a. *to fear; from*

Metus, ûs, m. *fear.*

Meus, a, um, pro. § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*

Micipsa, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*

Mico, ãre, ui, n. *to shine.*

Midas, æ, m. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*

Migro, ãre, ávi, átum, n. *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*

Mihi. *See Ego.*

Miles, itis, c. *a soldier; the soldiery.*

Miléetus, i, f. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*

Militia, æ, f. (miles,) *war; military service.*

Milito, ãre, ávi, átum, n. *to serve in war.*

Mille, n. ind. (in sing.) *a thousand: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. ind. § 118, 6.*

Milliarium, i, n. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet:*

ad quintum millia i. in urbis, *within five miles of the city.*

Miltiades, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*

Milvius, i, m. *a kite.*

Minæ, árum, f. pl. § 96; *threats.*

Minátus, a, um, part. (minor.)

Minerva, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*

Minimè, adv. (sup. of parum,) *least; at least; not at all.*

Minimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*

Ministerium, i, n. (minister,) *service; labor.*

Minium, i, n. *red lead; vermillion.*

Minor, ári, átus sum, dep. *to threaten; to menace.*

Minor, óris, adj. (comp. of parvus,) *less; smaller; weaker.*

Minos, óis, m. *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*

Minuo, minuere, minui, minutum, a. *to diminish.*

Minùs, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less: quò minùs or quomínus, that—not.*

Miraculum, i, n. (miror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*

Mirabilis, e, adj. *wonderful; astonishing.*

Mirátus, a, um, part. (miror,) *wondering at.*

Mirē, adv. (miris,) <i>wonderfully</i> ; <i>remarkably.</i>	Modicus, a, um, adj. <i>moderate</i> ; <i>of moderate size</i> ; <i>small.</i>
Miror, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to wonder at</i> ; <i>to admire</i> ; from	Modius, i, m. <i>a measure</i> ; <i>a half-bushel.</i>
Mirus, a, um, adj. <i>wonderful</i> ; <i>surprising.</i>	Modò, adv. <i>now</i> ; <i>only</i> ; <i>but</i> : modò — modò, <i>sometimes</i> — <i>sometimes</i> : — conj. (for si modò or dum in dō,) <i>provided that</i> ; <i>if only.</i>
Misceo, miscēre, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. <i>to mingle</i> ; <i>to mix.</i>	Modus, i, m. <i>a measure</i> ; <i>a manner</i> ; <i>a way</i> ; <i>degree</i> ; <i>limit</i> ; <i>moderation.</i>
Miser, ēra, ērum, adj. <i>miserable</i> ; <i>unhappy</i> ; <i>wretched</i> ; <i>sad.</i>	Mœnia, um, n. pl. <i>the walls of a city.</i>
Miseratus, a, um, part. (misēror.)	Mœnus, i, m. <i>the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine.</i>
Misereor, miserēri, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. <i>to have compassion</i> ; <i>to pity.</i>	Mœrens, tis, part. from
Misēret, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. <i>it pitieith</i> : me miséret, <i>I pity.</i>	Mœreo, mœrēre, neut. pass. <i>to be sad</i> ; <i>to mourn.</i>
Misericordia, æ, f. (misericors, <i>pity</i> ; <i>compassion.</i>)	Mœris, is, m. <i>a lake in Egypt.</i>
Misēror, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to pity.</i>	Moles, is, f. <i>a mass</i> ; <i>a bulk</i> ; <i>a burden</i> ; <i>a weight</i> ; <i>a pile.</i>
Misi. <i>See</i> Mitto.	Molestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>irksome</i> ; <i>severe</i> ; <i>troublesome</i> ; <i>oppressive</i> ; <i>unwelcome.</i>
Mistus, & Mixtus, a, um, part. (misceo.)	Mollio, ire, ivi, itum, a. <i>to soften</i> ; <i>to moderate</i> ; from
Mithridates, is, m. <i>a celebrated king of Pontus.</i>	Mollis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>soft</i> ; <i>tender.</i>
Mithridaticus, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Mithridates</i> ; <i>Mithridatic.</i>	Molossi, ôrum, m. pl. <i>the Molossians, a people of Epirus.</i>
Mitis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>mild</i> ; <i>meek</i> ; <i>kind</i> ; <i>humane.</i>	Momordi. <i>See</i> Mordeo.
Mitto, mittēre, misi, missum, a. <i>to send</i> ; <i>to throw</i> ; <i>to bring forth</i> ; <i>to produce</i> ; <i>to afford</i> : mittēre se in aquam, <i>to plunge into the water.</i>	Monens, tis, part. from
Mixtus. <i>See</i> Mistus.	Moneo, ère, ui, itum, a. <i>to advise</i> ; <i>to remind</i> ; <i>to warn</i> ; <i>to admonish.</i>

Monumentum or -umentum, i, n. § 102, 4; <i>a monument; a memorial; a record.</i>	Moveo, movēre, movi, motum, a. <i>to move; to stir; to excite.</i>
Mons, tis, m. <i>a mountain; a mount.</i>	Mox, adv. <i>soon; soon after; by and by.</i>
Monstro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to show; to point out.</i>	Mucius, i, m. (Scævola,) <i>a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.</i>
Mora, ū, f. <i>delay.</i>	Muliēbris, e, adj. <i>womanly; female; from</i>
Morbus, i, n. <i>a disease.</i>	Mulier, ēris, f. <i>a woman.</i>
Mordax, ācis, adj. <i>biting; sharp; snappish; from</i>	Multitudo, inis, f. (multus,) <i>a multitude.</i>
Mordeo, mordēre, inoīordi, morsum, a. <i>to bite.</i>	Multo or -cto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.</i>
Mores. <i>See Mos.</i>	Multò, & Multūm, adv. <i>much; by far.</i>
Moriens, tis, part. from	Multus, a, um, adj. <i>much; many.</i>
Morior, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; <i>to die.</i>	Mummius, i, m. <i>a Roman general.</i>
Moror, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.</i>	Mundus, i, m. <i>the world; the universe.</i>
Morōsus, a, um, adj. <i>morose; peevish; fretful; cross.</i>	Muniendus, a, um, part. from
Mors, tis, f. <i>death.</i>	Munio, ire, īvi, itum, a. <i>to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.</i>
Morsus, ūs, m. <i>a bite; biting.</i>	Munus, ēris, n. <i>an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.</i>
Mortalis, e, adj. <i>mortal.</i>	Murālis, e, adj. <i>pertaining to a wall: corōna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from</i>
Mortuus, a, um, part. (mori-or,) <i>dead.</i>	Murus, i, m. <i>a wall; a wall of a town.</i>
Mos, moris, in. <i>a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.</i>	Mus, muris, m. <i>a mouse.</i>
Mossȳni, ūrum, m. pl. <i>a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.</i>	
Motus, ūs, m. <i>motion: terrē motus, an earthquake.</i>	
Motus, a, um, part. from	

Musa, æ, f. <i>a muse; a song.</i>	<i>from the city of Nirbo, now Narbonne.</i>
Musca, æ, f. <i>a fly.</i>	
Muscūlus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3,) <i>a little mouse.</i>	
Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) <i>music; the art of music.</i>	
Musicus, a, um, adj. <i>musical.</i>	
Muto, är, ávi, átum, a. <i>to change; to transform.</i>	
Mygdonia, æ, f. <i>a small country of Phrygia.</i>	
Myrmecides, is, m. <i>an ingenious artist of Miletus.</i>	
Myndius, i, m. <i>a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.</i>	
Myndus, i, f. <i>a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.</i>	
Mysia, æ, f. <i>a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Ægean sea on the west.</i>	
N.	
Nabis, idis, m. <i>a tyrant of Lacedæmon.</i>	
Næ, adv. <i>verily; truly.</i>	
Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor,) <i>having found.</i>	
Nam, conj. § 198, 7; <i>for; but.</i>	
Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. <i>to get; to find; to meet with.</i>	
Narbonensis, e, adj. <i>Narbonensis Gallia, one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-western part, deriving its name</i>	
	<i>Naris, is, f. the nostril.</i>
	<i>Narro, är, ávi, átum, a. to relate; to tell; to say.</i>
	<i>Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. to be born; to grow; to be produced.</i>
	<i>Nasica, æ, m. a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.</i>
	<i>Nasus, i, m. a nose.</i>
	<i>Natālis, e, adj. natal: dies natalis, a birth-day.</i>
	<i>Natans, tis, part. from</i>
	<i>Nato, är, ávi, átum, freq. (no,) to swim; to float.</i>
	<i>Natu, abl. sing. m. by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder: maximus, the oldest. § 126, 4, R. 1.</i>
	<i>Natūra, æ, f. (nascor,) nature; creation; power.</i>
	<i>Naturālis, e, adj. natural.</i>
	<i>Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) born: octoginta annos natus eighty years old.</i>
	<i>Natus, i, m. a son.</i>
	<i>Naufragium, i, n. a shipwreck.</i>
	<i>Nauta, æ, m. a sailor.</i>
	<i>Navālis, e, adj. (navis,) naval; belonging to ships.</i>
	<i>Navigabilis, e, adj. navigable.</i>
	<i>Navigatio, önis, f. (navigo,) navigation.</i>
	<i>Navigium, i, n. a ship; a vessel.</i>
	<i>Navigo, är, ávi, átum, a. (navis & ago,) to navigate; to sail:</i>

navigātur, imp. <i>navigat</i> <i>is carried on</i> ; <i>they sail</i> .	Nequāquam, adv. <i>by no means</i> .
Navis, is, f. <i>a ship</i> .	Neque, conj. (ne & que,) <i>neither</i> ; <i>nor</i> ; <i>and — not</i> .
Ne, conj. <i>not — lest</i> ; <i>lest that</i> ; <i>that — not</i> : ne quidem, <i>not even</i> . § 279, 3.	Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) <i>I cannot</i> ; <i>I am not able</i> .
Ne, conj. enclitic: in <i>direct</i> questions, it is often omitted in the translation; in <i>indirect</i> questions, <i>whether</i> : in a <i>second</i> question, or. § 265, R. 2.	Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138; <i>lest any one</i> ; <i>that no one or no thing</i> .
Nec, conj. (ne & que,) <i>and not</i> ; <i>but not</i> ; <i>neither</i> ; <i>nor</i> .	Nereis, idis, f. <i>a Nereid</i> ; <i>a sea-nymph</i> . <i>The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris</i> .
Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necessus,) <i>necessary</i> —subs. <i>a friend</i> .	Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) <i>to be ignorant of</i> ; <i>not to know</i> ; <i>can not</i> .
Necessitas, átis, f. <i>necessity</i> ; <i>duty</i> .	Nestus, i, m. <i>a river in the western part of Thrace</i> .
Neco, áre, ávi or ui, átum, a. <i>to kill</i> ; <i>to destroy</i> ; <i>to slay</i> .	Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) <i>neither of the two</i> ; <i>neither</i> .
Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) <i>impurity</i> ; <i>wrong</i> .	Nicomédes, is, m. <i>a king of Bithynia</i> .
Neglectus, a, um, part. from Negligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) <i>to neglect</i> ; <i>not to care for</i> ; <i>to disregard</i> .	Nidiflico, áre, ávi, átum, a. (nidus & facio,) <i>to b<i>uild</i> a nest</i> .
Nego, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to deny</i> ; <i>to refuse</i> ; <i>to declare that not</i> .	Nidus, i, m. <i>a nest</i> .
Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) <i>business</i> ; <i>labor</i> ; <i>pains</i> ; <i>difficulty</i> : facili or nullo negotio, <i>easily</i> .	Niger, gra, grum, adj. <i>black</i> .
Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) <i>no one</i> ; <i>no man</i> .	Nihil, n. ind., or Nihilum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) <i>nothing</i> : nihil habeo quod, <i>I have no reason why</i> .
Nemus, óris, n. <i>a forest</i> ; <i>a grove</i> .	Nihilominis, adv. <i>nevertheless</i> .
Nepos, ótis, m. <i>a grandson</i> .	Nilus, i, m. <i>the Nile</i> ; <i>the largest river of Africa</i> .
Neptūnus, i, m. <i>Neptune</i> , <i>a son of Saturn and Ops</i> , and the <i>god of the sea</i> .	Nimius, a, um, adj. <i>too great</i> ; <i>excessive</i> ; <i>immoderate</i> .
	Nimiūm, & Nimiò, adv. <i>too much</i> .

Ninus, i, m. <i>a king of Assyria.</i>	by an imperative; as, <i>esse</i>
Niöbe, es, f. <i>the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.</i>	<i>noli, be not.</i>
Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) <i>unless; except; if not.</i>	Nomädes, um, m. pl. <i>a name given to those tribes who wander from place to place, with their flocks and herds, having no fixed residence.</i>
Nisus, i, m. <i>a king of Megäris, and the father of Sylla.</i>	Nomen, ïnis, n. <i>a name.</i>
Nitidus, a, um, adj. (nito ^e), <i>shining; bright; clear.</i>	Non, adv. <i>not.</i>
Nitor, òris, in. (nito ^e), <i>splendor; gloss; brilliancy.</i>	Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the ninetieth.</i>
Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, <i>dep. to strive.</i>	Nonne, adv. (instead of num non,) <i>not?</i> (in a question.)
Nix, nivis, f. <i>snow.</i>	Nonnihil, n. ind. <i>something.</i>
No, nare, navi, natum, n. <i>to swim.</i>	Nonnisi, adv. <i>only; not; except.</i>
Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>noble; celebrated; famous; of high rank.</i>	Nonnullus, a, um, adj. <i>some.</i>
Nobilitas, átis, f. <i>nobility; the nobility; the nobles; a noble spirit; nobleness.</i>	Nonus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the ninth.</i>
Nobilito, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to enoble; to make famous.</i>	Nos. See Ego.
Noceo, ére, ui, itum, a. <i>to hurt; to injure; to harm.</i>	Nosco, noscere, novi, notum, a. § 183, 3, N.; <i>to know; to understand; to learn.</i>
Noctu, abl. sing. <i>by night; in the night time.</i> § 94.	Noster, tra, trum, pro. our. § 139.
Nocturnus, a, um, adj. <i>nightly; nocturnal.</i>	Nota, æ, f. <i>a mark.</i>
Nodus, i, m. <i>a knot; a tumor.</i>	Notans, tis, part. from
Nola, æ, f. <i>a city of Campania.</i>	Nota, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to mark; to observe; to stigmatize.</i>
Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non & volo, § 178, 2,) <i>to be unwilling: the imperative of nolo, with an infinitive, is translated by not, and the infinitive,</i>	Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,) <i>known.</i>
	Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. <i>nine.</i>
	Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimus,) <i>new; recent; fresh.</i>
	Nox, noctis, f. <i>night: de nocte, by night.</i>
	Noxius, a, um, adj. <i>hurtful; injurious.</i>
	Nubes, is, f. <i>a cloud.</i>
	Nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta

sum, nuptum, n. <i>to cover; to veil; to marry; to be married;</i> (used only of the wife.)	Nuncūpo, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to name.</i>
Nudátus, a, um, part. <i>laid open; stripped; deprived; from</i>	Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. <i>never.</i>
Nudo, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to make naked; to lay open; from</i>	Nuntiátus, a, um, part. from
Nudus, a, um, adj. <i>naked; bare.</i>	Nuntio or -cio, áre, ávi, átum, a. (nuntius,) <i>to announce; to tell.</i>
Nullus, a, um, gen. ius, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) <i>no; no one.</i>	Nuptiæ, árum, f. pl. <i>nuptials; marriage; a wedding.</i>
Num, adv.: in translating <i>direct</i> questions, it is commonly omitted; in <i>indirect</i> questions, it signifies <i>whether.</i>	Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) <i>nowhere; in no place.</i>
Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) <i>the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.</i>	Nutriendus, a, um, part. <i>to be nourished.</i>
Nuñantia, æ, f. <i>a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.</i>	Nutrio, ire, ivi, itum, a. <i>to nourish.</i>
Numantini, órum, m. pl. <i>Numantines; the people of Numantia.</i>	Nutritus, a, um, part.
Nuñen, iñis, n. (nuo,) <i>a deity; a god.</i>	Nutrix, icis, f. <i>a nurse.</i>
Numéro, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to count; to number; to reckon; from</i>	Nympha, æ, f. <i>a nymph; a goddess presiding over fountains groves, or rivers, &c</i>
Numérus, i, m. <i>a number.</i>	O.
Nuñidæ, árum, m. pl. <i>the Numidians.</i>	O! int. <i>O! ah!</i>
Nuñidia, æ, f. <i>a country of Africa.</i>	Ob, prep. <i>for; on account of; before.</i>
Numitor, óris, m. <i>the father of Rhea Silvia; and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.</i>	Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dormivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) <i>to fall asleep; to sleep.</i>
Nuñmus, i, m. <i>money.</i>	Obduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ducum, a. (ob & duco,) <i>to draw over; to cover over.</i>
Nunc, adv. <i>now: nunc etiam, even now; still.</i>	Obductus, a, um, part. <i>spread over; covered over.</i>
	Obedio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ob & audio,) <i>to obey; to comply with; to be subject to.</i>
	Obeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

& a. (ob & eo,) *to go to; to discharge; to execute; to die.*

Ouerro, áre, ávi, átum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander; to wander about.*

Obitus, ús, m. (obeo,) *death.*

Objaceo, ére, ui, ítum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before; to be opposite.*

Objectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way; exposed.*

Objicio, -jicére, -jéci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before; to throw to; to give; to object; to expose.*

Obligo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind; to oblige; to obligate.*

Obliquè, adv. *indirectly; obliquely; from*

Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique; indirect; sidewise.*

Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting; having forgotten.*

Obliviscor, oblivious, oblitus sum, dep. *to forget.*

Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious; subject; exposed to; liable.*

Obruo, -ruére, -rui, -rütum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm; to cover; to bury.*

Obrütus, a, um, part. *buried; covered; overwhelmed.*

Obscúro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (obscurus,) *to obscure; to darken.*

Obsécro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech; to conjure.*

Obséquor, -séqui, -secútus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow; to serve.*

Observeo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe; to watch.*

Obses, idis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*

Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged; from*

Obsideo, -sidére, -sédi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege; to invest; to blockade.*

Obsidio, ónis, f. *a siege.*

Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege; obsidional: coróna, a crown given to him who has raised a siege.*

Obstétrix, icis, f. *a midwife.*

Obtestátus, a, um, part. *from*

Obtestor, ári, átus sun, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure; to beseech; to entreat.*

Obtineo, -tinére, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold; to retain; to obtain: obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*

Obtulit. See Offero.

Obviám, adv. *in the way; meeting; to meet: fio or eo obviám, I meet; I go to meet.*

Occasio, ónis, f. *an occasion; a good opportunity.*

Occásus, ús, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies; the descent; evening; the west.*

Occidens, tis, m. *the west; the setting sun; evening.*

Occidentālis, e, adj. <i>western</i> ; <i>occidental</i> .	Ocūlus, i, m. <i>an eye</i> .
Occido, occidēre, occidi, occisum, a. (ob & cēdo,) <i>to kill</i> ; <i>to slay</i> ; <i>to put to death</i> .	Odi, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1 <i>to hate</i> ; <i>to detest</i> .
Occido, occidēre, occidi, occā- sum, n. (ob & cado,) <i>to fall</i> ; <i>to fall down</i> ; <i>to set</i> .	Odium, i, n. <i>hatred</i> .
Occisūrus, a, um, part. (occido.)	Odor, òris, m. <i>a smell</i> : pl. odōres, <i>odors</i> ; <i>perfumes</i> .
Occisus, a, um, part. (occido.)	Odōror, ári, átus sum, dep. <i>to smell</i> .
Occēcātus, a, um, part. from	Eneus, ei & eos, m. <i>a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager and Dejanira</i> .
Occēco, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to blind</i> ; <i>to dazzle</i> .	Enomāus, i, m. § 9; <i>the name of a celebrated gladiator</i> .
Occulto, áre, ávi, átum, freq. (occūlo,) <i>to conceal</i> ; <i>to hide</i> .	Eta, æ, m. <i>a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris</i> .
Occultor, ári, átus sum, pass. <i>to be concealed</i> ; <i>to hide one's self</i> .	Offero, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 9,) <i>to offer</i> ; <i>to present</i> .
Occūpo, áre, ávi, átum. a. <i>to occupy</i> ; <i>to seize upon</i> ; <i>to take possession of</i> .	Officina, æ, f. <i>a work-shop</i> ; <i>an office</i> .
Occurro, -currēre, -curri & -cu- curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) <i>to meet</i> ; <i>to go to meet</i> ; <i>to encounter</i> .	Officio, -ficēre, -fēci, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) <i>to stand in the way of</i> ; <i>to injure</i> ; <i>to hurt</i> .
Oceānus, i, m. <i>the ocean</i> ; <i>the sea</i> .	Officium, i, n. <i>duty</i> ; <i>a kindness</i> ; <i>an obligation</i> ; <i>politeness</i> ; <i>civility</i> ; <i>attention</i> .
Octaviānus, i, m. (Cæsar,) <i>the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus</i> .	Olea, æ, f. <i>an olive-tree</i> .
Octāvus, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) <i>eighth</i> .	Oleum, i, n. <i>oil</i> .
Octingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. <i>eight hundred</i> .	Olim, adv. <i>formerly</i> ; <i>sometime</i> .
Octo, ind. num. adj. pl. <i>eight</i> .	Olor, òris, m. <i>a swan</i> .
Octoginta, ind. num. adj. pl. <i>eig/ty</i> .	Olius, ēris, n. <i>herbs</i> ; <i>potherbs</i> .
	Olympia, æ, f. <i>a town and district of the Peloponnēsus, up-on the Alpheus</i> .
	Olympicus, a, um, adj. <i>Olympic</i> ; <i>pertaining to Olympia</i> .
	Olympius, a, um, adj. <i>Olympian</i> ;

pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.

Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*

Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*

Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordia, without any discord.*

Onus, éris, n. *a burden; a load.*

Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*

Opéra, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare opéram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*

Opéror, ári, átus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*

Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *rich; fruitful; fat; dainty.*

Oportet, ére, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*

Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*

Oppóno, -ponére, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*

Opportúnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*

Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*

Opprimo, -primére, pressi, -pressum, a (ob & premo,) *to op-*

press; to overp we; to sub due.

Oppugnátus, a, um, part. from **Oppugno**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*

(Ops, nom., not in use, § 91,) *opis, gen. f. aid; help; means; assistance: opes, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*

Optimè, adv. (sup. of bene,) *very well; excellently; best.*

Optimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*

Opio, ónis, f. *a choice; an option; from*

Opto, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to desire.*

Opulens, & **Opulentus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*

Opus, éris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*

Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*

Ora, pl. *See Os.*

Oraculum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*

Orans, tis, part. (oro.)

Oratio, ónis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*

Orátor, óris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*

Orbátus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be-reaved or deprived of.*

Orbélus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*

Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

orbem jacēre, <i>to lie round in a circle</i> : orbis, or orbis terrā- rum, <i>the world</i> .	Ortus, ūs, m. <i>a rising; east</i> . Os, oris, n. <i>the mouth; the face</i> . Os, ossis, n. <i>a bone</i> .
Orbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to de- prive; to bereave of</i> .	Ossa, æ, m. <i>a high mountain in Thessaly</i> .
Orcus, i, m. <i>Pluto, the god of the lower world; the infernal re- gions</i> .	Ostendo, -tendēre, -tendi, -ten- sum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) <i>to show; to point out; to exhibit</i> .
Ordino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to or- der; to ordain; to arrange</i> .	Ostia, æ, f. <i>a town, built by An- tus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber; from</i>
Ordo, inis, m. <i>order; arrange- ment; a row</i> : ordines remō- ruin, <i>banks of oars</i> .	Ostium, i, n. <i>a mouth of a river</i> .
Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) <i>the east; the morning</i> .	Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, örum, n <i>an oyster</i> .
Oriens, part. (orior.)	Otium, i, n. <i>leisure; quiet; ease; idleness</i> .
Orientalis, e, adj. <i>eastern</i> .	Otos, i, m. <i>a son of Neptune, or of Aloeus</i> .
Origo, inis, f. <i>source; origin</i> : originem ducēre, <i>to derive one's origin; from</i>	Ovis, is, f. <i>a sheep</i> .
Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; <i>to arise; to begin; to appear</i> .	Ovum, i, n. <i>an egg</i> .
Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) <i>an or- nament</i> .	P.
Ornatus, ūs, m. <i>an ornament; from</i>	P., <i>an abbreviation of Publius</i> .
Orno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to adorn; to deck</i> .	Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) <i>food; fod- der</i> .
Orc, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to beg; to entreat</i> .	Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. <i>to make a compact; to form a treaty; to bargain; to agree</i> .
Orides, is, m. <i>a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Cras- sus</i> .	Pactolus, i, m. <i>a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands</i> .
Orpheus, ei & eos, m. <i>a cele- brated poet and musician of Thrace</i> .	Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) <i>an agreement; a contract: que- pacto, in what manner how</i> .
Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) <i>having arisen; risen; born; begun</i> .	Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor.)

Padus, i, m. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*

Pæne, or Pene, adv. *almost; nearly.*

Palea, æ, f. *chaff.*

Palma, æ, f. *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*

Palpēbra, æ, f. *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*

Palus, idis, f. *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*

Paluster, palustris, palustre, adj. *marshy.*

Pan, Panis, m. *the god of sheep-herds.*

Pando, pandēre, pansum & pas-sum, a. *to open, to expand; to spread out.*

Pamionium, i, n. *a sacred place near mount Mycale in Ionia.*

Panis, is, m. *bread.*

Panthēra, æ, f. *a panther.*

Papirius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Papyrus, d. g. & Papýrum, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*

Parátus, a, um, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) *prepared; ready.*

Parcæ, árum, f. pl. *the Fates.*

Parco, parcēre, pepercí or parsi, *to spare.*

Pardus, i, m. *a male panther; a pard.*

Parns, tis, c. (pario,) *a parent;*

father; mother creator; author; inventor.

Pareo, ére, ui, n. *to obey; to be subject to.*

Paries, étis, m. *a wall.*

Pario, parēre, pepēri, partum, a. *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*

Paris, idis or idos, m. *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*

Pariter, adv. *in like manner equally; at the same time.*

Parnassus, i, m. *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*

Paro, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parare insidias, to lay plots against.*

Paropamisus, i, m. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*

Pars, tis, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrâque parte, on each side: magnâ ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*

Parsimonia, æ, f. (pasco,) *frugality.*

Parthus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

Particula, æ, f. dim. (pars,) a *particle*; a *small part*.

Partiendus, a, um, part. (partior.)

Partim, adv. (pars,) *partly*; *in part*.

Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,) *to divide*; *to share*.

Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)

Partus, ïs, m. *a birth*; *offspring*.

Parum, -adv. (minus, minimè, § 194,) *little*; *too little*.

Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. *small*; *very small*; from

Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, minimus, § 125, 5,) *small* or *little*; *less*; *the least*.

Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, a. *to feed*.

Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep. *to feed*; *to graze*; *to feed upon*.

Passer, ēris, m. *a sparrow*.

Passim, adv. *here and there*; *every where*; *in every direction*.

Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)

Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) *having suffered*.

Passus, a, um, part. (pando,) *stretched out*; *hung up*; *dried*; *uva passa, a raisin*.

Passus, ïs, m. *a pace*; *a measure of 5 feet*: mille passuum, *a mile* or *5000 feet*.

Pastor òris, m. (pasco,) *a shepherd*.

Patefacio, facere, fêci, factum, a. (pateo & facio,) *to open*;

to disclose; *to discover*; *to detect*.

Patefio, fiéri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; *to be laid open* or *discovered*.

Patefactus, a, um, part. *opened*, *discovered*.

Patens, tis, part. & adj. *lying open*; *open*; *clear*; from

Pateo, ère, ui, n. *to be open*; *to stand open*; *to extend*.

Pater, tris, m. *a father*: patres, *fathers*; *senators*: paterfamilias, patrisfamilias, § 91; *the master of a family*; *a housekeeper*.

Paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal*.

Patientia, æ, f. *patience*; *hardiness*; from

Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. *to suffer*; *to endure*; *to let*; *to allow*.

Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) *one's native country*; *one's birthplace*.

Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) *patrimony*; *inheritance*.

Patrocinium, i, n. *patronage*; from

Patrónus, i, m. (pater,) *a patron*; *protector*.

Patruélis, is, c. *a cousin (by the father's side)*.

Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few*; *a few*.

Paulatim, adv. *gradually*; *little by little*.

Paulò, or Paullò, adv. *a little*.

Paulùm, adv. *a little*.

Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. *a cog*

<i>nōmen or surname in the Æmilian tribe.</i>	Pellis, is, f. <i>the skin.</i>
Pauper, ēris, adj. (ior, rīmus,) <i>poor.</i>	Pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsūm, a. <i>to drive away; to banish; to expel; to dispossess; to beat.</i>
Pauperies, ēi, f. <i>poverty.</i>	Peloponnēsus, i, f. <i>a peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea.</i>
Paupertas, átis, f. <i>poverty; indigence.</i>	Pelusium, i, n. <i>a town of Egypt.</i>
Paveo, pavēre, pavi, n. <i>to fear; to be afraid.</i>	Pendens, tis, part. <i>hanging; impending.</i>
Pavo, ónis, c. <i>a peacock.</i>	Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pensum, n. <i>to hang.</i>
Pax, pacis, f. <i>peace.</i>	Pene, adv. <i>almost.</i>
Pecco, áre, ávi, átum, n. <i>to sin; to commit a fault.</i>	Penétrale, is, n. <i>the inner part of a house.</i>
Pecto, pectēre, pexi & pexuñ, pexum, a. <i>to comb; to dress.</i>	Penétro, áre, ávi, átum, (penitus,) a. <i>to penetrate; to enter.</i>
Pectus, óris, n. <i>the breast.</i>	Penéus, i, m. <i>the principal river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus.</i>
Pecunia, æ, f. <i>money; a sum of money.</i>	Peninsūla, æ, f. (pene & insūla,) <i>a peninsula.</i>
Pecus, ūdis, f. <i>a sheep; a beast.</i>	Penna, æ, f. <i>a feather; a quill, a wing.</i>
Pecus, óris, n. <i>cattle; a herd; a flock.</i>	Penīlis, e, adj. (pendeo,) <i>hanging; pendent.</i>
Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) <i>one on foot; a foot-soldier.</i>	Penuria, æ, f. <i>want; scarcity.</i>
Pelagus, i, n. <i>the sea.</i>	Pepercí. <i>See Parco.</i>
Peleus, i, m. <i>a king of Thessaly, the son of Æacus, and father of Achilles.</i>	Pepūli. <i>See Pello.</i>
Pelias, æ, m. <i>a king of Thessaly, and son of Neptune.</i>	Pepéri. <i>See Pario.</i>
Peligni, órum, m. pl. <i>a people of Italy, whose country lay between the Aternus and the Sagrus.</i>	Per, prep. <i>by; through; for, during; along.</i>
Pelion, i, n. <i>a lofty mountain in Thessaly.</i>	Pera, æ, f. <i>a wallet; a bag.</i>
Pellicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) <i>to allure; to entice to inrile.</i>	Perāgro, áre, ávi, átum, n. (per & ager,) <i>to travel through, to go through or over.</i>
	Percontor & -cunctor, ári, átus sumi, dep. <i>to ask; to inquire.</i>

Percunctatus, a, um, part. (per- cunctor.)	situated upon the rive. <i>Cu- cicus.</i> <i>It was here that p arch- ment was first made, which is hence called membrana Per- gami.</i>
l'ercusso, óris, m. <i>a murderer;</i> <i>an assassin; one who wounds;</i> <i>from</i>	
Percutio,-cutére, cussi,-cussum, a. (per & quatio,) <i>to strike;</i> <i>to wound: secúri, to behead.</i>	Pergo, pergére, perrexí, perrec- tum, n. (per & rego,) <i>to ad- vance; to continue.</i>
Perditè, adv. <i>very;</i> <i>vehemently;</i> <i>exceedingly; desperately;</i> from	Pericles, is, m. <i>an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.</i>
Perditus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) <i>ruined;</i> <i>lost;</i> <i>un- done;</i> <i>desperate.</i>	Periculòsus, a, um, adj. <i>danger- ous;</i> <i>perilous;</i> <i>hazardous;</i> from
Perdix, icis, f. <i>a partridge.</i>	Periculum, & Periculum, i, n. <i>danger; peril.</i>
Perdo, -dérē, -didi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) <i>to ruin;</i> <i>to lose;</i> <i>to destroy.</i>	Peritùrus, a, um, part. (pereo.)
Perdúco, -ducére, -duxí, -duc- tum, a. (per & duco,) <i>to lead to.</i>	Peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>skilful; experienced.</i>
Perductus, a, um, part. <i>brought;</i> <i>led; conducted.</i>	Perineo, áre, ávi, átum, n. (per & meo,) <i>to go through;</i> <i>to flow through; to penetrate; to per- meate.</i>
Perigrinatio, ónis, f. <i>foreign trav- el;</i> <i>a residence in a foreign country.</i>	Permisceo, -miscére, -misi, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) <i>to mix;</i> <i>to min- gle.</i>
Peregrinus, a, um, adj. <i>foreign.</i>	Permistus, a, um, part. <i>mixed;</i> <i>mingled; confused.</i>
Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) <i>continual;</i> <i>lasting;</i> <i>unceas- ing;</i> <i>everlasting;</i> <i>perennial.</i>	Permitto, -mittére, -misi, -mis- sum, a. (per & mitto,) <i>to com- mit;</i> <i>to intrust;</i> <i>to permit;</i> <i>to allow;</i> <i>to give leave to;</i> <i>to grant.</i>
Pereo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. <i>to perish;</i> <i>to be slain;</i> <i>to be lost.</i>	Permutatio, ónis, f. <i>exchange;</i> <i>change;</i> from
Perfidia, æ, f. <i>perfidy;</i> from	Permuto, áre, ávi, átum, a. (per & muto,) <i>to change;</i> <i>to ex- change.</i>
Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) <i>perfidious.</i>	
Pergánum, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, órum, n. <i>the citadel of Troy;</i> also, <i>a city of Mysia.</i>	

Pernicies, ēi, f. (pernēco,) *destruction; extermination.*

Perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimūs,) *pernicious; hurtful.*

Perpendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder; to weigh; to consider.*

Perpēram, adv. *wrong; amiss; rashly; unjustly; absurdly; falsely.*

Perpetior, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear; to suffer; to endure.*

Perpetuuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual; constant.*

Perrexī. See Pergo.

Persa, æ, m. *a Persian; an inhabitant of Persia.*

Persecūtus, a, um, part. from Persēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (per. & sequor,) *to pursue; to follow; to continue; to persevere in; to persecute.*

Perseus, eī & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Danē; also, the last king of Macedon.*

Persicuus, a, um, adj. *of Persia; Persian.*

Perspicio, -spicēre, -spexi, -spectum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through; to discern; to become acquainted with; to discover.*

Persuadeo, -suadēre, -suāsi, -suāsum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade.*

Perterreo, -terrēre, -terrui, -terrīsum, a. (per & terreo,) *to frighten greatly.*

Perterrītus, a, um, part. *affrighted; discouraged.*

Pertinaciter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *obstinately; constantly; per severingly.*

Pertīnax, ácis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *obstinate; wilful.*

Pertīneo, -tinēre, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend; to reach to.*

Pervenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to; to arrive at; to reach.*

Pervenitur, pass. imp. *one comes; they come; we come, &c.*

Perviūs, a, um, adj. (per & vin,) *pervious; which may be passed through; passable.*

Pes, pedis, m. *a foot.*

Pessum, adv. *down; under foot; to the bottom.*

Pestilentia, æ, f. (pestilens,) *a pestilence; a plague.*

Petens, tis, part. (peto.)

Petitio, ônis, f. *a petition; a canvassing or soliciting for an office; from*

Peto, ēre, ivi, itum, ə. *to ask; to request; to attack; to assail; to go to; to seek; to go for; to derive; to bring.*

Petra, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa.*

Petræa, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa, the northern part of Arabia, south of Palestine.*

Petulantia, æ, f. *petulance*; *insolence*; *mischievousness*; *wantonness*.

Phœax, ácis, m. a *Phœacian*, or *inhabitant of Phœacia*, now *Corfu*. *The Phœacians were famous for luxury*.

Paaléræ, árum, f. pl. *the trappings of a horse*; *habiliments*.

Pharos, i, f. a *small island at the western mouth of the Nile*, on which was a *tower or light-house*, esteemed one of the *seven wonders of the world*.

Pharsalus, i, m. a *city of Thessaly*.

Pharnâces, is, m. a *son of Mithridates*, king of *Pontus*.

Phasis, idis & is, f. a *town and river of Colchis*, on the *east side of the Euxine*.

Phidias, æ, m. a *celebrated Athenian statuary*.

Philæni, órum, m. pl. *two Carthaginian brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country*.

Philippi, órum, m. pl. a *city of Macedon, on the confines of Thrace*.

Philippicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Philippi*.

Philippides, æ, m. a *comic poet*.

Philippus, i, m. *Philip*; *the father of Alexander*; also, *the son of Demetrius*.

Philomèla, æ, f. a *nightingale*.

Philosophia, æ, f. *philosophy*.

Philosöphus, i, m. a *philosopher* a *lover of learning and wisdom*.

Phineus, i, m. a *king of Arcadia and priest of Apollo*.

Phocæi, órum, m. pl. the *Phocæans*; *inhabitants of Phocæa, a maritime city of Ionia*.

Phocis, idis, f. a *country of Greece*.

Phœnicie, es, f. *Phœnicia, a maritime country of Syria, north of Palestine*.

Phoenix, icis, m. a *Phœnician*.

Phryx, ygis, m. a *Phrygian*; an *inhabitant of Phrygia*.

Picentes, ium, m. pl. the *inhabitants of Picenum*.

Picenum, i, n. a *country of Italy*.

Pictus, a, um, part. (pingo,) *painted*; *embroidered*: picta tabula, a *picture*; a *painting*.

Pietas, átis, f. (pius,) *piety*; *filial duty*.

Pignus, óris, n. a *pledge*; a *pawn*; *security*; *assurance*.

Pila, æ, f. a *ball*.

Pileus, i, m. a *hat*; a *cap*.

Pilus, i, m. the *hair*.

Pindarus, i, m. *Pindar, a Theban, the most eminent of the Greek lyric poets*.

Pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictum, a. *to paint*; *to depict*; *to delineate*; *to draw*; *to represent in painting*; acu, *to embroider*.

Pinguis, e, adj. <i>fat</i> ; <i>fertile</i> ; <i>rich</i> . inna, æ, f. <i>a fin</i> .	ple; <i>the common people</i> ; <i>the plebeians</i> .
Piræus, i, m. <i>the principal port and arsenal of Athens</i> .	Plecto, plectre, — plexum, a. <i>to punish</i> ; <i>to weave</i> .
Pirata, æ, m. <i>a pirate</i> .	Plerique, pleræque, pleræque, adj. pl. <i>most</i> ; <i>the most</i> ; <i>many</i> .
Piscator, óris, m. <i>a fisherman</i> .	Plerūmque, adv. <i>commonly</i> ; <i>generally</i> ; <i>for the most part</i> ; <i>sometimes</i> .
Piscis, is, m. <i>a fish</i> .	Plinius, i, m. <i>Pliny</i> ; <i>the name of two distinguished Roman authors</i> .
Pisistratus, i, m. <i>an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his eloquence</i> .	Plotinus, i, m. <i>See Catiénus</i> .
Pistrinum, i, n. <i>a mill</i> .	Plumbeus, a, um, adj. <i>of lead</i> ; <i>leaden</i> ; <i>from</i>
Pius, i, m. <i>an agnomen, or surname of Metellus</i> .	Plumbum, i, n. <i>lead</i> .
Pius, a, um, adj. <i>pious, dutiful, or affectionate to parents</i> .	Pluo, pluëre, plui or pluvi, n. <i>to rain</i> .
Placeo, ère, ui, itum, n. <i>to please</i> : <i>sibi, to be vain or proud of</i> ; <i>to plume one's self</i> .	Plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) <i>very much</i> ; <i>most</i> ; <i>very many</i> .
Placet, placuit, or placitum est, imp. <i>it pleases</i> ; <i>it is determined</i> ; <i>it seems good to</i> .	Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp. of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,) <i>more</i> ; pl. <i>many</i> .
Placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>placid</i> ; <i>quiet</i> ; <i>still</i> ; <i>tranquil</i> ; <i>mild</i> ; <i>gentle</i> .	Plus, adv. (comp. of multum,) <i>more</i> ; <i>longer</i> .
Plaga, æ, f. <i>a blow</i> ; <i>a wound</i> : <i>plagæ</i> , pl. <i>nets</i> ; <i>toils</i> .	Pluto, ónis, m. <i>a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions</i> .
Planè, adv. <i>entirely</i> ; <i>totally</i> ; <i>plainly</i> .	Poculum, i, n. <i>a cup</i> .
Planta, æ, f. <i>a plant</i> .	Poëma, átis, n. <i>a poem</i> .
Platanus, i, f. <i>the plane-tree</i> .	Pœna, æ, f. <i>a punishment</i> .
Platæa, æ, f. <i>a species of bird, the spoonbill</i> .	Pœnitet, ère, uit, imp. <i>it repents</i> . <i>pœnitet me, I repent</i> .
Pato, ónis, m. <i>an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers</i> .	Pœnus, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Carthage</i> ; <i>Carthaginian</i> —subs. <i>a Carthaginian</i> .
Plaustrum, i, n. <i>a cart</i> ; <i>a wagon</i> .	Poëta, æ, m. <i>a poet</i> .
Pleas, & Plebes, is, f. <i>the peo-</i>	

Pol, <i>adv. by Pollux</i> ; <i>truly</i> .	Popūlor, ári, átus sum, <i>(ep. to lay waste; to depopulate)</i> from
Pollex, icis, <i>m. the thumb; the great toe</i> .	Popūlus, i, <i>m. the people; a nation; a tribe: pl. nations tribes</i> .
Polliceor, éri, itus sum, <i>dep. to promise</i> .	Porrectus, a, um, <i>part. from</i>
Pollicitus, a, um, <i>part.</i>	Porrigo, igére, exi, ectum, <i>a. (porro & rego,) to reach out; spread out; to extend; to offer.</i>
Pollux, úcis, <i>m. a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor.</i>	Porséna, æ, <i>m. a king of Etruria.</i>
Polyxéna, æ, <i>f. a daughter of Priam and Hecuba.</i>	Porta, æ, <i>f. a gate.</i>
Pomifer, éra, érum, <i>adj. (pomum & fero,) bearing fruit: pomiféræ arbóres, fruit-trees.</i>	Portans, tis, <i>part. (porto.)</i>
Pompa, æ, <i>f. a procession; pomp; parade.</i>	Portendo, -tendére, -tendi, -tendum, <i>a. (porro & tendo,) to presage; to forebode; to portend; to betoken.</i>
Pompeianus, a, um, <i>adj. belonging to Pompey.</i>	Porticus, ús, <i>f. a portico; a gallery; a porch.</i>
Pompeius, i, <i>m. Pompey; the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals: (Cneius,) a distinguished Roman, surnamed the Great.</i>	Porto, áre, ávi, átum, <i>a. to carry; to bear.</i>
Pompilius, i, <i>m. See Numa.</i>	Portus, ús, <i>m. a port; a harbor.</i>
Pomum, i, <i>n. an apple; any edible fruit growing upon a tree.</i>	Posco, poscere, poposci, <i>a. to demand; to earnestly request.</i>
Pondus, éris, <i>n. a weight.</i>	Positus, a, um, <i>part. (pono,) situated.</i>
Pono, ponére, posui, positum, <i>a. to place; to put; to set.</i>	Possessio, ónis, <i>f. possession.</i>
Pons, tis, <i>m. a bridge.</i>	Possessor, óris, <i>m. a possessor, an occupant; from</i>
Pontius, i, <i>m. (Thelesinus,) a general of the Samnites.</i>	Possideo, -sidére, -sédi, -sessur, <i>a. to possess.</i>
Pontus, i, <i>m. a sea: by synecdoche, the Euxine or Black sea; also, the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine.</i>	Possum, posse, potui, <i>irr. n. (potis & sum, § 154, R. 7,) to be able; I can.</i>
Poposci. <i>See Posco.</i>	Post, <i>prep. after:—adv. after, after that; afterwards.</i>

Postea, *adv. afterwards.*

Postēra, ērum, *adj. § 125, 4, (erior, rēmus,) succeeding; subsequent; next: in postērum, (supply tempus,) for the future: postēri, órum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); posterity.*

Postis, *is, m. a post.*

Postquam, *adv. after; after that; since.*

Postrēmō & -ūm, *adv. at last; finally; from*

Postrēmus, a, um, *adj. (sup. of postēra, § 125, 4,) the last: ad postrēnum, at last.*

Postūlo, are, ávi, átum, a. (*posco,) to ask; to ask for; to demand.*

Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: (Spurius,) a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks.*

Posui. *See Pono.*

Potens, tis, *adj. (ior, issimus,) powerful.*

Potentia, æ, f. *power; authority; government.*

Potēs, átis, f. (*potis,) power.*

Potio, ónis, f. (*poto,) a drink; a draught.*

Potior, iri, itus sum, *dep. to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of.*

Potissimūm, *adv. (sup. of potiūs,) principally; chiefly; especially.*

Potitus, a, um, *part. (potior, having obtained.*

Potiūs, *adv. comp. (sup. potissimūm,) rather.*

Poto, potāre, potāvi, potātum *o- potum, a. to drink.*

Potuisse. *See Possum.*

Potus, ús, m. *drink.*

Præ, *prep. before; for; in comparison of, or with.*

Præaltus, a, um, *adj. very high or lofty, very deep.*

Præbeo, ére, ui, itum, a. (*præ & habeo,) to offer; to supply; to give; to afford: speciem, to exhibit the appearance of: usum, to serve for.*

Præcēdens, tis, *part. from*

Præcēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -ces- suin, a. (*præ & cedo,) to pre- cede; to go before.*

Præceptor, óris, m. (*præcipio,) a preceptor, master, or teacher.*

Præceptum, i, n. (*præcipio,) a precept; a doctrine; advice.*

Præcido, -cidēre, -cidi, -cisum a. (*præ & cædo,) to cut off.*

Præcipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -cep tum, a. (*præ & capio,) to pre- scribe; to command.*

Præcipito, áre, ávi, átum, a. (*præ- ceps,) to throw; to throw down; to precipitate.*

Præcipuē, *adv. especially; par- ticularly; from*

Præcipuus, a, um, *adj. especial, distinguished; the chief; the principal.*

Præclarè, *adv. excellently; famously; gloriously; from*

Præclarus, *a, um, adj. famous.*

Præcludo, -cludere, -clusi, -clū-
sum, *a. (præ & cludo,) to close; to stop; to shut up.*

Præco, ónis, *m. a herald.*

Præda, æ, *f. booty; the prey.*

Prædico, áre, ávi, átum, *a. (præ & dico,) to praise; to declare; to assert; to affirm.*

Prædico, cære, xi, ctum, *a. (præ & dico,) to predict; to foretell.*

Prædictus, *a, um, part. foretold.*

Prædor, ári, átus sum, dep. *(præda,) to plunder.*

Præfans, tis, part. from

Præfari, fatus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell; to announce; to predict.*

Præféro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, *irr. a. (præ & fero,) to prefer; to bear before.*

Præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, *a. (præ & finio,) to appoint; to determine.*

Præfinitus, *a, um, part.*

Prælatus, *a, um, part. (præféro.)*

Prælians, tis, part. *(prælior.)*

Præliatus, *a, um, part. from*

Prælior, ári, átus sum, dep. *to give battle; to engage; to fight.*

Prælium, i, *n. a battle.*

Præmium, i, *n. a reward; a prize.*

Præmittō, -mittere, -misi, -mis-

sum, *a. (præ & mitto,) to send before.*

Præneste, is, *n. a city of Latium.*

Prænuntio, áre, ávi, átum, *a. (præ & nuntio,) to announce; to tell beforehand; to signify; to give notice.*

Præpāro, áre, ávi, átum, *a. (præ & paro,) to prepare; to make ready; to make.*

Præpōno, -ponere, -posui, -posi-
tum, *a. (præ & pono,) to set before; to value more; to place over; to prefer.*

Præsens, tis, *adj. present; im-
minent.*

Præsēpe, is, *n. a manger; a
crib.*

Præsidium, i, *n. a garrison; defence.*

Præstans, tis, part. & adj. *(ior, issimus,) (præsto,) excellent; distinguished.*

Præstantia, æ, *f. superiority; an
advantage; a preëminence.*

Præsto, stāre, stīti, *n. & a. (præ & sto,) to stand before; to perform; to pay; to grant, to give; to render; to execute; to cause; to excel; to be superior; to surpass: se, to show or prove one's self præstat, imp. it is better.*

Præsum, -esse, -fui, irr. *n. (præ & sum,) to be over; to preside over; to have the charge or command of; to rule over.*

Prætendo, -tendere, -tendi, -ten-

sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) *to hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.*

Præter, prep. *besides; except; contrary to.*

Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) *besides; moreover.*

Prætereō, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) *to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.*

Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)

Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)

Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo,) *past.*

Præterquam, adv. *except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.*

Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) *a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.*

Pratum, i, n. *a meadow; a pasture.*

Pravitas, átis, f. *depravity; from*

Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *depraved; bad.*

Precátius, a, um, part. (precor.)

Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) *a prayer: pl. preces.*

Precor, ári, átus sum, dep. *to pray; to entreat.*

Premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. *to press; to grieve; to urge.*

Pretiōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-

mus,) *precious; valuable; costly; from*

Pretium, i, n. *a price; a ransom a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.*

Priāmus, i, m. *Priam, the last king of Troy.*

Pridie, adv. *the day before.*

Priēne, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia.*

Primò & -ùm, adv. (sup. of prius,) *first; at first: quum primùm, as soon as.*

Primōris, e, adj. *the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.*

Primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first.*

Princeps, ípis, adj. (primus & capio,) *the chief; the first: principes, the princes the chiefs; chief men.*

Principátus, ús, m. *a government; principality.*

Priscus, i, m. *a cognomen or surname of the elder Tarquin.*

Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) *the former; prior; first.*

Prius, adv. *before; prior; first.*

Priusquam, adv. *sooner than; before that; before.*

Privátus, a, um, adj. (privō,) *private; secret: — subs. a private man.*

Pro, prep. *for; instead of.*

Probabilis, e, adj. (probo,) <i>probable.</i>	Praelior, ári, átus sum, dep. <i>to fight</i> ; from
Proboscis, idis, f. <i>proboscis</i> ; <i>the trunk of an elephant.</i>	Prælrium, i, n. <i>a battle.</i>
Procas, æ, m. <i>See Silvius.</i>	Profectus, a, um, part. (proficis- cor.)
Procēdens, tis, part. from	Proficiscens, tis, part. from
Procēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -ces- sum, n. (pro & cedo,) <i>to pro- ceed</i> ; <i>to go forth</i> ; <i>to go for- ward</i> ; <i>to advance</i> ; <i>to go out.</i>	Proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) <i>to march</i> ; <i>to travel</i> ; <i>to depart</i> ; <i>to go.</i>
Proceritas, átis, f. <i>stature</i> ; <i>height</i> ; <i>tallness</i> ; <i>length</i> ; from	Profeitor, -fitēri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) <i>to declare</i> ; <i>to avow publicly</i> ; <i>to profess</i> : <i>sapientiam</i> , <i>to profess wisdom</i> ; <i>to profess to be a phi- losopher.</i>
Procerus, a, um, adj. <i>tall</i> ; <i>long.</i>	Profugio, -fugēre, -fugi, -fugi- tum, n. (pro & fugio,) <i>to flee</i> , <i>to escape.</i>
Proclamo, áre, ávi, átum, n. (pro & clamo,) <i>to cry out</i> ; <i>to pro- claim.</i>	Profligus, a, um, adj. <i>fleeing</i> ; <i>es- caping</i> —subs. <i>a fugitive</i> ; <i>an exile.</i>
Proconsul, úlis, m. (pro & con- sul,) <i>a proconsul.</i>	Progrederior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) <i>to go for- ward</i> ; <i>to proceed</i> ; <i>to advance.</i>
Procreo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (pro & creo,) <i>to beget.</i>	Progressus, a, um, part. <i>having advanced.</i>
Procul, adv. <i>far.</i>	Prohibeo, ére, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) <i>to prohibit</i> ; <i>to hinder</i> ; <i>to forbid.</i>
Procurō, áre, ávi, átum, a. (pro & euro,) <i>to take care of</i> ; <i>to manage.</i>	Prohibitus, a, um, part.
Procurro, currēre, curri & cu- curri, cursum, n. (pro & cur- ro,) <i>to run forward</i> ; <i>to jut out</i> ; <i>to extend.</i>	Projicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) <i>to throw away</i> ; <i>to throw down</i> ; <i>to thro- w.</i>
Prodigium, i, n. <i>a prodigy.</i>	Prolabor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) <i>to fall down</i> ; <i>to fall forward.</i>
Froditor, óris, m. (prodo,) <i>a traitor.</i>	Prolapsus, a, um, part. <i>having fallen.</i>
Proditus, a, um, part. from	
Prodo, -dēre, -didi, -dītum, a. (pro & do,) <i>to betray</i> ; <i>to re- late</i> ; <i>to discover</i> ; <i>to disclose</i> ; <i>to manifest.</i>	

Proāto. āre, āvi, ātum, a. (profēro,) *to enlarge; to extend; to amplify.*

Proles, is, f. *a race; offspring.*

Prometheus, i, m. *the son of Iapetus and Clymene.*

Promittens, tis, part. from Promitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to promise; to offer.*

Promontorium, i, n. (pro & mons,) *a promontory; a headland; a cape.*

Promoveo, -movēre, -mövi, -mötum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,) *to move forward; to enlarge.*

Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined.*

Propago, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to propagate; to prolong; to continue.*

Prope, adv. & prep. (propiūs, proximē,) *near; near to; nigh.*

Propero, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hasten.*

Propinquus, a, 'um, adj. (prope,) *near; related: propinqui, subs. relations; kinmen.*

Propior, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1; (proximus, sup.) *nearer.*

Propiūs, adv. *nearer; comp. of prope.*

Propōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum a. (pro & pono,) *to set before; to propose; to offer.*

Propōnor, -pōni, -positus sum, pass. *to be set before: propositum est mihi, I intend or purpose.*

Propontis, īdis, f. *the sea of Marmora.*

Propositus, a, um, part. *proposed; put.*

Propriè, adv. *peculiarly; particularly; properly; strictly.*

Proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar; proper; one's own; special.*

Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*

Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (propello,) *to drive away; to ward off; to repel.*

Propylæum, i, n. *the porch of a temple; an entrance, the rows of columns leading to the Acropolis at Athens.*

Prora, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*

Proscribo, -scribēre, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,) *to proscribe; to outlaw; to doom to death and confiscation of goods.*

Prosecūtus, a, um, part. *having accompanied.*

Prosequor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow; to celebrate: honoribus, to heap or load with honors; to honor.*

Proserpina, æ, f. *the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto.*

Prospectus, ūs, m. (prospicio,) *a prospect; a distant view.*

Prospérè, adv. (prosper,) *prosperously; successfully.*

Prosterno, -sternēre, -strāvi,

-strátum, a. (pro & sterno,) to prostrate; to throw down.	pretended Philip, a name given to Andriscus.
Prostrátus, a, um, part. (prosterno.)	Psittácus, i, m. a parrot.
Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n. (pro & sum, § 154, R. 6,) to do good; to profit.	Psophidius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Psophis; Psophilian.
Protagóras, æ, m. a Greek philosopher.	Psophis, idis, f. a city of Arcadia.
Proténus, adv. (pro & tenuis,) immediately; directly.	Ptolemæus, i, m. Ptolemy; the name of several Egyptian kings.
Protéro, -terére, -trivi, -tritum, a. (pro & tero,) to trample upon; to tread down; to crush.	Publicè, adv. (publicus,) publicly; at the public expense; by public authority.
Protractus, a, um, part. from Protráho, -trahére, -traxi, -tracatum, a. (pro & traho,) to protract; to prolong.	Publicóla, æ, m. (populus & colo,) a surname given to P. Valerius, on account of his love of popularity.
Proveniens, tis, part. from Provenio, -venire, -vénī, -ventum, n. (pro & venio,) to come forth.	Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) public: in publicum procēdens, going abroad or appearing in public:—subs. publicum, the public treasury.
Provincia, æ, f. a province.	Publius, i, m. the prænomen of several Romans.
Provocatio, ónis, f. a provocation; a challenge; from	Pubidundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) ashamed.
Provoco, áre, ávi, átum, a. (pro & voco,) to call forth; to call out; to defy or challenge; to appeal.	Puer, ēri, m. a boy; a servant.
Proximè, adv. (sup. of prope,) nearest; very near; next to.	Puerilis, e, adj. puerile; childish.
Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior,) nearest; next.	Pueritia, æ, f. boyhood; childhood.
Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) prudent; wise; expert.	Pugna, æ, f. a battle.
Prudentia, æ, f. prudence; knowledge.	Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
Pseudophilippus, i, m. a false or	Pugnátus, a, um, part. from Pugno, áre, ávi, átum, n. to fight: pugnátur, pass. imp. a battle is fought; they fight.

Pulcher, *ra, rum*, adj. (ior, *ri-mus*) *fair*; *beautiful*; *glori-ous*.

Pulchritudo, *inis*, f. *fairness*; *beauty*.

Fullus, *i*, m. *the young of any animal*.

Pulsus, *a, um*, part. (pello.)

Pulvillus, *i*, m. (Horatius,) *a Ro-man consul in the first year of the republic*.

Punicus, *a, um*, adj. *Punic*; *be-longing to Carthage*; *Car-thaginian*.

Punio, *ire, ivi, itum, a. to punish*.

Punitus, *a, um*, part.

Pupillus, *i*, m. *a pupil*; *a ward*; *an orphan*.

Puppis, *is*, f. *the stern of a ship*.

Purgo, *are, avi, atum, a. to purge*; *to purify*; *to clear*; *to clean*; *to excuse*.

Purpura, *æ* f. *purple*; *the purple muscle*.

Purpuratus, *a, um*, adj. *clad in purple*: *purpurati*, pl. *courtiers*; *nobles*.

Purpureus, *a, um*, adj. *purple*.

Purus, *a, um*, adj. *pure*; *clear*.

Pusillus, *a, um*, adj. *small*; *weak*.

Puteus, *i*, m. *a well*.

Puto, *are, avi, atum, a. to think*.

Putresco, *putrescere, putrui, inc. (putreo)*, *to rot*; *to decay*.

Pydna, *æ*, f. *a town of Macedo-niu*.

Pygmæi, *ōrum*, m. *the Pygmies*,

a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.

Pyra, *æ*, f. *a funeral pile*.

Pyramis, *idis*, f. *a pyramid*.

Pyrenæus, *i*, m., & *Pyrenæi, ōrum, m. pl. Pyrenees, moun-tains dividing France and Spain*.

Pyrrhus, *i*, m. *a king of Ept-rus*.

Pythagoras, *æ*, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos*.

Pythagoreus, *i*, m. *a Pythago-rean*; *a follower or disciple of Pythagoras*.

Pythia, *æ*, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi*.

Pythias, *æ*, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon*.

Q.

Q., or Qu., *an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.*

Quadragesimus, *a, um, num. adj. the fortieth*; *from*

Quadraginta, *num. adj. pl. ind forty*.

Quadriennium, *i, n. (quatuor & annus,) the space of four years*.

Quadrigeæ, *ārum, f. a four-horse chariot*; *a team of four horses*.

Quadringentesimus, *a, um, num. adj. the four hundredth*.

Quadringenti, *æ, a, num. adj. pl. four hundred*.

Quadrupes, *pēdis, adj. (quatuor*

& pes,) *having four feet; four-footed*

Quærens, tis, part. from Quæro, quærēre, quæsivi, quæsitum, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: quæritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*

Quæstio, ònis, f. *a question.*

Quæstor, òris, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*

Quæstus, ùs, m. *gain; a trade.*

Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*

Quam, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*

Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*

Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*

Quamvis, conj. *although.*

Quando, adv. *when; since.*

Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*

Quantopere, adv. *how greatly; how much.*

Quantum, adv. *how much; as much as.*

Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*

Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; ever so great.*

Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*

Quare, adv. (quà & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*

Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*

Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*

Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*

Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four*

Quatuordècim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*

Que, enclitic conj. § 198, N. 1; *and; also.*

Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3, N; *to be able; I can.*

Quercus, ùs, f. *an oak.*

Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*

Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*

Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136; *who; which; what.*

Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.

Quil, adv. *how; in what manner.*

Quia, conj. § 198, 7; *because.*

Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 136; *whoever; whatsoever; every one.*

Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*

Quidem, adv. § 279, 3, (d.) *indeed; truly; at least. See Ne.*

Quin, conj. § 198, 8; *but; but that*

Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) <i>a Roman general.</i>	Quò, adv. <i>that ; to the end that ; whither</i> : quò — eò, <i>for quanto — tanto, by how much ; by so much ; or the more — the more.</i>
Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. <i>fifteen.</i>	Quòd, conj. <i>that ; because.</i>
Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the five hundredth.</i>	Quominus, adv. <i>that — not.</i>
Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. <i>five hundred.</i>	Quomodo, adv. <i>how ; by what means.</i>
Quinquagéni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. <i>every fifty ; fifty.</i>	Quondam, adv. <i>formerly ; once.</i>
Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. <i>fiftieth.</i>	Quoniam, conj. <i>since ; because.</i>
Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. <i>fifty.</i>	Quoque, conj. <i>also.</i>
Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. <i>five.</i>	Quot, adj. ind. pl. <i>how many.</i>
Quinques, num. adv. <i>five times.</i>	Quotannis, adv. <i>annually ; yearly.</i>
Quinto, adv. <i>the fifth time.</i>	Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) <i>every day ; daily.</i>
Quintus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the fifth.</i>	Quoties, adv. <i>as often as ; how often.</i>
Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a <i>surname among the Romans.</i>	Quum, or Cùm, adv. <i>when ; quinjam, as soon as :—conj. since ; although.</i>
Quis, quæ, quid, pro. <i>who ? what ? quid ? why ?</i>	
Quisnain, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; <i>who ; what.</i>	R.
Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; <i>any one ; any thing : nec quisquam, and no one.</i>	Radius, i, m. <i>a staff ; a ray ; a rod.</i>
Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. <i>each ; every ; whosoever ; whatsoever.</i>	Radix, icis, f. <i>a root ; the foot or base of a mountain.</i>
Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; <i>whoever ; whatever.</i>	Ramus, i, m. <i>a branch ; a bough.</i>
Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. <i>whosoever ; whatsoever ; any one.</i>	Rana, æ, f. <i>a frog.</i>
	Rapina, æ, f. <i>rapine ; plunder ; from</i>
	Rapio, rapere, rapui, raptum, a. <i>to rob ; to seize ; to plunder ; to hurry away.</i>
	Raptor, òris, m. <i>one who seizes or takes away by violence ; a robber.</i>

Raptūrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)	gather up again to collect ; to recover.
Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio,) seized ; robbed ; carried off.	
Raritas, átis, f. rarity.	
Rarò, adv. rarely ; seldom ; from	
Rarus, a, um, adj. rare ; few.	
Ratio ónis, f. (reor,) a reason.	
Ratis, is, f. a raft ; a ship ; a boat.	
Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) thinking ; having thought.	
Rebello, áre, ávi, átum, n. (re & bello,) to renew a war ; to rebel ; to revolt.	
Recédo, -cedére, -cessi, -cessum, n. (re & cedo,) to recede ; to yield ; to retire ; to withdraw.	
Recens, tis, adj. new ; recent ; fresh :—adv. recently ; lately ; newly : recens nati, new-born children.	
Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)	
Receptūrus, a, um, part. (recipio.)	
Recessus, ús, m. (recédo,) a recess ; a corner.	
Recipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (re & capio,) to receive ; to take ; to take back ; to recover : animam, to come to one's self again ; to recover one's senses : se, to return.	
RecognoSCO, -noscēre, -nōvi, -natum. a. (re & cognosco,) to recognize.	
Recolligo, -ligēre, -légi, -lectum. a. (re, con, & lego,) to	
Reconditus, a, um, part. from Recondo, dēre, dīdi, dītum, a. (re & condo,) to hide ; to conceal.	
Recreātus, a, um, part. from	
Recreo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (re & creo,) to restore ; to bring to life again.	
Rectè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) right ; rightly ; from	
Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (rego,) right ; straight ; up-right ; direct.	
Recuperātus, a, um, part. from	
Recupero, áre, ávi, átum, a. to recover ; to regain.	
Redditūrus, a, um, part. (reddo.)	
Redditus, a, um, part. from	
Reddo, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a. (re & do,) to return ; to give ; to give back ; to make ; to render ; to restore ; to cause : verba, to repeat : animam, to die : voces, to imitate.	
Redeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. (re & eo, § 182,) to return ; to go back.	
Rediens, euntis, part. returning.	
Redigo, -igēre, -ēgi, -actum, a. (re & ago,) to bring back ; to reduce : in potestātem, to bring into one's power	
Redimendus, a, um, part. from	
Redimo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum, a. (re & emo,) to buy back ; to redeem ; to ransom.	

Reducendus, a, um, part. from	Rego, regere, rex, rectus, & (rex,) to rule.
Redūco, -ducere, -duxi, -duc-	Regredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (re & gradior,) to turn back; to return.
tum, a. (re & duco,) to lead or bring back: in gratiam, to reconcile.	Regrēssus, a, um, part. having returned.
Refērens, tis, part. requiting ; returning ; referring ; from	Regūlus, i, m. a distinguished Roman general in the first Punic war.
Refēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr.	Relātus, a, um, part. (refēro.)
a. (re & fero,) to bring back : gratiam, or gratias, to requite a favor ; to show gratitude : beneficium, to requite a bene- fit : victoriam, to bring back victory, i. e. to return victori- ous : imaginem, to reflect the image ; to resemble : ad ali- quam rem, to refer to ; to reckon a part of.	Relictūrus, a, um, part. (relin- quo.)
Refluens, tis, part. from	Relictus, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
Refluō, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum,	Religio, ónis, f. (relēgo,) religion ; sacredness ; sanctity ; rever- ence ; religious rites.
n. (re & fluō,) to flow back.	Relinquo, -linquēre, -liqui, -lic- tum, a. (re & linquo,) to leave ; to desert ; to quit ; to abandon.
Refugio, -fugēre, -fugi, -fugitum,	Reliquiæ, árum, f. pl. the reliques ; the remains ; from
n. (re & fugio,) to fly back ; to flee ; to retreat.	Reliquus, a, um, adj. the rest ; the remainder ; the other.
Regia, æ, f. (regius,) a palace.	Remaneo, -manēre, -mansi, -man- sum, n. (re & maneo,) to re- main behind.
Regina, æ, f. (rex,) a queen.	Remedium, i. n. (re & medeōr,) a remedy.
Regio, ónis, f. (regeo,) a region ;	Remitto, -mittēre, -misi, -mis- sum, a. (re & mitto,) to send back ; to remit.
a district ; a country.	Removeo, -movēre, -móvi, -mó- tum, a. (re & moveo,) to remove.
Regius, a, um, adj. (rex,) royal ; regal ; the king's.	Remus, i, m. an oar.
Regnatūrus, a, um, part. from	Remus, i, m. the twin brother of Romulus.
Regno, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. (reg- num,) to rule ; to govern.	
Regnatur, pass. imp. kingly gov- ernment continues.	
Regnum, i, n. (rex,) a kingdom ; empire ; dominion ; reign ; government ; rule.	

Renovātus, a, um, part. from Renóvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & novo,) <i>to make anew; to renew.</i>	seek; to demand; to require to need.
Renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & nuntio,) <i>to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.</i>	Res, rei, f. <i>a thing; an affair a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject:</i> res gestæ, <i>actions; exploits:</i> res, res familiaris or domestica, <i>domestic affairs; property.</i>
Reor, reri, ratus sum, dep. <i>to believe; to think.</i>	Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & servo,) <i>to reserve; to keep for a future time.</i>
Repāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & paro,) <i>to renew; to repair.</i>	Resideo, -sidére, -sédi, n. (re & sedeo,) <i>to sit; to sit down; to remain.</i>
Repentē, adv. <i>suddenly.</i>	Resimus, a, um, adj. <i>bent back; crooked.</i>
Reperio, -perire, -pēri, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) <i>to find; to discover; to invent.</i>	Resisto, -sistére, -stīti, -stītum, n. (re & sisto,) <i>to resist; to withstand.</i>
Repēto, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) <i>to demand back.</i>	Resolvo, -solvēre, -solvi, -solūtum, a. (re & solvo,) <i>to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.</i>
Repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (re & pleo,) <i>to fill; to fill up; to replenish.</i>	Respondeo, -spondēre, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) <i>to answer; to reply; to correspond.</i> respondētur, pass. imp. <i>it is answered, or the reply is made.</i>
Repōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) <i>to place again; to restore; to replace.</i>	Responsum, i, n. <i>an answer; a reply.</i>
Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & porto,) <i>to bring back; to gain or obtain.</i>	Respublīca, reipublicæ, f. § 91; <i>the state; the government; the commonwealth.</i>
Repræsento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to represent; to paint; to depict.</i>	Respuo, -spuēre, -spui, a. <i>to spit out; to reject.</i>
Repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard:</i> uxōrem, <i>to divorce.</i>	Restituo, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitūtum, a. (re & statuo,) <i>to re-</i>
Requirō, -quirēre, -quisivi, -quisitum, a. (re & queero,) <i>to</i>	

store ; to replace ; to rebuild : aciem, to cause the army to rally.

Retineo, -tinére, -tinui, -tentum, a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back ; to retain ; to detain ; to hinder.*

Reverâ, adv. (res & verus,) *truly ; in very deed ; in reality ; in good earnest.*

Reverentia, æ, f. *reverence.*

Reversus, a, um, part. *having returned.*

Reverto, -vertëre, -verti, -versum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn back ; to return.*

Revertor, -verti, -versus sum, dep. *to return.*

Reviresco, -virescere, -virui, inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*

Revöco, åre, åvi, åtum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall ; to call back.*

Revölo, åre, åvi, åtum, n. (re & volo,) *to fly back ; to fly off again.*

Rex, regis, m. *a king ; also, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.*

Rhadamanthus, i, m. *a lawgiver of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*

Rhæti, örum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhætia, now the Grisons.*

Rhea, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*

Rhenus, i m. *the river Rhine.*

Rhinocëros, ötis, m. *a rhinoceros.*

Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan or Riphæan : montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*

Rhodanus, i, m. *the river Rhone.*

Rhodius, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes ; a Rhodian.*

Rhodöpe, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*

Rhodus, i; f. *Rhodes ; an island in the Mediterranean sea.*

Rhetéum, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*

Rhyndäcus, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*

Ridens, tis, part. *smiling ; laughing at ; from*

Rideo, dére, si, sum, n. & a. *to laugh ; to laugh at ; to mock ; to deride.*

Rigeo, ère, ui, n. *to be cold.*

Rigidus, a, um, adj. *severe.*

Rigo, åre, åvi, åtum, a. *to water ; to irrigate ; to bedew ; to wet.*

Ripa, æ, f. *a bank.*

Risi. *See Rideo.*

Risus, ûs, m. *laughing ; laughter.*

Rixor, åri, åtus sum, dep. *to quarrel.*

Robur, öris, n. *strength : robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*

Rogätes, a, um, part. *being asked ; from*

Rogo, åre, åvi, åtum, a. *to ask ;*

<i>to request; to beg; to entreat.</i>	Rusticus, a, um, adj. <i>rustic</i> , <i>longing to the country</i> .
Rogus, i, m. <i>a funeral pile</i> .	Rusticus, i, m. <i>a countryman</i> .
Roma, æ, f. <i>Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.</i>	Rutilius, i, m. <i>a Roman consul</i> .
Romanus, a, um, adj. <i>Roman</i> .	
Romanus, i, m. <i>a Roman</i> .	
Romulus, i, m. <i>the founder and first king of Rome</i> : Romulus Silvius, <i>a king of Alba</i> .	
Rostrum, i, n. <i>a beak; a bill; a snout</i> .	
Rota, æ, f. <i>a wheel</i> .	
Rotundus, a, um, adj. <i>round</i> .	
Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (ior, errimus,) <i>red</i> .	
Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>rude</i> ; <i>uncultivated</i> ; <i>new</i> ; <i>uncivilized</i> .	
Ruina, æ, f. <i>a ruin; a downfall; a fall</i> .	
Rullianus, i, m. <i>a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites</i> .	
Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. <i>to break; to break off; to break down; to violate</i> .	
Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. <i>to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush</i> .	
Rupes, is, f. <i>a rock; a cliff</i> .	
Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) <i>broken; violated</i> .	
Rursus, adv. <i>again</i> .	
Rus, ruris, n. <i>the country; a farmland</i> .	
	S.
	Sabini, örüm, m. <i>the Sabines, a people of Italy</i> .
	Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) <i>sacred</i> ; <i>holy</i> ; <i>divine</i> ; <i>consecrated</i> .
	Sacerdos, ötis, c. <i>a priest</i> ; <i>a priestess</i> .
	Sacra, örüm, n. pl. <i>religious service</i> ; <i>sacrifice</i> ; <i>sacred rites</i> ; <i>religious observances</i> .
	Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) <i>sacrificing</i> ; <i>offering sacrifices</i> .
	Sacrificium, i, n. <i>a sacrifice</i> , from
	Sacrifico, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (sacer & facio,) <i>to sacrifice</i> .
	Sæpè, adv. (iùs, issimè, § 194,) <i>often; frequently</i> .
	Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) <i>to rage</i> ; <i>to be cruel</i> .
	Sævitæ, åtis, f. <i>cruelty</i> ; <i>severity</i> ; <i>savageness</i> ; <i>barbary</i> ; from
	Sævus, a, um, adj. <i>severe</i> ; <i>cruel</i> ; <i>fierce</i> ; <i>inhuman</i> ; <i>violent</i> .
	Saginatus, a, um, part. from
	Sagino, äre, ävi, ätum, a. <i>to fasten</i> .
	Sagitta, æ, f. <i>an arrow</i> .

Saguntini, órum, m. pl. <i>the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.</i>	tians, <i>a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.</i>
Saguntum, i, n. <i>a town of Spain.</i>	Sarpédon, ónis, m. <i>a son of Jupiter and Europa.</i>
Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. <i>to spring; to leap.</i>	Satelles, itis, m. <i>a satellite; a guard; a body-guard.</i>
Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) <i>salt; sharp.</i>	Satiátus, a, um, part. from
Salto, áre, ávi, átum, n. freq. (salio,) <i>to dance.</i>	Satio, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to satiate; to satisfy.</i>
Salüber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) <i>wholesome; salubrious; healthy.</i>	Satis, adj. & adv. <i>enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very; quite.</i>
Salubritas, átis, f. <i>salubrity; healthfulness.</i>	Satur, üra, ürum, adj. <i>satiated; full.</i>
Salum, i, n. <i>the sea.</i>	Saturnia, æ, f. <i>a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janiculum.</i>
Salus, útis, f. (salvus,) <i>safety; salvation; health.</i>	Saturnus, i, m. <i>the father of Jupiter.</i>
Saluto, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to salute; to call.</i>	Saucio, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to wound.</i>
Salvus, a, um, adj. <i>safe; preserved; unpunished.</i>	Saxum, i, n. <i>a rock; a stone.</i>
Sammites, ium, m. pl. <i>the Samnites, a people of Italy.</i>	Scævöla, æ, m. (Mucius,) <i>a brave Roman soldier.</i>
Sanctus, a, um, adj. <i>holy; blameless.</i>	Scateo, ére, n. <i>to be full; to abound.</i>
Sanguis, ínis, m. <i>blood.</i>	Scamander, dri, m. <i>a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.</i>
Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) wise:—subs. <i>a sage; a wise man.</i>	Scaurus, i, m. <i>the surname of several Romans.</i>
Sapientia, æ, f. <i>wisdom; philosophy.</i>	Scelestus, a, um, adj. <i>wicked; from</i>
Sapio, ére, ui, n. <i>to be wise.</i>	Scelus, éris, n. <i>wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 224, 2, a wicked person.</i>
Sarcina æ, f. <i>a pack; a bundle.</i>	Scena, æ, f. <i>a scene; a stage.</i>
Sardinia, æ, f. <i>a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.</i>	Schœneus, i, m. <i>a king of Ar-</i>
Sarmatæ, áriuin, m. <i>the Sarmatæ,</i>	

<i>caudia, or of Scyros, and father of Atalanta.</i>	<i>Secēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, tēssur, n. (se & cedo,) to secede; to step aside; to withdraw.</i>
<i>Scheria, æ, f. an ancient name of the island Corcȳra, or Corfu.</i>	<i>Sectātus, a, um, part. having followed or attended; from</i>
<i>Scientia, æ, f. knowledge; from Scio, ire, ivi, itum, a. to know; to understand.</i>	<i>Sector, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) to follow; to pursue; to accompany; to attend; to strive after.</i>
<i>Scipio, ônis, m. a distinguished Roman family: Scipiōnes, the Scipios.</i>	<i>Secum, (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) with himself; with herself; with itself; with themselves.</i>
<i>Scopulūs, i, m. a cliff; a rock.</i>	<i>Secundus, a, um, adj. the second; prosperous: res secundæ, prosperity.</i>
<i>Scorpio, ônis, m. a scorpion.</i>	<i>Secūris, is, f. an axe.</i>
<i>Scotia, æ, f. Scotland.</i>	<i>Secūtus, a, um, part. (sequor.)</i>
<i>Scriba, æ, m. a writer; a secretary; a scribe; from</i>	<i>Sed, conj. § 198, 9; but.</i>
<i>Scribo, scribēre, scripsi, scrip-tum, a. to write: scribēre leges, to prepare laws.</i>	<i>Sedēcim, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) sixteen.</i>
<i>Scriptor, ôris, m. a writer; an author.</i>	<i>Sedeo, sedēre, sedi, sessum, n. to sit; to light upon.</i>
<i>Scriptūrus, a, um, part. (scribo.)</i>	<i>Sedes, is, f. a seat; a residence; a settlement: regni, the seat of government.</i>
<i>Scriptus, a, um, part. (scribo.)</i>	<i>Seditio, ônis, f. sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.</i>
<i>Scrūtor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to search into; to trace out.</i>	<i>Sedūlus, a, um, adj. diligent.</i>
<i>Scutum, i, n. a shield.</i>	<i>Seges, ētis, f. a crop; a harvest.</i>
<i>Scylla, æ, f. the daughter of Nisus.</i>	<i>Segnis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.</i>
<i>Scyros, i, f. an island in the Ægean sea.</i>	<i>Sejungo, -jungēre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) to divide; to sever; to separate.</i>
<i>Scythes, æ, m. an inhabitant of Scythia; a Scythian.</i>	<i>Seleucia, æ, f. a town of Syria near the Orontes.</i>
<i>Scythia, æ, f. a vast country in the north of Europe and Asia.</i>	
<i>Scythicus, a, um, adj. Scythian.</i>	
<i>Seco, secāre, secui, sectum, a. to cut.</i>	

Semel, adv. *once* : plus semel, *more than once*.

Semèle, es, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus.*

Semirāmis, idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Ninus.*

Semper, adv. *always.*

Sempiternus, a, um, adj. *ever-lasting.*

Sempronius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan* : Sempronius Gracchus, *a Roman general.*

Sena, æ, f. *a town of Picenum.*

Senātor, óris, m. (senex,) *a senator.*

Senātus, ús & i, m. (senex,) *a senate.*

Senecta, æ, or Senectus, útis, f. (senex,) *old age.*

Senescens, tis, part. from

Senesco, senescére, sensi, inc. *to grow old ; to wane.*

Senex, is, c. *an old man or woman* :—adj. *old* : (comp. senior.) § 126, 4.

Senônes, um, m. pl. *a people of Gaul.*

Sensi. *See* Sentio.

Sensus, ús, m. (sentio,) *sense ; feeling.*

Sentōntia, æ, f. *an opinion ; a proposition ; a sentiment* ; from

Sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum, a. *to feel ; to perceive ; to be sensible of ; to observe ; to suppose.*

Sepāro, áre, avi, átum, a. se & paro,) *to separate ; to divide.*

Sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum, a. *to bury ; to inter.*

Sepe, is, f. *a hedge ; a fence.*

Septem, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven.*

Septentrio, ónis, m. *the Northern Bear ; the north.*

Septies, num. adv. *seven times.*

Septimus, a, um, num. adj. (septem,) *the seventh.*

Septingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth.*

Septuagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth.*

Septuaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy.*

Sepulcrum, i, n. *a grave ; a sepulchre ; a tomb.*

Sepultura, æ, f. *burial ; interment.*

Sepultus, a, um, part. (sepelio,) *buried.*

Sequāna, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France.*

Sequens, tis, part. from

Sequor, sequi, secútus sum, dep. *to follow ; to pursue.*

Secútus, a, um, part. (sequor.)

Serénus, a, um, adj. *serene ; tranquil ; clear ; fair ; bright.*

Sergius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Sermo, ónis, m. *speech ; a discourse ; conversation.*

Serò. (seriùs,) adv. *late ; too late.*

Sero, serére, sevi, satum, a. *to sow ; to plant.*

Serpens, tis, c. (serpo,) <i>a serpent; a snake.</i>	Sexaginta, num. ad. <i>in d. pl</i> <i>sixty.</i>
Sertorius, i, m. <i>a Roman general.</i>	Sexcentesimus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the six hundredth.</i>
Serus, a, um, adj. <i>late.</i>	Sextus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the sixth.</i>
Servilius, i, m. <i>the name of a Roman family: Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Cæsar.</i>	Si, conj. <i>if; whether; to see whether: si quando, if at any time.</i>
Servio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) <i>to b. a slave; to serve, (as a slave.)</i>	Sic, adv. <i>so; thus; in such a manner.</i>
Servitium, i, n., or Servitus, útis, f. (servus,) <i>slavery; bondage.</i>	Siccius, i, m. (Dentatus,) <i>the name of a brave Roman soldier.</i>
Servius, i, m. (Tullius,) <i>the sixth king of Rome.</i>	Siccus, a, um, adj. <i>dry: siccum, dry land.</i>
Servo, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to pre-serve; to guard; to watch; to keep.</i>	Sicilia, æ, f. <i>Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.</i>
Servus, i, m. <i>a slave; a servant.</i>	Siculus, a, um, adj. <i>Sicilian: fretum, the straits of Messina.</i>
Sese, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2; <i>himself; herself; themselves.</i>	Sicut, & Sicuti, adv. (sic ut,) <i>as; as if.</i>
Sestertium, i, n. <i>a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces.</i> § 327, (b)	Sidon, ónis, f. <i>a maritime city of Phænicia.</i>
Sestertius, i, m. <i>a sesterce, or two and a half asses.</i> § 327, 3.	Sidonius, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Sidon; Sidonian.</i>
Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. <i>a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.</i>	Sidus, éris, n. <i>a star.</i>
Seta, æ, f. <i>a bristle.</i>	Significo, are, ávi, átum, a. (signum & facio,) <i>to designate; to mark; to express; to signify; to give notice; to imply or mean.</i>
Setinus, a, um, adj. <i>Setine; be-longing to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.</i>	Signum, i, n. <i>a sign; a token; a statue; a standard; colors.</i>
Sex, num. adj. <i>ind. pl. six.</i>	Silens, tis, part. (sileo,) <i>silent; keeping silence.</i>
Sexagesimus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the sixtieth.</i>	Silentium, i, n. <i>silence.</i>
	Silénus, i, m. <i>the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.</i>

Sileo, ēre, ui, n. <i>to be silent ; to conceal.</i>	Sinister, ra, rum, adj. <i>left.</i>
Silva, or Sylva, æ, f. <i>a forest ; a wood.</i>	Sino, sinēre, sivi, situm, a. <i>to permit.</i>
Silvia, æ, f. (Rhea,) <i>the mother of Romulus.</i>	Sinus, ūs, m. <i>a bosom ; a bay ; a gulf.</i>
Silvius, i, m. <i>a son of Enēas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.</i>	Siquis, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. <i>if any one ; if any thing.</i>
Simia, æ, f. <i>an ape.</i>	Siquando, adv. <i>if at any time ; if ever.</i>
Similis, e, adj. (ior, limus,) <i>similar ; like.</i>	Sitio, ire, ii, n. & a. <i>to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.</i>
Similiter, adv. <i>in like manner.</i>	Sitis, is, f. <i>thirst.</i>
Simplex, icis, adj. (semel & pli-co,) <i>simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.</i>	Situs, a, um, adj. <i>placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.</i>
Simois, entis, m. <i>a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.</i>	Sive, conj. <i>or ; or if ; whether.</i>
Simonides, is, m. <i>a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.</i>	Sobrius, a, um, adj. <i>sober ; temperate.</i>
Simul, adv. <i>at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.</i>	Socer, ēri, m. <i>a father-in-law.</i>
Simulacrum, i, n. (simulo,) <i>an image ; a statue.</i>	Sociālis, e, adj. (socius,) <i>pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.</i>
Sin, conj. <i>but if.</i>	Sociētas, ātis, f. <i>society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from</i>
Sine, prep. <i>without.</i>	Socius, i, m. <i>an ally ; a companion.</i>
Singulāris, e, adj. <i>single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certāmen singulāre, a single combat.</i>	Socordia, æ, f. (socors,) <i>negligence ; sloth.</i>
Singūli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. <i>each ; one by one ; every : singūlis mensib⁹s, every month : singūlis singūlas partes, to each a share.</i>	Socrātes, is, m. <i>the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.</i>
	Sol, solis, m. <i>the sun.</i>
	Solēo, ēre, Itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2 ; <i>to be wont ; to be accustomed : solēbat, used.</i>
	Solidus, a, um, adj. <i>whole ; solid ; entire.</i>
	Solitūdo, īnis, f. (solus,) <i>a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.</i>
	Solitus, a, um, part. (soleo,) <i>accustomed ; usual.</i>

Sollers, tis, adj. *ingenious*; *inventive*; *cunning*; *skilful*; *shrewd*.

Sollertia, *æ*, f. *sagacity*; *skill*; *shrewdness*.

Solon, ónis, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

Solstition, i, n. (sol & sisto,) *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day.*

Solum, i, n. *the earth; the soil; land.*

Solùm, adv. *alone*; *only*; from Solus, a, um, adj. § 107; *alone*.

Solútus, a, um, part. from Solvo, solvēre, solvi, solútum, a. *to dissolve*; *to melt*; *to answer.*

Somnio, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to dream*; from

Somnium, i, n. *a dream*; from Somnus, i, m. *sleep.*

Sonitus, ús, m. *a sound*; *a noise.*

Sono, áre, ui, ítum, n. *to sound*; *to resound*; from

Sonus, i, m. *a sound.*

Sorbeo, -ére, -ui, *to suck in*; *to absorb.*

Soror, óris, f. *a sister.*

Sp., an abbreviation of Spurius.

Spargo, spargēre, sparsi, sparsum, a. *to sprinkle*; *to strew*; *to scatter*; *to sow.*

Sparsi. See Spargo.

Sparsus, a, um, part.

Sparta, *æ*, f. *Sparta or Lacæmon, the capital of Laco-nia.*

Spartacus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*

Spartanus, i, m. a *Spartan.*

Sparti, órum, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed.*

Spartum, i, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made.*

Spatiōsus, a, um, adj. *large*; *spacious*; from

Spatium, i, n. *a space*; *room*; *distance.*

Species, éi, f. (specio,) *an appearance.*

Spectaculum, i, n. *a spectacle*; *a show*; from

Specto, áre, ávi, átum, a. freq (specio,) *to behold*; *to see*; *to consider*; *to regard*; *to relate*; *to refer.*

Specus, ús, m. f. & n. *a cave.*

Spelunca, *æ*, f. *a cave.*

Spero, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to hope*; *to expect.*

Spes, ei, f. *hope*; *expectation*; *promise.*

Speusippus, i, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato.*

Sphinx, gis, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion.*

Spina, æ, f. <i>a thorn</i> ; <i>a sting</i> ; <i>a quill</i> ; <i>a spine</i> ; <i>a backbone</i> .	Statuarius, i, m. <i>a statuary</i> ; <i>a sculptor</i> .
Spiritus, ûs, m. <i>a breath</i> ; from Spiro, àre, àvi, àtum, n. <i>to breathe</i> .	Statuo, uëre, ui, ûtum, a. <i>to determine</i> ; <i>to resolve</i> ; <i>to fix</i> ; <i>to judge</i> ; <i>to decide</i> ; <i>to believe</i> .
Splendeo, ère, ui, n. <i>to shine</i> ; <i>to be conspicuous</i> .	Status, a, um, adj. <i>fixed</i> ; <i>stated</i> ; <i>appointed</i> ; <i>certain</i> .
Splendidus, a, um, adj. <i>splendid</i> ; <i>illustrious</i> .	Statutus, a, um, part. (statuo,) <i>placed</i> ; <i>resolved</i> ; <i>fixed</i> ; <i>settled</i> .
Splendor, ôris, m. <i>brightness</i> ; <i>splendor</i> .	Stella, æ, f. <i>a star</i> .
Spolio, àre, àvi, àtum, a. <i>to deprive</i> ; <i>to strip</i> ; <i>to deprive</i> ; <i>from</i>	Sterilis, e, adj. <i>unfruitful</i> ; <i>sterile</i> ; <i>barren</i> .
Sponium, i, n. <i>spoils</i> ; <i>booty</i> .	Sterto, ère, ui, n. <i>to snore</i> .
Spondeo, spondere, spondi, sponsum, a. <i>to promise</i> ; <i>to engage</i> .	Stipes, itis, m. <i>a stake</i> ; <i>the trunk of a tree</i> .
Sponsa, æ, f. <i>a bride</i> .	Stirps, is, f. <i>a root</i> ; <i>a stock</i> ; <i>a race</i> ; <i>a family</i> .
Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; <i>of himself</i> ; <i>of itself</i> ; <i>of one's own accord</i> ; <i>voluntarily</i> ; <i>spontaneously</i> .	Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. <i>to stand</i> ; <i>to be stationary</i> : <i>stare a partibus, to favor the party</i> .
Spurius, i, m. <i>a prænomen among the Romans</i> .	Stoicus, i, m. <i>a Stoic</i> , <i>one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno</i> .
Squama, æ, f. <i>the scale of a fish</i> .	Stoliditas, átis, f. <i>stupidity</i> ; from
Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) <i>a stall</i> ; <i>a stable</i> .	Stolidus, a, um, adj. <i>foolish</i> ; <i>silly</i> ; <i>stupid</i> .
Stadium, i, n. <i>a stadium</i> ; <i>a furlong</i> ; <i>a measure of 125 paces</i> ; <i>the race-ground</i> .	Strages, is, f. (sterno,) <i>an overthrow</i> ; <i>slaughter</i> .
Stannum, i, n. <i>tin</i> .	Strangulo, àre, àvi, àtum, a. <i>to strangle</i> .
Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)	Strenuè, adv. <i>bravely</i> ; <i>actively</i> ; <i>vigorously</i> ; <i>strenuously</i> ; from
Statim, adv. <i>immediately</i> .	Strenuus, a, um, adj. <i>bold</i> ; <i>strenuous</i> ; <i>brave</i> ; <i>valiant</i> .
Statio, ônis, f. (sto,) <i>a station</i> ; <i>navium, roadstead</i> ; <i>an anchoring-place</i> .	Strophädes, um, f. pl. <i>two small islands in the Ionian sea</i> .
Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) <i>a statue</i> .	Struo, struëre, struxi, structum.

a. to put together; to construct; to build: insidias, to prepare an ambuscade.

Struthiocamelus, i, m. an ostrich.

Strymon, ónis, m. a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.

Studeo, ére, ui, n. to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.

Studiōsē, adv. (studiōsus,) studiously; diligently.

Studium, i, n. zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.

Stultitia, æ, f. folly; from

Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) foolish: stulti, fools.

Stupeo, ére, ui, n. to be astonished at; to be amazed.

Sturnus, i, m. a starling.

Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)

Suadens, tis, part. from

Suadeo, suadēre, suasi, suasum, a. & n. to advise; to persuade; to urge.

Suavitas, átis, f. (suavis,) sweetness; grace; melody.

Suaviter, adv. sweetly; agreeably.

Sub, prep. under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.

Subduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -duc-tum, a. (sub & duco,) to withdraw; to take away; to withhold.

Subductus, a, um, part.

Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

(sub & eo, § 182,) to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.

Subigo, -igēre, -égi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) to subject; to subdue; to conquer.

Subitō, adv. suddenly; from

Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) sudden; unexpected.

Sublātus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) taken away; lifted up.

Sublimis, e, adj. sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft.

Sublimē, adv. aloft; in the air.

Submergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) to overwhelm; to sink.

Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. to be overwhelmed; to sink.

Submersus, a, um, part.

Subridens, tis, part. smiling at.

Subrideo, -ridēre, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) to smile.

Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -sili, n. (sub & salio,) to leap; to jump.

Substituo, -stituēre, -stitui, -stítutum, a. (sub & statuo,) to put in one's place; to substitute.

Subter, prep. under.

Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) subterranean.

Subvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ven-tum, n. (sub & venio,) to come to one's assistance; to succor to help.

Subvōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (sub & volo,) to fly up.

Succēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) to succeed ; to follow.

Successor, óris, m. a successor.

Succus, i, m. juice ; liquid ; sap.

Suffēro, sufferre, sustūli, sublātum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) to take away ; to undertake ; to bear.

Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.

Sufficio, -ficēre, -fēci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) to suffice ; to be sufficient.

Suffidio, -fodēre, -fōdi, -fōssum, a. (sub & fodio,) to dig under ; to undermine.

Suffossus, a, um, part.

Suffragium, i, n. suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice.

Sui, pro. gen. § 133; of himself ; of herself ; of itself : duæ sibi similes, like one another.

Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. a distinguished Roman general.

Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.

Sun, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terrōri esse, to excite terror.

Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supērus,) the highest ; greatest ;

perfect : in summā aquā, on the surface of the water.

Sumo, sumēre, sumpsi, sumptum, a. to take.

Sumptus, a, um, part.

Sumptus, ūs, m. expense.

Supellex, supellectilis, f. furniture ; household goods.

Super, prep. above ; upon.

Superbē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) proudly ; haughtily.

Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) pride ; haughtiness.

Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. to be proud ; to be proud of ; from

Superbus, a, um, adj. proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.

Superfluus, a, um, adj. (superfluo,) superfluous.

Superjācio, -jacēre, -jēci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) to throw upon ; to shoot over.

Superjaciōr, -jāci, -jactus sum, pass. to be shot over.

Supēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (super,) to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish.

Superstitiōsus, a, um, adj. superstitious.

Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) to remain ; to survive.

Supērus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. suprēmus or summus, § 125, 4,) above high ; upper

Supervacuus, a, um, adj. *superfluous.*

Supervenio, -venire, -vēni, -venitum, n. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly.*

Supervōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (super & volo,) *to fly over.*

Suppēto, ēre, ivi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient.*

Supplex, icis, adj. *suppliant.*

Supplicium, i. n. *a punishment.*

Suppōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) *to put under; to substitute.*

Supra, prep. & adv. *above; before.*

Surēna, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king.*

Surgo, surgēre, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*

Sus, uis, c. *swine; a hog.*

Suscipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive.*

Suspectus, a, um, part. & adj. (suspicio,) *suspected; mistrusted.*

Suspendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up.*

Suspensus, a, um, part.

Suspicio, -spicēre, -spexi, -spectum, a. (sub & specio,) *to suspect.*

Suspicor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to suspect; to surmise.*

Sustento, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sustain; to support: suster- tare vitam, to support one's self; from*

Sustineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support.*

Sustollo, sustollēre, sustūli, sub- lātum, a. *to take away; to lift up; to raise.*

Suus, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs.* § 139, R. 2.

Sylla. See Sulla.

Syllāba, æ, f. *a syllable.*

Sylva. See Silva.

Syphax, ácis, m. *a king of Numidia.*

Syracūsæ, āri m, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily.*

Syria, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea.*

Syriacus, a, um, adj. *Syrian; be longing to Syria.*

T.

T., *an abbreviation of Titus.*

Tabesco, tabescēre, tabui, inc. *to consume; to pine away.*

Tabūla, æ, f. *a table; a tablet a picture; a painting: plumb bea tabūla, a plate or sheet of lead.*

Taceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to be silent.*

Tactus, ús, m. (*tango,*) *the touch.*

Tædet, tæduit, tæsum est or pertæsum est, imp. *to be weary of:* vite eos tædet, *they are weary of life.*

Iænærus, i, m., & um, i, n. a *promontory in Latonia, now cape Matapan.*

Talentum, i, n. *a talent; a sum variously estimated from \$860 to \$1020.*

Talis, e, adj. *such.*

Talpa, æ, c. *a mole.*

Tam, adv. *so; so much.*

Tamen, conj. *yet; notwithstanding; still; nevertheless.*

Tanæis, is, m. *a river between Europe and Asia, now the Don.*

Tanäquil, ilis, f. *the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.*

Tandem, adv. *at length; at last; finally.*

Tango, tangëre, tetigi, tactum, a. *to touch.*

Tanquam, or Tamquam, adv. *as; as well as; as if; like.*

Tantalus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter; the father of Pelops, and king of Phrygia.*

Tantù, adv. (*tantus,*) *so much.*

Tantopëre, adv. (*tantus & opus,*) *so much; so greatly.*

Tantùm, adv. *only; so much; from*

Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great; such: tanti, of so much value: tanti est, it is worth the pains; it makes amends: non est*

tanti, *it is not best; it is not worth while.*

Tardè, adv. (*iùs, issimè,*) (*tardus,*) *slowly.*

Tarditas, átis, f. (*tardus,*) *slowness; dulness; heaviness.*

Tardo, árc, ávi, átum, a. *to retard, to check; to stop; from*

Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow; dull.*

Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tarentine; of or belonging to Tarentum: Tarentini, Tarentines; the inhabitants of Tarentum.*

Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city in the south of Italy.*

Tarpëia, æ, f. *the daughter of Sp. Tarpeius: she betrayed the Roman citadel to the Sabines.*

Tarpeius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian: mons, the Tarpeian or Capitoline mount.*

Tarquinii, órum, m. pl. *a city of Etruria, whence the family of Tarquin derived their name.*

Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin; the name of an illustrious Roman family, of which two, Priscus and Superbus, were kings: Tarquinii, órum, pl. the Tarquins.*

Tartärus, i, m., & -a, órum, pl. n. *Tartarus; the infernal regions.*

Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsula of the Black sea, now called the Crimea or Taurida.*

Taurus, i, m. <i>a high range of mountains in Asia.</i>	<i>to hold ; i, have ; to keep ; to possess ; :o know ; to hold by a garrison : portum, to reach the harbor.</i>
Taurus, i, m. <i>a bull.</i>	
Taÿgëtus, i, m., & -a, órum, pl. n. <i>a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.</i>	
Tectum, i, n. <i>a roof ; a house.</i>	Tentátus, a, um, part. from
Tectus, a, um, part. (tego,) cov- ered ; defended.	Tento, áre, ávi, átum, a. freq to attempt ; to try.
Tegeſ, étis, f. <i>a mat ; a rug ; a coverlet ; from</i>	Tentyritæ, árum, c. pl. <i>the in- habitants of Tentyra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.</i>
Tego, gëre, xi, ctum, a. <i>to cover ; to defend.</i>	Tenuis, e, adj. <i>thin ; light ; rare.</i>
Tegumentum, i, n. <i>a covering.</i>	Tenus, prep. <i>up to ; as far as.</i>
Telum, i, n. <i>a weapon ; a dart ; an arrow.</i>	Tepeſco, escré, ui, inc. (tepeo,) to grow warm or cool ; to be- come tepid.
Temérè, adv. <i>at random ; acci- dentally ; rashly.</i>	Ter, num. adv. <i>thrice.</i>
Tempe, n. pl. indec. <i>a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.</i>	Terentius, i, m. <i>a Roman proper name.</i>
Temperies, iéi, f. <i>temperateness ; mildness ; temperature.</i>	Tergum, i, n. <i>the back ; the far- ther side : a tergo, from be hind : ad terga, behind.</i>
Tempeſtas, átis, f. <i>a storm ; a tempeſt.</i>	Termino, áre, ávi, átum, a. to bound ; to limit ; to terminate.
Templum, i, n. <i>a temple.</i>	Terminus, i, m. <i>a boundary ; a limit ; an end ; bounds.</i>
Tempus, óris, n. <i>time ; a season : ad tempus, at the time ap- pointed : ex tempore, without premeditation.</i>	Terni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. three by three ; three.
Temulentus, a, um, adj. <i>drunk-en ; intoxicated.</i>	Terra, æ, f. <i>the earth ; a country ; the land : omnes terræ, the whole world.</i>
Tendo, tendére, tetendi, ten- sum, a. <i>to stretch ; to stretch out ; to extend ; to go ; to ad- vance.</i>	Terreo, ére, ui, itum, a. <i>to terri- fy ; to scare ; to frighten.</i>
Tenébræ, árum, f. pl. <i>darkness.</i>	Terreſter, terreſtris, terreſtre, adj. <i>terrestrial : animal ter- restre, a land animal.</i>
Teneo, tenére, tenui, tentum, a.	Terribilis, e, adj. <i>terrible.</i>
	Territo, áre, ávi, átum, freq. (ter- reo,) <i>to terrify ; to affright.</i>

Territorium, i, n. (terra,) <i>territory</i> .	Theodōrus, i, m. <i>a</i> ; <i>philosopher of Cyrenæ</i> .
Territus, a, um, part. (terreo.)	Thermōdon, ontis, m. <i>a river of Pontus</i> .
Terror, óris, m. <i>terror</i> ; <i>consternation</i> ; <i>fear</i> .	Theseus, i, m. <i>a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity</i> .
Tertius, a, um, num. adj. <i>the third</i> .	Thessalia, æ, f. <i>Thessaly</i> ; <i>a country of Greece, south of Macedonia</i> .
Tertiò, num. adv. <i>the third time</i> .	Thessalōs, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Thessaly</i> ; <i>Thessalian</i> .
Testa, æ, f. <i>an earthen vessel</i> ; <i>a shell</i> .	Thestius, i, m. <i>the father of Althaea</i> .
Testamentum, i, n. <i>a will</i> ; <i>a testament</i> .	Thetis, idis & idos, f. <i>one of the sea nymphs</i> ; <i>the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles</i> .
Testudo, īnis, f. <i>a tortoise</i> .	Theutobōchus, i, m. <i>a king of the Cimbri</i> .
Tetigi. <i>See Tango</i> .	Thracia, æ, f. <i>Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia</i> .
Teutōnes, um, & Teutōni, órum, m. pl. <i>a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri</i> .	Thracius, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Thrace</i> ; <i>Thracian</i> .
Texo, texēre, texui, textum, a. <i>to weave</i> ; <i>to plait</i> ; <i>to form</i> ; <i>to construct</i> .	Thrasybōlus, i, m. <i>an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants</i> .
Thalāmus, i, m. <i>a bed-chamber</i> ; <i>a dwelling</i> .	Thus, thuris, n. <i>frankincense</i> .
Thales, is & étis, m. <i>a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece</i> .	Tibēris, is, m. § 79 ; <i>the Tiber, a famous river of Italy</i> .
Thasus, i, f. <i>an island on the coast of Thrace</i> .	Tibi. <i>See Tu</i> .
Theātrum, i, n. <i>a theatre</i> .	Tibicen, īnis, m. <i>one who plays upon the flute</i> ; <i>a piper</i> .
Thebæ, árum, f. pl. <i>Thebes, the capital of Bœotia</i> .	Ticinum, i, n. <i>a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal</i> .
Thebānus, a, um, adj. <i>Theban</i> ; <i>belonging to Thebes</i> .	
Thelesinus, i, m. <i>a Roman proper name</i> .	
Themistōcles, is, m. <i>a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war</i> .	

Tigrānes, is, m. <i>a king of Armenia Major.</i>	Totus, a, um, adj. § 107; <i>whole entire; all.</i>
Tigranocerta, órum, n. <i>a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.</i>	Trabs, is, f. <i>a beam.</i>
Tigris, ídis, (<i>seldom is,</i>) f. <i>a tiger.</i>	Tractātus, a, um, part. from Tracto, áre, ávi, átum, a. freq (traho,) <i>to treat; to handle.</i>
Tigris, ídis & is, m. <i>a river in Asia.</i>	Tractus, ús, m. (traho,) <i>a tract a country; a region.</i>
Timens, tis, part. from	Tractus, a, um, part. (traho.)
Timeo, ére, ui, n. & a. <i>to fear; to dread; to be afraid.</i>	Traditus, a, um, part. from
Timidus, a, um, adj. <i>timid; cowardly.</i>	Trado, -dēre, -dīdi, -ditum, a. (trans & do,) <i>to deliver; to give; to give up; to relate, to teach: tradunt, they report: tradītur, it is related; it is reported: traduntur, they are reported.</i>
Timor, óris, m. <i>fear.</i>	Tragicus, a, um, adj. <i>tragic.</i>
Tinnitus, ús, m. <i>a tinkling.</i>	Tragœdia, æ, f. <i>a tragedy.</i>
Tintinnabulum, i, n. <i>a bell.</i>	Traho, trahēre, traxi, tractum, a. <i>to draw; to drag: bellum, to protract; to prolong: liquidas aquas trahēre, to draw along clear waters; to flow with a clear stream.</i>
Titio, ónis, m. <i>a brand; a firebrand.</i>	Trajicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (trans & jacio,) <i>to convey over; to pass or cross over.</i>
Titus, i, m. <i>a Roman prænomen.</i>	Trames, itis, m. (trameo,) <i>a path; a way.</i>
Tolero, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to bear; to endure; to admit of.</i>	Trano, áre, ávi, átum, n. (trans & no,) <i>to swim over.</i>
Tollo, tollēre, sustūl, sublātum, a. <i>to raise; to pick up; to remove; to do away with.</i>	Tranquillus, a, um, adj. <i>tranquil; calm; serene.</i>
Tondeo, tondēre, totondi, tonsum, a. <i>to shave; to shear.</i>	Trans, prep. <i>over; beyond; on the other side.</i>
Tonitru, u, n. <i>thunder.</i>	Transactus, a, um, part. (trans-igo.)
Tono, áre, ui, itum, n. <i>to thunder: tonat, it thunders.</i>	
Tormentum, i, n. (torqueo,) <i>an engine for throwing stones and darts.</i>	
Torquatus, i, m. <i>a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.</i>	
Torquis, is, d. <i>a collar; a chain.</i>	
Tot, ind. adj. <i>so many.</i>	
Totidem, ind. adj. <i>the same number; as many.</i>	

Transeo, <i>tre, ii, itum, irr. n.</i> (<i>trans & eo,</i>) <i>to pass or go over.</i>	Trebia, <i>æ, f. a river of the Alpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.</i>
Transféro, <i>-ferre, -tuli, -latum,</i> <i>irr. a. (trans & fero,) to transfer; to carry over: se ad alii quem, to go over to.</i>	Trecenti, <i>æ, a, num. adj. pl. three hundred.</i>
Transfigo, <i>-figere, -fixi, -fixum, a.</i> (<i>trans & figo,</i>) <i>to pierce; to run through; to stab.</i>	Trecentesimus, <i>a, um, num. adj. the three hundredth.</i>
Transfuga, <i>æ, c. a deserter.</i>	Tredécim, <i>num. adj. pl. ind. thirteen.</i>
Transgredior, <i>-grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) to go or pass over.</i>	Tres, <i>tria, num. adj. pl. § 109; three.</i>
Transigo, <i>-igere, -ēgi, -actum, a.</i> (<i>trans & ago,</i>) <i>to transact; to finish; to spend.</i>	Treviri, <i>ōrum, m. pl. a people of Belgium.</i>
Transilio, <i>-silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) to leap over.</i>	Triangulāris, <i>e, adj. (triangulum,) triangular; three-cornered.</i>
Transitūrus, <i>a, um, part. (trans- eo,) about to pass over; to pass on.</i>	Tribūnus, <i>i, m. a tribune.</i>
Translātus, <i>a, um, part. (trans- fero.)</i>	Tribuo, <i>uere, ui, utum, a. to at- tribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.</i>
Transmarinus, <i>a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.</i>	Tribütum, <i>i, n. a tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assess- ment.</i>
Transno. <i>See Trano.</i>	Tricesimus, <i>a, um, num. adj. the thirtieth.</i>
Transvēho, <i>-vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & vaho,) to car- ry over; to convey; to trans- port.</i>	Triduum, <i>i, n. the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.</i>
Transvōlo, <i>āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & volo,) to fly over.</i>	Triennium, <i>i, n. (tres & annus,) the space of three years.</i>
Trasimēnus, <i>i, m. a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Han- nibal.</i>	Trigemini, <i>ōrum, m. pl. three brothers born at one birth.</i>
	Triginta, <i>num. adj. pl. ind. thirty.</i>
	Trinacria, <i>æ, f. one of the names of Sicily.</i>
	Triptolēmus, <i>i, m. the son of Ca- leus, king of Eleusis.</i>
	Tristitia, <i>æ, f. sorrow; grief.</i>
	Triumphālis, <i>e, adj. (triumphus,) triumphal.</i>

Triumphans, tis, part. from	tum—tum, <i>as well as</i> ; both
Triumpho, áre, ávi, átum, n. <i>to triumph.</i>	— <i>and</i> : tum demum, <i>then first.</i>
Triumphus, i, m. <i>a triumph; a triumphal procession.</i>	Tumultus, ús, m. <i>a noise; a tumult.</i>
Triumvir, viri, m. (tres & vir,) <i>one of three joint public officers; a triumvir.</i>	Tumulus, i, m. <i>a mound; a tomb.</i>
Troas, ádis, f. <i>a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Hellespont.</i>	Tunc, adv. <i>then.</i>
Trochilus, i, m. <i>a wren.</i>	Tunica, æ, f. <i>a tunic; a close woollen garment, worn under the toga.</i>
Troglodýtæ, árum, c. pl. <i>Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwell in caves.</i>	Turbátus, a, um, part. <i>disturbed; confused; troubled; from</i>
Troja, æ, f. <i>Troy, the capital of Troas.</i>	Turbo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (<i>turba,</i>) <i>to disturb; to trouble.</i>
Trojánum, a, um, adj. <i>Trojan.</i>	Turma, æ, f. <i>a troop; a company.</i>
Trucido, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to slay; to murder; to massacre.</i>	Turpis, e, adj. <i>base; disgraceful.</i>
Trux, ucis, adj. <i>savage; cruel; fierce; stern; grim.</i>	Turpitúdo, inis, f. <i>baseness; ugliness.</i>
Tu, subs. pro. <i>thou</i> ; § 133.	Turris, is, f. <i>a tower.</i>
Tuba, æ, f. <i>a trumpet.</i>	Tuscia, æ, f. <i>a country of Italy the same as Etruria.</i>
Tuber, éris, n. <i>a bunch; a tumor; a protuberance.</i>	Tusculum, i, n. <i>a city of Latium.</i>
Tubícen, inis, m. (<i>tuba & cano,</i>) <i>a trumpeter.</i>	Tuscus, a, um, adj. <i>Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany; Etrurian.</i>
Tueor, tuéri, tuitus sum, dep. to <i>defend; to protect.</i>	Tutor, óris, m. <i>a guardian; a tutor.</i>
Tugurium, i, n. <i>a hut; a shed.</i>	Tutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>safe.</i>
Tuli. See Fero.	Tuus, a, um, adj. pro. § 139; (tu,) <i>thy; thine.</i>
Tullia, æ, f. <i>the daughter of Servius Tullius.</i>	Tyrannis, idis & idos, f. <i>tyranny; arbitrary power.</i>
Tullius, i, m. <i>a Roman.</i>	Tyrannus, i, m. <i>a tyrant; a usurper; a king.</i>
Tullus, i, m. (<i>Hostilius,)</i> <i>the third Roman king.</i>	Tyrius, a, um, adj. <i>Tyrian: Tyrii, Tyrians; inhabitants of Tyre.</i>
Tum, adv. <i>then; and; so; also:</i>	

Tyrrhénus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian or Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany.*

Tyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia.*

U.

Uber, ēris, n. *an udder; a teat.*

Ubertas, átis, f. *fertility; fruitfulness.*

Ubi, adv. *where; when; as soon as.*

Ubique, adv. *every where.*

Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge; to avenge.*

Ullus, a, um, adj. § 107; *any; any one.*

Ulterior, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further.*

Ulteriùs, adv. *farther; beyond; longer.*

Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ulterior,) *the last.*

Ultra, prep. *beyond; more than: —adv. besides; moreover; further.*

Ultus, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged.*

Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca.*

Umbra, æ, f. *a shade; a shadow.*

Umbro, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to shade; to darken.*

Unâ, adv. (unus,) *together.*

Unde, ac. i. *whence; from which.*

Undéciim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven.*

Undenona, esimus, a, um, num adj. *the eighty-ninth.*

Undequinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine.*

Undetricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth.* [nineteenth.]

Undeviscesimus, a, um, num. adj.

Undeviginti, num. adj. *nineteen.*

Undique, adv. *on all sides.*

Unguis, is, m. *a claw; a talon; a nail.*

Ungūla, æ, f. *a claw; a talon; a hoof:* binis ungūlis, cloven-footed.

Unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone; sole; only.*

Unio, ónis, m. *a pearl.*

Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole; universal; all.*

Unquam, adv. *ever: nec unquam, and never.*

Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one; only; alone.*

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one; each;* § 138, 4.

Urbs, is, f. *a city; the chief city; Rome.*

Uro, urēre, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn.*

Ursus, i, m. *a bear.*

Usque, adv. *even; as far as; till; until.*

Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)

Usus, ûs, m. *use; custom; profit; advantage.*

Ut, conj. *that; in order that; so that; adv. as.*

Utcunque, adv. <i>howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.</i>	<i>to be very powerful: vale, farewell.</i>
Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; <i>which? which of the two?</i>	Valerius, i, m. <i>a Roman proper name.</i>
Uterque, tràque, trumque, adj. § 107; <i>both; each; each of the two.</i>	Vallis, is, f. <i>a valley; a vale.</i>
Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) <i>useful.</i>	Varietas, átis, f. (varius,) <i>variety; change.</i>
Utica, æ, f. <i>a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.</i>	Vario, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to change, to vary; from</i>
Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. <i>to use; to make use of.</i>	Varius, a, um, adj. <i>various; diverse.</i>
Utrinque, adv. <i>on both sides.</i>	Varro, ónis, m. (Marcus,) <i>a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.</i>
Utrum, adv. <i>whether.</i>	Vasto, áre, ávi, átum, a. <i>to lay waste; to ravage; from</i>
Uva, æ, f. <i>a grape; a bunch of grapes: passa, a raisin.</i>	Vastus, a, um, adj. <i>wide; vast; great.</i>
Uxor, óris, f. <i>a wife.</i>	Vates, is, m. <i>a poet; a bard.</i>

V.

Vaco, áre, ávi, átum, n. <i>to be free from.</i>	Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2,) or.
Vacuus, a, um, adj. <i>empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viator, the destitute traveller.</i>	Vecordia, æ, f. <i>madness; folly.</i>
Vadōsus, a, um, adj. <i>fordable; shallow; from</i>	Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)
Vadum, i, n. <i>a ford; a shallow.</i>	Vehemens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>vehement; immoderate.</i>
Vagans, tis, part. (vagor.)	Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issimē,) <i>vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.</i>
Vaginu, æ f. <i>a scabbard; a sheath.</i>	Veho, vehēre, vexi, vectum, a. <i>to bear; to carry; to convey.</i>
Vagitus, ûs, m. <i>weeping; crying.</i>	Veiens, tis, & Veientanus, i, m. <i>an inhabitant of Veii.</i>
Vagor, ári, átus sum, dep. <i>to wander about; to stray.</i>	Veii, órum, m. pl. <i>a city of Tuscany, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.</i>
Valeo, ère, ui, n. <i>to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valere,</i>	Vel, conj. § 198, 2; or; also

even : vel lecta, even when	Venus, ēris, f. <i>the goddess of love and beauty.</i>
read : vel—vel, either—or.	
Vello, vellēre, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. <i>to pluck.</i>	Ver, veris, n. <i>the spring.</i>
Vellus, ēris, n. <i>a fleece.</i>	Verber, ēris, n. <i>a whip ; a rod ; a blow ; a stripe.</i>
Velox, ócis, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>swift ; rapid ; active.</i>	Verbēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to strike.</i>
Velum, i, n. <i>a sail.</i>	Verbum, i, n. <i>a word.</i>
Velut, & Velūti, adv. (vel & ut,) <i>as ; as if.</i>	Verē, adv. (verus,) <i>truly.</i>
Venālis, e, adj. <i>venal ; mercenary.</i>	Vereor, ēri, itus sum, dep. <i>to fear ; to be concerned for.</i>
Venans, tis, part. (venor.)	Vergo, vergēre, versi, n. <i>to tend to ; to incline ; to verge towards ; to bend ; to look.</i>
Venatīcus, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to the chase : canis, a hound.</i>	Verisimilis, e, adj. (verum & similis,) <i>probable.</i>
Venātor, óris, m. (venor,) <i>a huntsman.</i>	Veritus, a, um, part. (vereor.)
Vendīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. to <i>sell ; from</i>	Verō, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) <i>but : —adv. indeed ; truly.</i>
Vendo, vendēre, vendīdi, vendītum, a. (venum & do,) <i>to sell.</i>	Verōna, æ, f. <i>Verona, a city in the north of Italy.</i>
Venenātus, a, um, adj. <i>poisoned ; poisonous ; from</i>	Versātus, a, um, part. from
Venēnum, i, n. <i>poison.</i>	Vessor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) <i>to turn ; to revolve ; to dwell ; to live ; to reside.</i>
Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3; <i>to be exposed for sale ; to be sold.</i>	Versus, a, um, part. (vertor.)
Venētus, i. m., or Brigantinus, a <i>lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Boden sea, or lake of Constance.</i>	Versūs, prep. <i>towards.</i>
Venīo, venire, veni, ventum, n. <i>to come ; to advance.</i>	Vertex, icis, m. <i>the top ; the summit ; the crown of the head.</i>
Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to <i>hunt.</i>	Verto, tēre, ti, sum, a. <i>to turn ; to change.</i>
Venter, tris, m. <i>the belly ; the stomach.</i>	Veru, u, n. § 87 ; <i>a spit.</i>
Ventus, i, m. <i>a wind.</i>	Verūm, conj. <i>but ; but yet ; from</i>
	Verus, a, um, adj. <i>true.</i>
	Vescor, i, dep. <i>to live upon ; to feed upon ; to eat ; to subsist upon.</i>
	Vespēri, or -ē, adv. <i>at evening.</i>

tam vesp̄i, so late at even- ing.	Vicesimus, a; um, num. t dj. the twentieth.
Vesta, æ, f. a goddess, the mother of Saturn.	Vici. See Vinco.
Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.	Vicies, num. adv. twenty times.
Vestibūlum, i, n. the porch; the vestibule.	Vicinitas, atis, f. the neighbor- hood; vicinity; from
Vestigium, i, n. a footstep; a ves- tige; a trace; a mark; a track.	Vicinus, a, um, adj. near; neigh- boring.
Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. to clothe; from	Vicinus, i, m. a neighbor.
Vestis, is, f. a garment; clothes.	Vicis, gen. f. § 94; change; re- verse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.
Vesūlus, i, m. a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.	Victūma, æ, f. a victim; a sacri- fice.
Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) old; a veteran.	Victor, óris, m. (vinco,) a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.
Veto, áre, ui, itum, a. to forbid; to prohibit.	Victoria, æ, f. a victory.
Veturia, æ, f. the mother of Cori- olanus.	Victūrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks..	Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
Vetus, éris, adj. ancient; old; vetēres, the ancients.	Vicus, i, m. a village.
Vetustas, átis, f. antiquity; age.	Video, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. to see; to behold.
Vetustus, a, um, adj. old; an- cient.	Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. to be seen; to seem; to ap- pear.
Vexi. See Veho.	Viduus, a, um, adj. bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.
Via, æ, f. a way; a course; a path; a journey.	Vigil, ilis, m. a watchman.
Viātor, óris, m. a traveller.	Vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) watchful; vigilant.
Vicēni, æ a, num. adj. pl. every twenty, twenty.	Vigilia, æ, f. a watching:—pl the watch.
	Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. twenty.
	Vilis, e, adj. vile; bad; mean.
	Villa, æ, f. a country-house; a country seat; a villa.

Villicus, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*

Villus, i, m. *long hair; coarse hair.*

Vincio, vincere, vinxi, vincetum, a. *to bind.*

Vinco, vincere, vici, victum, a. *to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.*

Vinctus, a, um, part. (vincio.)

Vinculum, i, n. *a chain: in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*

Vindex, icis, c. *an avenger; a protector; a defender; an asserter; from*

Vindico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to claim; to avenge.*

Vindicta, æ, f. *vengeance; punishment.*

Vinum, i, n. *wine.*

Viöla, æ, f. *a violet.*

Viölo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to violate; to pollute; to corrupt.*

Vir, viri, m. *a man.*

Vireo, ēre, ui, n. *to be green; to be verdant; to flourish.*

Vires. *See Vis.*

Virga, æ, f. *a rod; a small staff; a switch.*

Virgilius, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*

Virginia, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*

Virginius, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*

Virgo, inis, f. *a virgin; a girl; a maid.*

Virgīla, æ, f. (dim. from vīrga, a small rod.)

Viriāthus, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*

Viridomārus, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*

Virtus, ūtis, f. (vir,) *virtue; merit, excellence; power; valor, faculty.*

Vis, vis, f. § 85; *power; strength; force: vis hominum, a multitude of men: vim facere, to do violence:—pl. vires, ium, power; strength.*

Viscus, ēris, n. *an entrail: viscera, pl. the bowels; the flesh.*

Vistūla, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*

Visurgis, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*

Visus, a, um, part. (video.)

Visus, ūs, m. *the sight.*

Vita, æ, f. *life.*

Vitandus, a, um, part. (vito.)

Vitifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*

Vitis, is, f. *a vine.*

Vitium, i, n. *a crime.*

Vito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shun; to avoid.*

Vitupēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to find fault with; to blame.*

Vividus, a, um, adj. *lively; vivid from*

Vivo, vivēre, vixi, victum, n. <i>to live</i> : <i>to fare</i> ; <i>to live upon</i> .	Vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to wound</i> ; <i>from</i>
Vivus, a, um, adj. <i>living</i> ; <i>alive</i> .	Vulnus, ēris, n. <i>a wound</i> .
Vix, adv. <i>scarcely</i> .	Vulpecūla, æ, f. dim. (<i>vulpes</i> ,) <i>a little fox</i> .
Vixi. <i>See Vivo</i> .	Vulpes, is, f. <i>a fox</i> .
Voco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (<i>vox</i> ,) <i>to call</i> ; <i>to invite</i> ; <i>to name</i> .	Vultur, ūris, m. <i>a vulture</i> .
Volo, āre, īvi, ātum, n. <i>to fly</i> .	Vultus, ūs, m. <i>the countenance</i> ; <i>the look</i> .
Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1 ; <i>to wish</i> ; <i>to desire</i> ; <i>to be willing</i> .	
Volsci, ūrum, m. pl. <i>a people of Latium</i> .	
Volūcer, -cris, -cre, adj. <i>winged</i> : —subs. <i>a bird</i> .	
Volumnia, æ, f. <i>the wife of Coriolanus</i> .	Xanthippe, es, f. <i>the wife of Socrates</i> .
Voluntas, ātis, f. (<i>volo</i> ,) <i>the will</i> .	Xanthippus, i, m. <i>a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war</i> .
Voluptas, ātis, f. (<i>volüpe</i> ,) <i>pleasure</i> ; <i>sensual pleasure</i> .	Xenocrates, is, m. <i>a philosopher of Chalcedon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academia</i> .
Volutātus, a, um, part. from	
Voluto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (<i>volvo</i> ,) <i>to roll</i> .	Xerxes, is, m. <i>a celebrated king of Persia</i> .
Volvo, vēre, vi, ūtum, a. <i>to roll</i> ; <i>to turn</i> .	
Votum, i, n. (<i>vovo</i> ,) <i>a wish</i> ; <i>a vow</i> .	Z.
Vox, vocis, f. <i>a voice</i> ; <i>a word</i> ; <i>an expression</i> ; <i>an exclamation</i> .	Zama, æ, f. <i>a city of Africa</i> .
Vulcānus, i, m. <i>Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno</i> .	Zeno, ūnis, m. <i>a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics</i> .
Vulgus, i, m. or n. <i>the common people</i> ; <i>the populace</i> ; <i>the vulgar</i> .	Zetes, is, m. <i>a son of Boreas</i> .
Vulnērātus, a, um, part. from	Zona, æ, f. <i>a girdle</i> ; <i>a zone</i> .

NOTES AND REFERENCES

TO THE

FIRST LATIN BOOK.

By means of the following Notes, the Reader can be used in connection with Andrews' First Latin Book. The same letters which originally, by means of notes at the foot of the page, referred to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar, may now be taken as referring also to these Notes, and through these to the First Latin Book.

In preparing these Notes, while regard has constantly been had to the editor's former mode of commenting simply by reference to the Grammar, occasional explanations have been added, for the sake of the younger classes. In some instances, when special reasons seemed to render it expedient, the reference to the First Latin Book relates to a different principle from the corresponding one to the Grammar, and sometimes, though rarely, a reference to the Grammar is here left with no corresponding note. In addition, however, to the original notes, numerous references will be found in the following pages, to principles contained in the First Latin Book; and as in such cases the text contains no letter of reference, the word or phrase to be explained is cited in the notes.

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and *nos* omitted ? L. 51, R. 4. • L. 15, 1 and 2. • L. 5, II. *arbor*, L. 12, 1, and L. B., or.

8. • L. 5, I.; and L. 12, 2. • L. 12, 1 and 2. • L. 9, 1; and L. 11. • L. 7, 3; and L. 25; and L. 26, Exc. 1. *sol*, L. F. • L. 18, 2 and 4. / L. 15, 1; and L. 17, 1; and N. • L. 5, N. 3. • L. 15, 1, 2, and 3. How does the imperfect tense represent an action ? L. 47, 7. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation ? L. 52, p. 75. • L. 62, 2. / L. 8. How does the future tense represent an action ? L. 47, 8. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation ? L. 52, p. 75. *Deus*, L. 9, Ex. 4. • L. 12, 1; and L. 15, 2. • L. 12, 2, 3, and L. B. or. How does the perfect tense represent an action ? L. 47, 9. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense ? L. 54. • See Ref. 4, above, and L. 63. • L. 48, 6; and L. 49. • See Ref. 4, above. How does the pluperfect tense represent an action ? L. 47, 10. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense ? L. 54, p. 78. How does the future perfect tense represent an action ? L. 47, 11. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense ? L. 54, p. 78.

9. How do the several moods represent an action ? L. 47, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation ? L. 56. How is the subjunctive used in independent sentences ? L. 57, 2.—*Note*. The first six sentences in the subj. pres. are to be taken independently. The first and fifth can be translated as hortatory, by *let*; the remainder as denoting wishes or requests, by *may*; as, “may fortune favor.” • L. F. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation ? L. 56, p. 80. • L. 77. • L. 5, II. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense ? L. 58. • L. 9, 1 and 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense ? L. 58. • L. 64. / L. 76. How do the several moods represent an action ? L. 47, 2. • L. 126, 1. Define the passive voice. L. 46, 9. What is frequently omitted, or left indefinite, with the active voice ? With the passive voice ? L. 46, N. 4. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation ? L. 66.

• L. 15, 1; and L. 17, 2. b L. 12, 1; and L. 13. c L. 8, 1 and 10
 8. d L. 18, 2 and 3; L. 23, II., and R. 2. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? L. 66. • L. 9, 1; and L. 11. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? L. 66. f L. 26, 1 and 3. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? —pluperfect tense? —future-perfect tense? L. 68. What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? —imperfect tense? L. 70 — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? L. 72. What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood, in each conjugation? L. 74. e L. 126, 1.
 • L. 13, and L. C, o.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? L. 92, 1. • L. 11. B, os, and L. C, os. b L. 79. c L. 5, I. and N. 1. d L. 15, 1; and 16, 1. • L. 5, N. 3; and L. 17, 2. What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? L. 91, 1. What is the logical subject of a proposition? L. 85, 1—the logical predicate? L. 85, 1. f L. 37; and L. 28, 2; and L. 17, 2. s L. 15, 1; and L. 17, 1, and N. • Nom. plur. neut. *vetēra*; Gen. plur. *vetērum*, L. 37, Exc. p. 57. f L. 29, N. 2. f L. 32, 1. • How is this adjective used? L. 91, N. 1.

• L. 90, 3. b L. 91, 2. c L. 40, 3. d L. 121, 6, (b.) • L. 88, 1, 12. and R. 2. f L. 14, 1 and 2. s L. 18, 2; L. 20, 2. • Is this noun the subject of the sentence, or is it the predicate? L. 83, 4 and 5. f L. 91, 4. f *Bipēdes*, “two footed,” i. e., on “two feet.” It is a predicate adjective following the verb of motion *ingrediuntur*, L. 92, 2, and R. 1, (a.) • L. 90, N. 2. f L. 32, 1, and R. 3. m L. 82, 3-5: What do these adverbs modify? What is the rule for the object of an active verb in the active voice? L. 96, 1. • L. 27, and Exc. o L. 9, 1; and L. 11, 1. p L. 81, 2, 3 and 4. f L. F, Exc. in gender and in declension—us. • See preceding note. • L. G, I., 2. f L. 12, 1, and R. • L. B, or. • L. C, ex. • L. 45, R. 2.

• L. C, es. b What is omitted before *vinum* and *litteras*? • L. 13
 32, 1. d L. 45, R. 2. • L. 88, 1, and R. 1. f *Novi*, and other tenses of *nosco*, derived from the 2d root, are used like the same tenses of *odi* and *memini*; L. 81, 4. s L. 18, 2 and 3. • L. 9. f L. 15, 1; and L. 17, 2. f L. J, 9. What is the rule for nouns in apposition? L. 89, 1. • L. 40, 3. f L. 39, 6, and N. 2. m L. 116, 4. • L. 18, 2; L. 20, 2. o L. 109. p L. 116, 5. f L. 5, II.

* L. 15, 1, and L. 17, 1, and N. * L. 118, 2. * L. 117, N. 1.
 * L. 35. * L. 24, 8. What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? L. 100. * L. 92.

14. *Infinita*, L. 92, 2. * L. 15, 1 and 5. *Antiquissimus*, L. 39, N. 2.
 * L. 90, R. 2. * *Non benignus*, "a not kind," i. e., "an unkind."
 L. 92. * What verb is here omitted? L. 90, N. 3. What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? L. 104—after participles? L. 103. / L. 126, 2. * L. 18, 2 and 4. * L. 24, 6. * Superlatives followed by a partitive genitive are used like nouns, agreeing in gender and number, though not in case, with the genitives following them; as *stultissima animalium*, i. e., *stultissima animalia*. What is the rule for the dative after adjectives and verbs? L. 109. / L. 96, 1. * L. 45, 2.

15. * L. 88, 2. * L. 9, 1; and L. 11. * L. 32, 1. * L. 15, 1; and L. 13. * L. 90, R. 2. / L. 97, 1. * L. 40, 2. * L. 113 and N * L. 21, *summa*, L. 40, 3 and 39, N. 2. / L. 39, 6. * L. 99. * L. 114. * See *ne quidem*, in Dict., under *ne*. * L. 91, N. 1. What is a preposition? L. 82, 7—the rule for the accusative after prepositions? L. 97, 1. * L. 91, 4. * L. 12, 1, and L. 14, 4. To find the nom. sing. of *culices* make use of L. 22, I., of R. 3, and R. 2. * L. 91, 5. * L. 10, R. 2. *Mitis* is sometimes followed by a dative; here it takes *erga* with the accusative. L. 109, R. 5.

16. * L. 97, 3. * L. 22, I., R. 1. * L. 47, N. 2; and L. 96, N. 2. What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? L. 97, 3. * L. 88, 2. * L. 15, 1; and L. 16, 2. / L. 75, 2. * L. 82, (1.) * L. 8, 5. * L. 126, 2; and L. 57, 2. What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? L. 99. / L. 117, N. 1. * L. 32, 1 and 3.

17. * L. 144, N. * L. 12, 1. * L. 117, N. 2. * *Primus* is translated as if it were *primū* limiting *duxit*, "first led." I. 91, 9. / *Esse*, "exist," L. 95, N. 5. * L. 17, 1, and N. * *Possum* is sometimes followed by the accusative of a neuter adjective or pronoun, *nihil*, &c., where in English we supply *do* or the like; as, *nihil potest*, "can do nothing." *Dulce*, L. 91, 7. * L. 95, 4. What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause*, *manner*, &c.? L. 117, 1—for *utor*, &c.?—for verbs signifying *to rejoice*, *glory* or *confide in*, &c.? L. 116, 4—for verbs which in English are followed by *with*? L. 117, 2—for verbs signifying *to abound*, &c.? L. 117, 3—for the ablative of *price* and *time*? L. 118, 1 and 2—for a genitive or ablative of *property*, *character* or *quality*? L. 101. / L. 110, 1. * L. 89. * L. 12, 1; and L. 22, I., and R. 1. * L. B, er.

• L. 39, N. 2. & L. 5, II. • L. 9. & L. 44, N. • L. 7, 3; and 18
 L. 25, 1. & L. 12, 1. *Prioribus*, sc. *pedibus*, "their fore feet." & L.
 79, N. • Sing. *locus*, m.; plur. commonly *loca*, n. & L. 103, 1.
 & L. 101. Upon what may the infinitive depend? L. 95, 5.
 After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? L. 95, N. 5. After what classes of verbs does the infinitive with a subject accusative follow? L. 95, N. 4.

What is the object of *cupio*? L. 95, 5; and L. 96, R. 2. • L. 19.
 18, 2 and 3: to find the nom. sing., see L. 23, II., and R. 2. & L.
 76. • L. J. 5. *Tibērim*, L. G. I., 1. & L. 47, N. 2. • L. 99, R. 2.
 & L. 126, 2. & L. 92, 2. & L. 81, Exc. & L. 111. & L. 117, 1.
 What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? L. 95, 4. & L.
 90, 5. & L. 91, 7.

• L. 109. With what does *turpius* agree? & *Suos* being used 20.
 without reference to a definite person, is to be translated "one's."
 What are gerunds? L. 47, 17. By what cases are gerunds followed? L. 123, 2. How are gerunds governed? L. 123, 3.
 What rule is to be given for the genitive of gerunds? L. 100.
 • L. 117, 1. & L. 17, 2: to find the nom. sing. see L. 22, I., and
 R. 2. • A predicate adjective. & L. 117, 1. *Nova*, L. 91, 5. & L.
 109, and L. 91, 4, "to one ignorant of reading." & From *ineo*.
 & Instead of *urbem delendi*, *cives trucidandi*, *nomen Romānum extingueendi*. L. 123, 4. What is the rule for the dative of gerunds
 and gerundives? L. 109. & L. 47, N. 2. & *Et—et*, see *et* in Dict.
 What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives? L. 97. *Ad discendum*. L. 123, 5.

• For what is *adficandam* used? L. 123, 4. What is the rule 21
 for the ablative of gerunds and gerundives? Answer. Either L.
 99, or L. 117, 1, according as a preposition is or is not expressed.
 & This adverb modifies the gerund on account of the gerund having
 the nature of a verb. L. 88: see also L. 123, 1. *Lacedemonii*,
ōrum, subst. m., the Lacedemonians. • "Were accustomed to
 exercise." L. 47, N. 2. What is a compound sentence? L. 93,
 1. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? L. 93, 8. What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive
 conjunctions? L. 88, II. & L. 92, 1. • L. 82, 8, (4.) What
 is the object of *accipere*? L. 96, 1. & What is the subject of
præstat? L. 95, 4; and L. 81, 8 and 9.

• A conjunction placed before each of two or more connected 22.
 words, gives peculiar emphasis to each. & L. 15, 1; and L. 17,
 R. What is the root of *nux*? How is the nom. sing. formed?

In translating *nox erat*, supply *it* before the verb, and let the noun follow the verb, "it was night." L. 22, I., R. 1 and 2. • L. 90, 3.
 • To what class of conjunctions does this belong? L. 82, (3.)
 • L. 131, N. • L. 109, R. 2: the dative after a verb is often thus used in Latin, where the English idiom requires a possessive case or a possessive adjective pronoun; as, *miki in mentem revoco*, "I recall to my mind." • On what verb does the dependent clause *crocodilum crescere* depend? L. 95, N. 4. Why is *crocodilum* in the accusative? L. 95, 3. What is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 128, II. • L. 95, 1. *Autem, enim* and *vero* occupy the second or third place in their clause. • L. 98. • What are the two constructions which may follow the comparative degree? *Ans.* A dependent clause connected by *quam*, or an ablative. When is the comparative degree followed by an ablative? L. 119, 1. When *quam* is expressed, what case follows it? L. 119, 2.
 • What words are to be supplied? • What is the positive of this adjective?—its root? How are the comparative and superlative formed? L. 39, 6.

23. • L. 36, 2. • What is to be supplied before this genitive? • In what case is *feræ*, and why? L. 109. Why is *homini* in the dative? • L. 1 and 9. • What is the rule for the construction of relatives? L. 94, 2. • L. 78. • L. 15, 1; L. 17, 2; and L. 22, I. and 2. • L. 18, 2. • L. 117, 1. • L. 116, 4. • *Is*, though often following *qui*, is commonly to be translated before it: *bona*, "good things;" *mala*, "evil things" L. 91, 5. • L. 79. • L. 104, and R. 1. • L. F. us. • L. 133, 1.

24. What mood follows *cum*? L. 132, 2. How is the subjunctive after adverbs of time to be translated? L. 132, R. 1. • L. 117, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 15, 1 and 2. • See Ref. e, p. 17. • L. 117, 1. • L. 81, 6-12. • L. 89, 1. For what purpose is *rex Macedoniae* added? L. 89, R. • L. 110. What is the rule for the mood in a clause denoting a purpose, object or result? L. 133, I. • L. 134, 3. • L. 5, II., and L. 97, 3. • Give the rules for forming its nom. sing. L. 22, I., and R. 1 and 3. • Rule for its nom. sing. • *Ne-quidem*, "not even," see Dict. • L. H, 1. • L. 97, 4. • *Dico, duco* and *facio*, like *fero*, p. 104, commonly lose *e* in the 2nd pers. sing. of the imperative active, and become *dic, duc, fac*. L. 129, p. 171. • L. 106, 1. • L. 109. • L. 128, I.

25. • "Him," i. e., Alexander. • The subj. imperfect after the perfect indefinite, L. 135, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 34, and L. 2, 5, (b).

* L. 135, 1. ✓ L. 88, I., R. 1. * L. 133, 1 and 6. * L. 123, 3; and L. 117, 1. * L. 135, 1. ✓ L. 108, 2, and R. 1. * L. 95, N. 6. * L. 135, 2. In what mood is the verb of an indirect question? L. 129, 1. When is a question indirect? L. 129, N. How is the subjunctive in indirect questions translated? L. 129, 2. * L. 36, 3. What is to be supplied? * Its subjects are the preceding clauses, L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? L. 95, 3. What word is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. * L. 117, N. 1.

* L. 117, N. 1. * Supply *esse*, which is often omitted in the compound forms of the infinitive. * L. 95, 3. * L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. * L. 97, 1. ✓ What preceding thing does the pronoun *id* here indicate? See L. 41, 1. ✓ L. 8, 5. What is the rule for the agreement of participles? L. 91, 1. By what cases are they followed? L. 121, 9. What is said of the time denoted by the present, perfect, and future active participles? L. 121, N. 3. * L. 117, 1. * L. 96, 2.

* See Ref. e, p. 17. * L. 108, 1. * A Greek accusative, L. G. 27. II., 1; see also L. D. is. * L. 98. * L. 111, and N. 1. ✓ L. 121, 9, and L. 96, N. 2. * L. 89, R., "when a boy." * L. 117, 1. * On what does this infinitive depend? ✓ L. 91, 4. * L. 110, 1; and L. 91, 4. * L. 116, 4. *Congregantur*; the passive voice is here used like what is called in Greek the middle voice, or like the active voice with *se*. * "In that," or, "in the thing," L. 91, 5. * What does this adverb modify? * 105, 1. * L. 108, R. 2.

Satiati, L. 122, 2. * L. 110. * 97, 4. * *Transituri*, "when 28. about to pass over," L. 121, 4; and L. 122, 2—*laudatus*, "when praised." L. 121, 5; and L. 122, 2. * L. 117, N. 1. * "Upon those which go before (them)," L. 122, 3; and L. 111. ✓ L. H. 1. * L. 116, 5. * L. 92—*Bucephalon*, a Greek noun, L. 11, 2 and 3; also L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. * L. 111, N. 2—*heres*, L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. ✓ L. 109, R. 1. * L. 133, 1. * L. 88, 2.

* L. 108, R. 1. * L. 111. * L. 101. * L. 123, and L. 109. * L. 29. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. ✓ L. 123, 4 and 5. * L. 113, and N. * L. 91, 4. What is the rule for the ablative absolute? L. 120. *Senescente Lunâ*, L. 120, N. 2: the same note is applicable to the other ablatives marked (*). * L. 97, 3. ✓ L. 108, 2. * L. 103, N. 2. * L. 120, R. 1. * L. 108, 1.

Aculeo amissō, L. 120, N. 3. * L. 117, 1. *Convolvuntur*, in a 30 middle or reflexive sense, for *se convolvunt*. See note on *congregantur*, p. 27. * L. 45, 4. * L. 133, 1, and N. 1.

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31. • *Metu*, "through fear," or, "influenced by fear." L. 17, 1; L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 97, 3. • L. 118, 2. • L. 128, R. • L. 91, 4. • L. 95, 3. • L. 121, 6 (b). • L. 95, N. 4. • L. 117, 1. • *Exor-dvit* here takes an acc. of the person and a subj. clause with *ut*, denoting the thing, L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 120, "That having gnawed the nets, he would set him at liberty;" or, "that he would gnaw the nets and set him at liberty," L. 120, N. 3; or, "to gnaw the nets and," &c., L. 133, 2. *Liberdus*. L. 121, 5, (a). • L. 88, 2. • What is the object of this verb? L. 96, R. 2. • L. 95, N. 5. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 112, 1. • L. 122, 3.

32. • L. 109. • L. 127, R. • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 45, R. 2. • L. 94, 1 and 2. • L. 91, 4. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 88, 2. • L. 88, I., R. 2. • L. 47, N. 2. • L. 89, 1. • L. 128, 1. • *Autem, enim* and *vero* commonly occupy the second place in a clause. *Bona* is in the acc., the subject of *conferri*, L. 95, 3. • The subject of *oportuit* is, *omnia bona in unum con-ferri*, L. 95, 4: see also L. 81, 6, 8, and 9. • L. 97, 3. • L. 120, and N. 2. In translating a participle, its time must conform to that of the verb with which it is connected; as, *adveniente domino grues avolant*, "when the owner comes, the cranes fly off;" *ad-veniente domino grues avolabant*, "when the owner came, the cranes flew off," &c. • L. 117, 1. • L. 47, N. 2.

33. • L. 121, 9. *Relinquis*, L. 50, R. 4 and 5. • L. 113. • L. 91, 5. For the case of *tutis*, see L. 111. • *Dulcia tutis præponere* is the subject of *est*. • L. 82, (4), and L. 50, R. 3. • The adverb is often separated from the word which it modifies by the oblique case of a noun modifying the same word. • L. 117, 1. • L. 50, R. 4. • L. 116, 4. • L. 111. • L. 107, 2, and N. • "Was accustomed to lie," or, "kept lying," L. 47, N. 2. • L. 24, 3. • L. 117, 1. • L. 103, 1, and L. 1, 6. • L. 42, 1. • L. 116, 4. • L. 133, 1, and 134, 1. • The subjunctive denoting a result after *quem*, L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 2 and 3. • L. 111. • L. 132, 2. • L. 134, 3.

34. • L. 117, 1. • L. 121, 9. • *Quidem* follows an emphatic word. • L. 88, I., 1. • L. 110, 4. • L. 79, N. • L. 97, 4. • L. 47, N. 2. • L. 29, N. 2. • L. 9, Exc. 3. • L. 126, 3. • L. 110, 1. • L. 47, 11. • L. 95, 3. • L. 88, 2. • L. 95, N. 4. • L. 40, 3. • When a noun is limited by another noun and by an adjective,

the adjective usually stands first. • L. 120. • L. 117, N. 1.
" L. 103, 3. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 117, 2 • L. 131, 1. • L.
119, N. 3.

• L. 91, 4. • L. 117, 1. • L. 95, 5. • L. 95, N. 4. • Supply *id 35.*
before *quod*, "that which," or "what." • L. 111. • "Had seen
it first," the comparative is used when only two are spoken of.
L. 39, 4. • L. 128, II., 1 and N. • L. 82, 7, (1.) • L. 116, 4.
• *Peto* has various constructions, it is here construed with the *acc.*
of the thing and the *abl.* of the person with *a*; see L. 96, 3, and
N. 6. • L. 98. • "Not even *our* bodies;" see note (c), p. 34. • L.
110, 1. • L. 131, 1, and (a.)

Speculator has for its subject the clause, *quid fiat*. L. 90, 5. • L. 36.
129, 1 and 2. • L. 120, and N. 3. • L. 94, N. 2. • L. 132, 2.
• L. 131, 1, and (a) and (b.) • "These fellows." L. 42, N. 2.
• L. 103, 1. • See note (c), p. 32. • *Epulor* takes either the *acc.* or
the *abl.* L. 116, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 128, R. • L. 134, 3.
• L. 132. • L. 91, 5; and L. 95, 3. • L. 95, N. 4. • L. 95, N.
5. • L. 117, N. 1. • L. 126, 3. • *Negue*, "and not," is properly
both an adverb and a conjunction. • L. 127, R. • L. 123, 3; and
L. 100. • L. 91, 4. • L. 121, 6, (b); and L. 95, N. 4. • *Eos*,
qui, "those who," or "such as." • L. 123, 3 and 5. • L. 133, 1,
and L. 134, 1, 2 and 3.

• *Reducre* depends on *conditæ*. L. 95, N. 5. • L. 96, R. 2. 37

• *Inter se*, "between themselves," or "with each other." *Face-*
rent. L. 134, 1. • L. 120, and N. 2. • L. 95, 3, and N. 4. • L.
91, 4; and L. 111. • L. 96, R. 2. • L. 131, 1. • L. 95, N. 4.

The subject of *fore* is the clause following, beginning with *ut*.

• The distributives denote the number of eggs expected *each day*,
L. 38, 4. • L. 132, 2, and R. 1. • L. 91, N. 1. • L. 117, 1. *Con-*
spicida—*discēdens*. Both these participles may be translated by
the English present participle, but the Latin words mark the
time more accurately, as the past participle denotes an act prior
to that of the verb with which it is connected, L. 121, N. 3,
conspicida, "having seen," or "after she had seen," L. 122, 1 and
6; while the present participle denotes an act coëxistent with
that of the verb in the clause—*discēdens*, "departing," or "while
departing," or "as she was departing." L. 122, 1, 2 and 5. • *Nec*
"and—not." • *Repertas*, "if found." L. 122, 2 and 6. This
participle supplies the place of a conditional clause, which would
have been in the subjunctive, according to L. 131, 1. • L. 131,
(a). • L. 95, 3.

38. • L. 128, II., 1, and N. 2. † L. 121, 6. (b.) • L. 169. • L. 123
 1. • L. 91, 5. † L. 110. • L. 111. † For that in this way, or by this means, they, &c. † The verb of *saying* on which an infinitive with the accusative depends, is often implied in some preceding verb. Here it is implied in *placuit*. † “The inquiry was made,” its subject is the following clause. L. 81, 7, 8, 11 and 12. † L. 123, 3; and L. 97, 3. † L. 22, I., and R. 2. • L. 88, 2. • L. 95, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 116, 5. • L. 131, 1, and N. • L. 92, 1. • L. 115. † What is the object of *ignorare*? L. 96, R. 2. • L. 95, N. 4.

39. • L. 97, 2. † L. 110. What is the subject of *licet*? L. 81, 8. • L. 99, R. 2. • L. 133, 3. • L. 116, 4. † *Sc. esse*. • L. 111, N. 2. † L. 115. • L. 97, 5. † L. 109, R. 1. † L. 106, 1. • L. 133, 1; and L. 134, 2. • L. 133, 1 and 2. † For what does this pronoun stand? L. 41, 1. • L. 92, 1. † The subject is *quod caput*, &c., for which the pronoun *u* is prefixed to the verb in English.

40. • L. 117, 1. † The ablative of place without *in*. L. 108, R. 2. • L. 91, 6. • L. 21. • L. 111. † L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 96, N. 5. • L. 133, 1; and L. 134, N. 1: see note (a), p. 41, † L. 132, 2. † L. 120, and N. 1; and L. 121, 7. • L. 117, N. 1, and L. 121, 9. • L. 99, R. 1. • “As to happen is usual or common,” i. e., “as often happens,” L. 81, 8. • L. 95, N. 4. • See L. 120, N. 2. • L. 133, 1 and 2. † What is the antecedent of *quod*? L. 94, N. 2.

41. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 117, 4. † In English the order of the subject- and predicate-nominatives in questions and exclamations is reversed. • L. 129, 1. The question is denoted by *quam*. L. 125, 1. • The reflexive is used because it stands for *asinus*, the subject of the leading clause. L. 127, IV. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 128, II. 1. † L. 111, N. 1. • L. 115. † A relative clause, containing a reason for something preceding, takes a subjunctive, which is translated by the indicative or a gerundive, “who was unwilling,” “because I was unwilling,” or, “in being unwilling.” • L. 117, 1. † L. 95, 5. † What is the antecedent of *quo*? • L. 101, R. 3. • L. 104, R. 2. *Prima nocte*, L. 91, 8.

42. • *Sese*, the same as *se*, L. 127, IV. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • “That she,” L. 95, 3, and N. 1. • L. 96, 1. • L. 109. † L. 119, 3. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • *Se*, “her,” i. e., the tortoise. • L. 133, 1 and 2. *Arreptam*, translate according to L. 122, 8. † L. 45, R. 2. † L. 117, 1. • L. 111. *Se enim*, L. 127, IV. *Perdat*, L. 133,

1, and N. 1. • L. 127, N. 1. *Explére*, L. 127, I. • L. 131, 1, and (a.) ♀ L. 91, 5. ♀ L. 47, 10. • L. 120. • L. 108, 2, and R. • L. 98. ♀ L. 103, 1 and 2. • *Et—et*, “both—and.” • L. 99, 43. 2. • L. 121, 9. ♀ L. 117, 4. • L. 133, 1 and 2. ♀ L. 120. ♀ L. 129, 1 and 2. ♀ L. 107, 2. ♀ L. 81, 6, *pænitet*, &c., have no subject expressed, and in general none can be supplied. • Supply *aliquem* or *hominem* after *acquiro*. • L. 91, 4. ♀ L. 103, 1. ♀ The historical present, L. 47, N. 4, and L. 135, N. What is the accusative of the thing after *interrögat*, L. 96, N. 6. ¶ What is to be supplied with *proram*? • L. 132, 2. • L. 49, R. 2. ♀ L. 29, N. 2. • *Multo major*, “much larger,” L. 119, 3. • L. 119, 1.

• L. 88, 2, and R. 2. ♀ L. 133, 1. • L. 81, 6, 8 and 9.—*Vera* 44, *mémoras*, literally, “you say true things,” i.e., “what you say is true,” or more concisely, “that is true.” • L. 109.—*Audita voce*, “when I hear,” L. 120, N. 2 and 3. • L. I, Gen. pl. 2. • L. 117, 1. ♀ A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. • L. 24, 7. • *Quid?* “what!” An accusative depending upon an active verb or preposition understood. • *Esse* and *fuisse* in compound infinitives are often understood. ♀ L. 129, 1 and 2. ♀ *Si moriendum sit*, supply *michi*; L. 112, 2 and Rem. (a) and (c), “if I must die:” as *moriendum sit* is impersonal, see also L. 81, 7 and 10, and N. ♀ L. 119, 3. • *Præclarus* agrees with the clause, *meo crubre aspergi*, &c., which also is the subject of the impersonal verb *erit*, L. 91, 7, and L. 81, 8 and 9. • Depending on *præclarus*, L. 109. • L. 95, 3, and N. 1. ♀ L. 94, 2, and N. ♀ L. 111. • L. 95, N. 4. • L. 131. ♀ L. 49, R. 2. *Adoritur*, L. 47, N. 4.

• L. 24, 7. • L. 131, 1 and (a). • L. 109. • See N. (o), p. 32. 45. *Arreplum devordvit*, L. 122, 8. ♀ L. 121, 6, (b.) • L. 109. *Ovis*, supply *et*, L. 88, II., R. 3. ♀ L. 120. • “For itself,” the reflexive referring to *labor*; L. 45, R. 2. ♀ L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3.

• as the antecedent of *qui*, is usually placed after it. • *Is sciat*, “let him know,” L. 126, 2, and L. 57, 2. • L. 95, N. 4; see N. (t) on p. 44. • L. 109. • L. 134, N. 2; *quæ*, “who,” or, “what one.” ♀ L. 117, N. 1. ♀ When the noun depending on a preposition is limited by a genitive or an adjective, the preposition commonly stands first. • L. 134, 1 and 3. ♀ L. 131, N.

• The historical perfect, L. 47, N. 3. ♀ *Datūrus esset*, “proposed 46 to give,” L. 128, II., 1; and L. 121, 4, (b.) • L. 118, 2. *Quæ quum*, “when they,” L. 94, 5. • The perfect infinitive, connected with a verb in a past tense, has the meaning of a pluperfect; “had taken a wife,” i.e., “was married,” L. 95, 1. • L. 119, 1.

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^f L. 115.—*Nonne*, L. 53, 4; and L. 125, 2 and 4, and N. 2. ^g L. 81, 3 and 4. ^h L. 129, 1 and 2. ⁱ L. 47, 11. ^j L. 21. ^k Instead of *refugiabant*, L. 90, N. 1, (b). ^m L. 121, 4, (b). ⁿ L. 117, N. 1. *Pœnituit*, L. 107, 2. ^o L. 117, 1.

47. ^a “To him,” L. 109. ^b *Iis—ante oculos*, literally, “for them before the eyes,” i. e., like *ante eorum oculos*, “before their eyes,” L. 109, Rem. 2. ^c *Ponēret* denotes the purpose for which he related the fable, L. 133, 1 and 2. ^d The indirect quotation or *oratio obliqua* depending on *dixit*, begins at *lupos*, L. 127, 3 and I.—*Se esse impugnatūros*, “that they, the wolves,” L. 127, IV. The agreement of the wolves constitutes a second *oratio obliqua* within the first, depending on *pactos esse*, a verb of saying, L. 95, N. 4.—*Dederentur*, L. 131, 1.—*Placuisse*. The second *oratio obliqua* ends with *dederentur*, and *placuisse* together with *dilaniasse*, like *pactos esse*, depends on *dixit*. ^f L. 117, 4. ^g L. 88, 2. ^h L. 120.—*Oves pascens*, L. 122, 2, 3 and 5.—*Lupos* depends on the verb of saying *fingens*, L. 127, 3 and I.—*Aggressos esse*, “had attacked,” L. 127, N. 2.—*Fingens*, L. 122, 1. ⁱ L. 121, 9. ^j See N. (m) on p. 46. ^k L. 117, N. 2. ^l L. 110. ^m L. B, ex. ⁿ *Ludere* depends on *existimantes*, L. 95, N. 4. ^o L. 122, 1, *preces*, L. B, ex. ^p L. 103, 1. ^q L. 117, 1. ^r L. 94, 3 and 5. ^s L. 111, N. 2.

48. ^a *Gratulor* is sometimes construed with the dative of the person and the accusative of the thing in respect to which the congratulation is given, “to congratulate one upon,” or, “on account of something.” ^b L. 128, II., 1. ^c L. 126, 2 and 3. ^d The English order is, *eos pullos quos*.—*Dominus*, sc. *meus*, L. 91, 6.—*Raptos*, “having seized,” see L. 120, N. 3. ^e L. 121, 6, (a). ^f L. 123, 6. ^g L. 90, 3; and L. 86, 2.—*Illam*, “it.” ^h L. 95, N. 4.—*Ponēret*, L. 132, Rem. 1.—*Correptum*, translate according to L. 120, N. 3. ⁱ L. 123, 3.—*Astutior*, sc. *asino*. ^j L. 111. ^k L. 129, 1 and 2. ^l L. 129, 3. ^m L. 95, N. 5. ⁿ *Nequeo* is conjugated like *eo*, L. 80. ^o L. 115, 3.

49. ^a L. 123, 3, and L. 104.—*Adspicit*, &c., L. 47, N. 4. ^b *Salo*, “in the sea,” L. 108, R. 2. ^c *Qui voluērim*, literally, “who wished;” the relative clause denotes the reason of the declaration, *ne jure pector*, and the passage may be translated, “I am rightly punished for wishing, or, because I wished, though I was born in the sea,” &c.—*Salo—solo*: here is the play upon words, called *paronomasia*.—*Suus*, “his own.” ^d *Unusquisque* has a double declension, see L. 45, N. 2. ^e *Quem præterire sine periculo* is the subject of *licet*, L. 81, 8. ^f L. 127, 3, I., III. and IV. ^g *Eum*,

“him,” i. e., the bull. * Supply *esse*; “would fly off.” L. 95, N. 3. * Supply *dixit* or *respondebat*, L. 127, N. 1.—*Considerentem*, “when you lighted,” L. 122, 5. † Supply *unam sc. peram*, “the one filled,” &c.—*Propriis*, “own,” i. e., in connection with the preceding *nobis*, “our own.”—*Vitiis*, L. 117, 2.—*Dare*, “to give,” *post tergum dare*, “to place behind the back.”—*Alienis*, sc. *vitiis*, “with the faults of others.”—*Hac re*, “on this account, for this reason.”—*Alii simul*, the order is, *simul alii*.

MYTHOLOGY.

* L. 89, I., and R.—Give the rules for forming the nominative 50. singular of *Agenbris*, *dractinem*, *Martis*, *fontis*, *custodem*, *prolem* and *uxore*; see L. 22 and L. 23. * L. 117, N. 2. * “All who had come,” L. 134, 1; or “all such as had come,” L. 134, 2, and N. 1. * L. 132, 2 and Rem. * L. 89, 2. / L. 101, and Rem. 3. * L. 118, 2. * L. 98. *Annorum novem*, lit. “of nine years,” i. e., “nine years old,” L. 101, and R. 1. The rule for forming the nom. sing. of *Apollinis*. / L. 47, N. 2. * L. 91, 2, and N. 2.
 * L. 108, 1. * L. 97, 2 and 3. * L. 117, N. 1; and L. C, os. 51.
 * L. 117, 1. * L. 117, N. 2. / L. 119, N. 3. * L. 92, and (b). * A Greek accusative, L. G, II., 1. * L. 127, 3 and IV. / L. 133, 1.
 * L. 110, 1. * L. 114. * L. 127, II. * L. 90, 3. The English idiom requires the singular number. * L. 99, R. 4.

* L. 111. * L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 52. 120, and N. 3. † Literally “which having been seen,” L. 120, N. 1; i. e., “at sight of which,” L. 120, N. 2. / L. 117, N. 2, *quum*, L. 132, R. 2, *pariunt*, “lay,” an active verb used absolutely, i. e., without its case. * L. 27, Exc. *Alcyonēos*, L. 96, N. 5. * L. 9, Exc. 4. * L. 134, 1. / *Quæ*, i. e., *ea*, *quæ*, “those things which.” As antecedent *is* is often omitted, L. 94, 7.—*Communi-cabat*, “used to tell,” or “was wont to tell,” L. 47, N. 2. * *Dicitur*, sc. *ille*. * “Attempts to take,” L. 121, 4. * *Ei super caput*, “over his head,” L. 109, Rem. 2.

* L. 111. * L. 110, 1. * L. 133, 2. * L. 127, N. 1. * L. 109. 53. / L. 127, II. * See N. (o), p. 32. * The object of *dare*. * L. 127, I., III. and IV. * *Dare*, “to give,” or, “that he would give,” because the verb of saying is in the perfect indefinite. See on the

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connection of tenses, L. 135, remembering that the infinitive in Latin often corresponds with the indicative, or potential in English, L. 95, N. 3. ♀ L. 120, N. 3. ♀ L. 108, 2. ♠ L. 111, N. 2. • *Agamemnōne duce*, literally, "Agamemnon being the commander," i. e., "under the command of Agamemnon;" L. 120, Rem. 1.—*Quum sciret*; L. 132, R. 2.—*Peritūrum esse*, "would perish," the leading verb *sciret*, being in the imperfect, see L. 135, and N. (1) above. ♀ L. 117, 1. ♀ "That he was concealed," L. 127, N. 2. ♀ L. 103, 1. • Possessive adjectives often supply the place of the genitive of the corresponding noun; as, *regius* for *regis*.

54. ♀ L. 95, N. 4.—*Quæ dum*, "while they," L. 94, 5.—*Auditō*, L. 120, N. 3. ♀ L. 95, 3. • The predicate accusative after *esse*, L. 92, R. 2.—*Intellectum est*; its subject is the preceding infinitive clause, for which it is supplied in English. ♀ The adjective separated from its noun by a genitive limiting the same noun. • L. 108, 1. ♀ See N. (o), p. 32. ♀ L. 109.—*Sacram*; an adjective usually follows its noun when any thing depends upon it. • The comparative to be translated by the positive with *too*, L. 119, N. 3. ♀ Sc. *illi*. ♀ L. 127, 3 and I.—*Non posse*, "could not;" the imperfect depending on the perfect indefinite, L. 135. ♀ L. 95, N. 5. ♀ L. 108, 2; so *Argos* above. ♠ L. 111. • Supply *eam* before *sacerdōtem*, L. 96, 2.—*Trojā eversā*, "after the destruction of Troy," L. 120, N. 2. • L. 108, Rem. ♀ L. 133, 1 and 2, and N. 1. *Pro-mētheus*, a trisyllable. ♀ L. 91, 9. ♀ L. 129, 1.

55. ♀ L. 111. ♀ L. 133, 1 and 2. *Quantum—tantum*. *Tantum* is a demonstrative adjective to which the relative adjective *quantus* relates. The same is to be remarked of *talis* and *qualis*. As in the case of *is* and *qui*, the relative word is usually placed first. • The imperfect denoting repeated, that is, eager action, "earnestly requested." ♀ L. 127, I. • L. 133, 1 and 2. ♀ L. 129, 1. ♀ L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Quo facto, quod quum*, and *qui quum*, see L. 94, 5. ♠ *Mittēre*, "putting," L. 95, N. 6. ♀ L. 109. ♀ L. 121, N. 3. ♀ Sc. *esse*. ♀ L. 127, II.

56. ♀ L. 109, R. 6. ♀ L. 101. • L. 133, 1 and 2. ♀ L. 117, N. 2. ♠ L. 111, N. 2 and 1. ♀ L. 117, 1. ♀ L. 42, N. 2. ♠ L. 108, 2.—*Conditione addīta*, L. 120, N. 3. ♀ L. 120. ♀ L. 128, II. ♀ *Cadmus nomine*, "Cadmus by name," i. e., "named Cadmus," L. 117, 5. ♀ L. 108, 2. ♀ L. 133, 3. ♠ L. 47, 7. ♠ L. 122, 2.

57. • L. 94, 5. ♀ L. 117, 1. • Why in the subjunctive, and by what mood to be translated? *Quicquid* or *quidquid*. This pronoun, like the English *whoever* and *whatever*, seems often to include both

antecedent and relative. • L. 128, II. 1. ^dL. 133, 1 and 2.—*Ga-visus est*, L. 79, N. • L. 116, 5. ^fL. 95, 3, and N 4.—*Ipsi*, L. 109. ^sL. 119, 1. ^aL. 90, Rem. 2. ^tThe present *petit* is used for the perfect indefinite, L. 47, N. 4; and hence is followed by the imperfect, L. 135, 2, N. ^fL. 95, 3. ^kSc. *ea*, “it.” ⁱL. 101, Rem. 3. ^m“Was wont” or “used,” L. 47, N. 2. ⁿL. 117, N. 1. • L. 95, N. 4.

• The preposition usually precedes the adjective, but particular **58** phrases are excepted. ^bL. 81, 13; what is the subject represented by *it* before *praedictum fuit*? • L. 95, 4. ^dL. 128, II., 1. • L. 117, 1. ^fL. 135, 2. ^sL. 111—*dormienti*, L. 122, 2. ^aL. 132, 2 and Rem.—*Cirim*, L. G., II., 2. ⁱL. 96, 2. ^fL. 131, (d). *Raptum sc. piscem*, “having seized it,” L. 120, N. 3. ^kL. 119, N. 3. *Venantes*, L. 122, 2. ^tWhat is to be supplied? ^mL. 117, 4.

• A dissyllable. ^bThe genitive plural of other participles in **59** *rus* is seldom used, but *venturōrum* is found in Ovid, Met. 15, 835. • Repeated past action, L. 47, N. 2. • L. 111. ^dPro-nounced *Har-py'yas* • *Ab ore ei*, i. e., *ab ore ejus*, “from his mouth,” L. 109, R. 2, and L. 111, N. 2. ^fL. 96, 3. ^sL. 135, 2. ^aL. 127, III. and IV. ⁱL. 127, I. ^fL. 117, 4. *Habuisse*, L. 127, N. 2. *Strophādas*, L. I, Acc. Plur. 2.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

• L. 96, Rem. 1, and L. 124, 3. In the active voice it would **60**, be (*Aliquis*) *Thalen* (Greek acc.) *interrogāvit*, *an facta etc.*, and the accusative of the person is changed to the nominative in the passive, L. 124, 2. ^s*Latet* takes an accusative of the person from whom any thing is concealed. ^bL. 129, 1 and 2. • *Ne cogitāta quidem*, “not even their thoughts.” ^dFrom *neminem* to the end the words are in the *oratio obliqua*. See L. 127. • ^fL. 127, II.—*Pythagōra*, L. 8, 5. ^fL. 134, 3.—*Autem*, see N. (o), p. 32. ^sL. 133, 1 and 2. ^a“That he had said (so).” Hence our phrase, “a mere *ipse dixit*.” ⁱL. 103, N. 2.—*Priēnen*, L. 8, 5.—*Expugnatum et eversam*, L. 122, 3 and 6. ^kL. 133, 1 and 2, and N.

• L. 120, N. 3. ^b*Vacuus* is construed with the *gen.*, or the *abl.* **61**, with or without *ab*. In construction, with *vaccum* supply *hominem*; in translating, nothing is to be supplied; “than, free

from every care, to devote," &c. • *Dare* is connected by *quād* to *esse*. • *Scientia augendae* depends on *causā*. L. 100, "for the purpose of enlarging (his) knowledge," L. 123, 4. • L. 131, 1. † L. 42, N. 2. † L. 81, 8. • L. 111. † L. 135, 2. † The imperfect denoting customary action, L. 47, N. 2. † L. 133, N. 1. † *Nihil* in the accusative without a preposition, used for *non*, "nothing changed," or, "in no respect changed," L. 97, 5. † L. 119, N. 3.

62. • L. 133, 4. • L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 123, 3; and L. 100. • L. 117, 1.—*Videbatur*, L. 128, II., 2. † L. 79, N. • See N. (•), p. 32. † L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 128, II., 1. † L. 108, 2, and Rem. † L. 108, 1, and Rem. † L. 111. • L. 88, 2. • • L. 107, 2 and Rem.—*Repräsentabat*, see N. (†), p. 61. † L. 117, N. 1.

63. • L. 109. • L. 117, 5. • See N. (•), p. 34. † L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 134, 4. † L. 116, 3, and N. • L. 103, 1. † Infinitives and oblique cases of nouns generally stand before the words on which they depend. • L. 128, II., 1. † What is the verb of saying on which this subject accusative depends? † L. 98. † L. 91, 9. • L. 118, 1.—*Venālem*, L. 96, N. 5. • L. 92, 1

64. • L. 111. • L. 44, N. • L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 103, 1. • Present participles with *homo*, *homines*, or the like understood, sometimes supply the place of a noun ending in *tor*, and denoting the *agent*, "the (persons) sacrificing," i. e., "the sacrificers." † A Greek accusative, L. 24, 2; and L. G, II., 3. • L. 116, 5.—*Thebas*, L. J, 9. † L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 132, 2 and Rem. † L. 117, 5. † L. 81, 12.

65. • L. 131, 1. • L. 103, 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 111, N. 2. † L. 133, 1. • L. 110, 1. † L. 108, 1. • L. 130, and 129, 1.—*Appellantus sis*, L. 121, 6. (b). † L. 92, 1. † "To one who inquired," L. 122, 3. † *Tē vidiōrem renuntidri*, L. 92, Rem. 2.

66. • Sc. *esse*, L. 121, 6 (b). • L. 95, 5. • L. 111. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 120. † L. 101, Rem. 3. † L. 99, 4. • *Ne* precedes and *quidem* follows the emphatic word. † "Of one about to plunder," L. 91, 4. † L. 133, 1.

67. • L. 126, 2. • See note on *quantum—tantum*, p. 55. • L. 133, 1.—*Monentibus cum quibusdam*, "when certain persons cautioned him." L. 124, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • *Aliendus* is usually followed by the *abl.* with a preposition, but here takes a dative. † L. 128, II., 1. • See N. (†), p. 44. † L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Pythiām vocātum*, "having called Pythias," L. 120, N. 3.—*Acceptā*

difficulitate, "when he had learned the embarrassment," &c. L 122, 5 and 6. ♀ L. 117, 2. ♀ L. 119, 1. ♀ L. 95, N. 5. ♠ L. 95, N. 4. * A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. ♠ L. 117, 1. ♡ L. 105, 3. ♀ L. 109.—*Verbis*, L. 117, 1. * "For which," L. 97, 5.—*Contigit*, what is its subject? ♀ *Fore* is used impersonally, its subject being the remaining words in the period, L. 81, 8 and 9.—*Dignus*, L. 92, 2. ♠ L. 116, 2.

Puer, "while a boy," L. 89, R. * L. 115. ♀ L. 116, 4. * L. 68. 109. ♠ L. 134, 3. * L. 110, 1. ♀ *Asia debellata*, "after his conquest of Asia," L. 120, N. 2. ♀ L. 97, 1. ♠ L. 117, 2. ♀ L. 88, 2.—*Quo audito*, "when Alexander heard this," L. 120, N. 2, or N. 3. ♀ L. 133, 1 and 2. ♠ L. 126, 1. ♀ L. 104. ♠ L. 126, 2. ♠ L. 106, Rem. 4. * L. 106, Rem. 2. ♡ L. 108, R. 1.

* L. 117, 2.—*Ab ejus nomine*, "after his name."—*Propositis*, L. 69. 120, N. 3. ♀ L. 134, 3.—*Toltus*. L. 2, Exc.—*Senex* "when old." ♠ L. 117, 4. ♠ L. 108, 1. * L. 96, 3.—*Factum est*, impersonal: what is its subject? *Pompeio*, pronounced, *Pom-pe'yo*. ♀ L. 133, 1 and 2. ♀ L. 103, 1. ♠ L. 116, 2.—*Arcessitos*, L. 120, N. 3, or L. 122, 8. ♀ L. 134, 3. ♀ L. 103, N. 2.—*Defecisset*, L. 131, 1 and (a). ♀ L. 119, 3. ♀ L. 121, 4, (b).

* L. 117, 3. ♀ L. 89, 3. * *Per medios ignes*, "through the midst **70.** of the fires," L. 91, 8.—*Cum periculo*, "at the risk." ♠ L. 128, II., 1. * L. 111. ♀ L. 95, 4. ♀ "That it afforded him," &c. L. 114, and N. 1: *esse* being used impersonally, its subject is the clause *quod patria*, &c., L. 81, 8. ♠ "His," L. 127, IV. ♀ "Than he," L. 119, 1.—What is the object of *didicērat*? L. 96, Rem. 2. ♀ L. 103, 1. ♠ L. 117, 2.—*Inspectante populo*, "in view of the people," L. 120, N. 2. ♀ L. 132, 1. ♠ L. 121, 6, (b).

* L. 111. ♀ *Instandum esse* is used impersonally; supply *nobis*, **71** &c., "that we ought to pursue," L. 112, 2, and Rems. (a) and (c), and L. 121, 6, (b). * *Cedo* takes the ablative of a place with *de*, *ex*, or without a preposition, L. 108, R. 2. ♠ L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Corintho capti*, "by the capture of Corinth," L. 120, N. 2. * L. 117, 2. ♀ L. 103, N. 2.—*Eo defuncto*, "after his death," L. 120, N. 2.—*Non esset unde*, "there was no property from which." ♀ L. 134, 4. ♠ L. 128, 2. ♠ L. 95, N. 4. ♀ L. 99, Rem. 4. ♀ L. 81, N. 2.—*Acceptis—recuperato*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Ad suos*, L. 91, N. 4. ♠ L. 109.—*Jussas*, "ordered five cohorts," &c., *misit*, "and sent them," L. 122, 8. ♀ L. 123 5.—*Receptum iri*, "should be taken back," L. 95, N. 3: the future inf. passive, consists of the former supine and *iri*, the present inf. pass. of *eo*, to go, L. 74, N. 2.

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72. • L. 89, (k). • L. 105, 4.—*Cæsos*, “after they had been beaten,” L. 122, 5 and 6: or, “to be beaten,” L. 122, 8. • L. G, I., 3, and L. H, 3. • L. 101. / What is the subject of *accidit*? L. 81, 8 and 9. • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 117, 2. • The accusative is the usual construction, according to L. 96, Rem. 4: the ablative here appears to depend on the preposition *in* understood. • L. 117, 2.

73. • L. 96, Rem. 3. • L. 38, 8.—*Carpetanorum*, L. 103, 1. • L. 109. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 128, I. / L. 97, 4.

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74. • L. 91, 9. • L. 96, 3.—*Sub hoc rege*, “in his reign.”—*Hinc*, i. e., *ex Trojâ*. • L. 117, N. 2. • L. 110.—*Ei benignè recepto*, “received him kindly (and).” L. 122, 8. • L. 96, 2.

75. • Lit. “until Rome founded,” i. e., “until the founding of Rome.” L. 121, 5, (b). • L. 108, 1. • L. 119, 1. • “Used to say.” L. 47, N. 2. • *Sc. est.* / L. 89, 3. • L. 103, 1. • *Minor natu*, lit., “less or inferior in respect of birth,” i. e., “born later, younger,” L. 117, 5. • L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 128, I.—*Rheam Silviam—Vestalem virginem*, L. 96, 2. • L. 110, 1.—*Geminos filios, Romulum et Remum*, L. 89, 3. • L. 91, 5, and L. 94, N. 2. • L. 121, 6, (a).

76. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 97, 4. • L. 109. • In construction *venissent* follows *rapuerunt*, L. 135, 2. • / L. 133, 1 and 2. • The reflexive referring, as usual, to the leading subject. • L. 128, II., 1. • L. 97, 2 and 3, *et ea*, “these also.” / L. 91, 8, *raptæ*, see § 9.

77. • See Dict. under *cum*. • L. 121, 9. • *Ortam*, “which had arisen,” L. 122, 3. • L. 111.—*Quo elapo*, “after this had passed;” or, “at the expiration of this,” L. 94, 5; and L. 120, N. 2. • L. 108, 1. / *Quidem* following the emphatic word. • Repeated past action. • L. 96, N. 4. • L. 117, N. 2. / L. 117, 5. • L. 109.

78. • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 104. • L. 111. • *Gentium* limits *senatores* understood. • *A* or *ab* denotes the *doer*, (L. 99, N.) *per* signifies “by means of,” “at the instigation of,” L. 97, N. / L. 116, 3. • L. 110, 1.

79. • L. 97, 4. • L. 132.—*Sed benè*, &c. The adversative *sed* (L. 82, (3.)) is opposed to the fraudulent manner of obtaining the

crown implied in the preceding *sic*.—*Cum his*, “including those.”

• L. 111. ♀ L. 108, 2, and Rem.—*Prima salutavit*, “first saluted,” i. e., “was the first to salute,” L. 91, 9. • “As king,” L. 96, 2. ♀ L. 103, 1. ♀ “Herself.” ♀ *In*, “for.” ♀ L. 110, 1.—*Ei* “against him.”

• L. 108, 1. ♀ *Regnatum est*, “the kingdom continued,” or, “the **80.** regal government lasted,” L. 81, 12. • L. 131, 1. ♀ “After the banishment of the kings,” i. e., of Tarquin and his sons, L. 120, N. 2. • L. 111, N. 2. ♀ L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Qui quum*, “and when he,” L. 94, 5. ♀ L. 132, 1. ♀ L. 101, and Rem. 2.

• L. 117, 1.—*Terraret*, “was trying to terrify.” The imperfect **81.** tense not unfrequently denotes an attempt to perform an action, L. 47. N. 2. • Supply *suam*, L. 91, 6. ♀ L. 111. • L. 132, 1. ♀ L. 49, Rem. 2. ♀ “After the banishment of the kings,” L. 121, 5, (b). ♀ L. 108, 1. ♀ L. 128, II., 1.—*Eam*, “them,” referring to *plebem*, a collective noun, L. 5, 4. L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Iis* refers to *plebem*, but instead of agreeing with it, like the preceding *eam*, is put in the plural referring to the individuals which the noun denotes. See L. 91, 3.—*Alia*, L. 91, 5. ♀ L. 133, 1. ♀ L. 121, 9, and L. 92, 1 and (b). ♀ L. 89, 1. ♀ L. 99, Rem. 4.—*Ad quintum milliarium urbis*, lit., “to the fifth milestone from the city.”

• *Quo facto*, lit., “this having been done,” L. 94, 5; or, “having **82.** done this,” L. 120, N. 3: it may also be translated, “because he had done this,” L. 122, 5 and 6; i. e., “for doing this,” or finally, “for this.” ♀ L. 88, 2. ♀ “Under the command of Fabius,” L. 120, Rem., and N. 2. ♀ L. 116, 4. ♀ L. 122, 3. ♀ *Ille*, “the celebrated Q. Fabius Maximus, who,” &c., L. 42, N. 2. ♀ See *alter* in Dict.—*Ab urbe conditâ*, see N. (s), p. 81. ♀ L. 133, 1 and 2. ♀ L. 111, N. 2.—*Manibus post tergum vinctis*, “after tying his hands,” &c., L. 120, N. 2 and 3.

• L. 108, 2. ♀ L. 122, 6, (a). • L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Urbem, sc. suam*. **83.** ♀ L. 114. • L. 128, II., 1. ♀ Supply *est* from below. ♀ L. 49, Rem. 2. ♀ *In eo*, see *is* in Dict. ♀ *Præsidium* which is used as a collective noun takes in its own clause a verb in the singular, but in the following clauses the verbs are in the plural, L. 90, 4. ♀ L. 38, 3. ♀ L. 108, R. 2. ♀ L. 101. ♀ L. 117, 4. ♀ L. 117, 2.

• L. 117, 5. ♀ Depending on *sedit*, L. 109, but to be translated **84.** as if it were *ejus*, L. 109, R. 2. • L. 117, 1. ♀ This verb with its clause is the subject of *factum est*. • L. 109. ♀ L. 110. ♀ L. 117, N. 1. ♀ L. 105, 4. ♀ L. 95, 3. ♀ Supply *esse*; for the translation see L. 121, 6, (b). ♀ L. 129, 1 and 2. ♀ L. 121, 6, (b).

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85. • L. 111.—*Fecissent*, L. 128, II., 1 and N. 2. • L. 96, 3. • L. 128, I. • L. 38, 8. • A conditional sentence, in which the condition is implied in *ego cum talibus viris*, "if I had such men;" and the conclusion, "I could with them," &c., is fully expressed, L. 131, 1, and (a). • L. 123, 4.

86. • L. 131, 1. • L. 117, 1. • L. 127, I. • See *aller* in Dict. • Supply *esse*.

87. • L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. H, 1. • L. 103, 1.—*Perditis*, "having lost," or "after losing," L. 120, N. 3; L. 123, 6; i. e., "with the loss." • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 110. • L. 118. • L. 127, II. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 127, N. 1. • L. 106, 1 and R. 1.

88. • L. 103. • L. 99, R. 4. • As a verb, *pardia fuisse* has, for its logical subject, *millia* with its connected words; as a noun, the same verb with its clause is the subject of the impersonal *tradiditum est*, L. 95, 2, 3 and 4. • L. 118, 2. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.

89. • *Per*, "by means of." • L. 98. • The infinitive and oblique cases usually stand before the words on which they depend. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • *Mando* in the active voice takes the acc. and the dat.; hence in the passive it retains the dative, L. 124, 4; *mandaretur* is used impersonally, and in English the subject is the dative *Hannibāli*, L. 81, N. 2.—*Fratre—relicto*, "leaving his brother," L. 120, N. 3. • L. 111, N. 1.—*Commisso—accepto*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Supērat*, the historical present, used instead of the historical perfect. So *vincitur*, above.

90. • See N. (c), p. 88. • L. 104. • L. 92. • The antecedent of *quod* is the clause *servi manumissi*, &c., "which thing was never done before," L. 94, N. 2. • L. 110. • L. 96, R. 2.—*A sendū*, L. 81, 12.—*Potuissent*, L. 128, I. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 133, and 7.

91. • L. 103, 1.—*Recepta*, L. 120, N. 3. • L. A, 11. • L. A, Exc. 2. • "When a boy." So *juvēnis* below, L. 89, R. • Partitive adjectives commonly agree in gender with the individuals, of which the genitive plural depending on them consists, and in respect to their case, they are to be parsed like nouns: hence *multos* is in the masculine gender, agreeing in this respect with *juvēnum*, and in the accusative after *deterruit*. • L. 95, 5, and N. 5.—*Aurum sc. suum*. • "Their."

92. • Used like *plusquam*. • L. 118, R. 2. • What is to be supplied? • L. 117, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2.

93. • "As a hostage" L. 89, R. • L. 89, 1. • *Sc est.* • L. 103, 1.

' Cūr is often used with the ablative of manner, when accompanied by an adjective.

• L. 101. ♀ L. 108, R. 2. • *Alter* for *secundus*. ♀ "From the building of the city," L. 121, 5, (b). ♂ "Though defended," L. 122, 2.

• L. 89, 1. ♀ L. 91, N. 4. ♀ L. 81, 3. 95.

Coss., L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. 128, II., 1. ♀ L. 110, 1. • L. 108, 1. ♀ L. 133, 4. • L. 92, 1. 96.

• L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. ♀ L. 112, N. 2. • See *cūm* in Dict. ♀ L. 117, N. 2. • *Id quod*, "the thing which:" *id* stands for the idea contained in the clause *jus civitatis*, &c. ♂ L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Relictā*, L. 120, N. 3.

• L. 103, N. 2.—*Eversa*, L. 120, N. 3. ♀ L. 117, 2. • L. 121, 5, (b). • L. 120, N. 2. ♂ L. 96, 2. • L. 120, N. 3. ♀ L. 108, 2. 98.

• L. 111.—*Ipse*, sc. *Lucullus*.—*Eum*, sc. *Mithridālem*.—*Consumptum* can be translated passively, as agreeing with *Mithridālem*, the object of the verb, or actively with *Lucullus*, its subject. ♀ L. 102, 2. • L. 118, 2. ♀ "Under the command of," L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. 108, 1. ♂ L. 119, 2. • L. 100, R. 2.

• L. 109, R. 1. ♀ L. 134, 1 and 3. • L. 108, R. 2. ♀ L. 101. 100.

• L. 98. ♂ "He, the former," L. 42, 1 and 2. • L. 46, R. 2.

♀ "To him," i. e., to Pompey. ♂ L. 105, 4. ♀ L. 117, 2. ♀ L. 128, II., 1.

• L. 99, R. 4. • L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. ♀ L. 118, 2. 101.

Quem, sc. *consulātum*. • The imperfect, denoting that which was proposed, or on the point of being done, L. 47, N. 2. ♀ "It was opposed," L. 81, 9. ♀ L. 101. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.

Insolentius, L. 119, N. 3. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.—*Interfecto* 103, *Cesāre*, L. 122, 6. ♀ L. 110, 1. • L. 109, R. 1. ♀ L. 121, 4.

• L. 101.

• L. 91, N. 3, and L. 122, 8. ♀ *Ipse*, in such sentences, may 104, agree either with the subject or the case depending on the verb, according as either is intended to be emphatic.

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105. • L. 89, 3. • "As boundaries," L. 96, N. 4. • A Greek accusative.

106. • L. 132, 2. • L. H, 2. • L. 117, 3 and 5. • L. 111. / "You would believe," or, "one would think." • L. 104. • L. 116, 5.

107. *Qui, quæ se, &c., i. e., ea, quæ.* • L. 109, R. 5. • *Quanto-tanto*, L. 119, 3. • L. 109, R. 4. • L. 91, 4. • Supply the preposition *a*. / L. 111. • L. 109, and L. 123, 3 and 4. • L. H, 1. • L. 98. / L. 97, 4.

108. • L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. • L. 100, and L. 123, 3. • L. 109, R. 5. • *Morāri* is the subject of *esse* understood, L. 95, 4; and *periculōsum* agrees with *mordāri*, L. 91, 7. • L. 109. / L. 110, 1. • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 98.

109. *Probabile est.* The two preceding infinitive clauses are the subject of this predicate, L. 95, 4, and L. 91, 7. • "The reign of Claudioius," L. 120, N. 2. • L. 117, 5. • L. 119, 1. • L. 116, 5. • L. 117, 2. / L. 119, 3. • In such expressions the comparative is to be translated by the positive degree, "than it is wide," i. e., "its length far exceeds its breadth." • L. 109. / "And there is clearly no other," &c.

110. • L. 134, 4. • "Of that kind." *Genus* with *id, hoc, quod, &c.*, is put in the accusative without a preposition. • L. 111. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 117, 3. / L. 132, 2.

111. • L. 117, 5.—What is the logical subject of *terisimile est*? • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 109.—*Jactum fuērit*, L. 127, II.

112. • L. 129, 1 and 2.—What is the logical subject of *apparet*? • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 110, 1. • L. 90, N. 3. / L. 103, 2. • L. 117, 5. • L. 104. • L. 42, 1. / L. 111, N. 2.

113. • *Significasse* depends on *fama est*, which is equivalent to a verb of saying, L. 95, 1. • Like the old English expression, "at what time," for, "at the time when," or, "in which." • L. 108, 1. • L. 134, 3. • L. 117, 5. / "By means of which." • See note (b), page 104.

114. • What is the subject? L. 32, 1. • L. 109.—*Viderētur*, L. 134, 3. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. / L. 117, 5. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 108, 2.

115. *Cōxeret*, sc. *ea*, i. e., *Peloponnesus*. • L. 91, 8. • L. 11, 2 ar. 13. • "Which they call;" both the subject of *appellant* and

its object are to be supplied. *Opibus—copiis*, L. 117, 5. • "As colonists," L. 96, N. 4. *Eōre*, L. 22, R. 4 and (d). *Facta, sc. est*, L. 90, N. 3. • L. 123, 4 and 5. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. *Res gestas suas numerat*, "their memorable occurrences," which they reckoned by Olympiads, or periods of four years, the time which intervened between the celebration of the Olympic games. • L. 90, 3 and R. 2. • L. 117, 5. *Pluresque*; the English idiom requires that *que* should here be translated "or." • The comparative and superlative of *prope*, viz., *propius* and *proximè*, are followed by either the accusative or the dative. • "They say."

• L. 103, 1. • L. 111. • L. 95, 4, and L. 81, 8. • L. 134, 4. 116. • *Aristotēlem*, L. 127, I. • L. 127, II. • L. 126, 2.

Vino, L. 117, 5. *Nominibus—moribus*; why in the ablative? 117. • L. 109, R. 5. *Contendo*, with the *acc. id*, signifies, "to strive eagerly for this." *Mercēde dattā*, L. 121, 5, (b). • *Cūm—tum*, see *cūm* in Dict. *Rerum—copiā*; the genitive separated by a relative clause from the noun which it limits. • L. 117, 5. *Herūs*, L. C, o. *Post Trojam dirūtam*, L. 121, 5, (b). *Zone, sc., nomen habet*.

• L. 91, 8. • L. 117, 2. • L. 134, 4. • L. 119, 3. • *Quis* 118. after the particles, *si*, *ne*, *neu*, *ubi*, *nisi*, *num*, *quo*, *quanto* and *quum*, signifies "some one," or, "any one." • L. 116, 5. • L. 119, 1. • L. 91, N. 4. *Maxima fluminum*, L. 103, 1; the adjective on which a partitive genitive depends, commonly, as here, agrees in gender with the following genitive, rather than with the noun or nouns which it limits, unless it follows the latter. • "We have spoken," L. 81, 11 and 12.

• L. 123, 9. • L. 24, 2. • See N. (*), p. 115. • L. 117, 3. 119. • L. 118, 2. *Sine*, "free from, exempt from." • L. 107, 2 and N. • *Beatissimum*, L. 96, 2, and N. 5. *Locis*, L. 117, 4. *Eōus, sc. Oceānus*. *Asiæ nomine*, &c. In English the relative clause often separates the principal subject from its predicate. • L. 97, N. *Studia*, L. 98.

• L. 109. • L. 101. • *Homines* is often to be supplied with 120. verbs of *saying*, &c., and to be translated "people, men," &c., or simply, "they." • L. 131, (d). *Asiæ propria dicta*, i. e., of *Asia Minor*. • "Clearly, unquestionably." • A noun is often annexed to a relative for the purpose of explaining its antecedent. • L. 111. • L. 101, R. 1. *Numēro*, L. 117, 5. *Allitudine*, L. 101; a genitive (*sexaginta pedum*) supplies the

place of the adjective in limiting *altitudine*: see Andrews and Stoddard's Lat. Gr. § 211, R. 6, (1).

121. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 109. • L. 104. • L. 116, 4. *Issici, sc. sinūs*, "the Issic gulf" • L. 101. / Sc. *se*, L. 96, N. 3. • L. 133, 1. • L. 81, 10 and 11. • Those who are entering, L. 91, 4.

122. • L. 91, 4, and 122, 3. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 45, R. 2. *Cum terra conjuncta*, "joined to the mainland." • L. 81, 10 and 11. • L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and N. 1. / L. 116, 5. *Primus e Romānis*, L. 103, N. 2. *Bactriāna, sc. camēli*. In this passage from the 8th book of Pliny, *camēlus* is feminine, but in the best authors it is always masculine. *Tubēra*, L. B, er. / L. 117, 3. • L. G, I, 2.

123. *Bibant*, L. 132, 1. • L. 98: so above, *quāriduo*. • "A hundred each," L. 38, 4. • L. 117, 2. • L. 119, 3. • L. 97, 4. / This genitive limits *ambitu*. • See note on *altitudine*, p. 120. • L. 89, 1. • L. 103, 1. / L. 95, 4. • L. 119, 1. / L. 91, 7.

124. • L. 99, R. 4. • L. 117, 2. • L. 91, 3. • L. 90, 4. *Nefas, sc. esse*, the predicate of the two preceding infinitive clauses taken as subjects. • L. 116, 5. *Arēnis*, L. 111. / L. 119, N. 3. *Natu*, L. 117, 5.

125. *Transitūri*, L. 122, 2, and L. 121, 4, (a). • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 103, 1. • L. 81, 4. *Crura*, L. F, Exc. in Decl. us. • L. 113: so above, *dentibus*. • "They cover." / *Navigāre* is sometimes used actively, in the sense of *sailing over*, when it is followed by *oceānum*, *aequor*, &c.; the expression here used by Pliny, *insūlas navigāre*, appears to be peculiar, and to signify, to sail or carry on navigation among the islands. • *Id* stands for the idea in the preceding clause and hence is neuter, L. 91, 7.

126. *Centēna*. Why is the distributive number used? *Omnium*, L. 103, 1. *Sibi similes*, "like each other." • L. 111. • L. 95, 4. *Uniōnes*, L. D, io. *Arābas*, L. I, acc. plur. 2. • L. 104, and R. 3. • L. I, gen. plur. 6. • "This thing, this fact," i. e., its fertility, L. 91, 7.

127. *Usu*, L. 117, 3. • L. 110, 4. • L. 101. • The place of the adjective with the limiting noun is supplied by a genitive, see note on *altitudine*, p. 120. • L. 118, 2. *Memphīn*, L. G, I, 1.

128. *Pedum quindēcim millium*. This is wholly erroneous. The slant height of the largest pyramid is variously estimated, from 600 to 800 feet. • *Centum duos*, supply *et*. *Pēam centum*, etc.,

L. 101, R. 1. • L. 117, 2, see N. (e), p. 129. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 123, 5. • L. 81, 10 and 11. • L. 123, 2. *Pergāmi*. Parchment was sometimes called *charta Pergamēna*, because invented at Pergāmus; in this sentence, *Pergāmi* does not depend on *membrānas*, but is the genitive of place, L. 108, 1.

• L. 95, 4 and 1. *Mersum*, L. 122, 4, or 8. • Supply thus: 129. [Apim] *altérum [thalāmum] intrāsse letum est; in allēro [ille] dira portendit*, "To have entered the one is, &c., [by being] in the other he," &c. *Canunt*, L. 90, 4. • L. 103, 1. • L. 117, 2; with the names of materials of is used rather than *with*.

Alia ejusmōdi signa maris—effusi. Two genitives depend on 130. *signa—maris effusi*, "of the sea having extended." • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 81, 8. *Convenissent*, L. 128, I. • L. 127, II.

Potus est lac—cibus caro; which are the subject-nominatives? 131. *in specūbus*, L. 26, 4. • L. 113. • *Ipse* in such sentences is put in the nominative or in the accusative, according as the subject or the object is emphatic. See N. (b), p. 104. • The preterite tenses of *nosco* are used like the same tenses of *odi* and *memini*, L. 81, 4. • L. 111.

• *Vicēnūm* for *vicenōrum*, see L. 11, R. 4. 132.

EXERCISES.

THE following are given merely as examples of exercises in orthography and etymology, and can be varied by the teacher at his pleasure. Their object is to secure a perfect knowledge of all those parts of the grammar which relate to the forms of words and their division into syllables. These exercises can be easily imitated by the student who commences with the larger grammar.

I. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the first declension, found on the eleventh page of the Reader.

(a) If any of these nouns are excepted in gender or declension,

write opposite to them a reference to the passage in the First Latin Book, if such can be found, where the exception is mentioned: thus,

Eurōpa,	culpa,	terra,
peninsūla,	tua,	rotunda,
poēta, <i>m.</i> L. 5, I.	mora,	amicitia,
inertia,	nulla, L. 32, 1 and 2,	vera,
insania,	via,	semiperna.
sylva,	parva,	

(b) Mark the quantity of the penult in each word, making use for this purpose of the general rules of quantity in Lesson 3, and of the dictionary, when no rule can be found.

(c) Mark the accented syllable in each word according to Lesson 2, 4 and 5.

(d) Divide each word into syllables, according to Lesson 2, 1; and Lesson A; putting a point between the syllables, and repeating from memory the rule for the division of each syllable. Thus e. g. say, "Eurōpa has three syllables, because" (here repeat Less. 2, 1) "It is thus divided, *Eu-ro'-pa*; for *p* must be joined to the last vowel, because" (here repeat Less. A, 1.); and *r* must be joined to the penult, because," (repeat Less. A, 3.)

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

II. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the second declension found on page 11, marking the gender of each, and referring for exceptions in gender or declension to the First Latin Book, thus:

vitium, <i>n.</i>	annus, <i>m.</i>
electus, <i>m.</i> L. 91, 1.	dirum, <i>n.</i> L. 91, 1.
Quintius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	bellum, <i>n.</i>
Fabius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	

2. Finish this exercise like the preceding one according to (b), (c) and (d).

3. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

III. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the third declension found on page 11.

(a) Mark the gender of each noun and the rule or exception on which its gender or genitive depends, thus:

os, <i>n.</i> L. B, os : L. C, os.	irreparabile, <i>n.</i> L. 91, 1 : L. 35.
lapis, <i>m.</i> L. D, is : L. E, is.	tempus, <i>n.</i> L. 18, 2, and 4.
homo, <i>c.</i> L. 5, N. 3 : L. C, o.	glaciālis, <i>f.</i> L. 91, 1 : L. 35.
ebriētas, <i>f.</i> L. 15, 1 : L. 16, 1.	hiems, <i>f.</i> L. 15, 1 : L. 17, 1 and N.
dux, <i>c.</i> L. 5, N. 3 : L. 17, 2.	brevis, <i>f.</i> See <i>glacialis</i> .
fugax, <i>m.</i> L. 91, 1 : L. 28, 2 : L. 37, 2. voluptas, <i>f.</i> See <i>ebriētas</i> .	
vetus, <i>f.</i> L. 91, 1. L. 37, 1 & 2: abl. sing. <i>e</i> , L. 37, Exc.	

(b) Write the root of each of the preceding words, and from the root form the nominative singular by Lessons 22 and 23, giving the same rules for the adjectives as for the nouns, thus:

Lapid, by L. 22, I., (which repeat) becomes *lapids*, by Remark 1, (which repeat) it becomes *lapis*.

Fugac, by L. 22, I., becomes *fugacs*, i. e., by Remark 2, *fugax*.

(c) Mark the quantity and the accented syllable of each of these nouns and adjectives, and divide them into syllables according to the modes pointed out in the first exercise (b), (c) and (d).

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to p. 30.

IV. Write the nouns of the 4th and 5th declensions, found on the 11th, 12th and 13th pages, and prepare them in all respects as directed in the first and second exercises.

2. Do the same with each three of the succeeding pages to page 30.

V. 1. Write the first person singular, in the indicative mood present tense, of each verb on the 11th page, separating the four conjugations and also the irregular verbs; thus,

1. salūto, 2. —	3. elīgo,	4. venio. <i>irr. sum</i> , L. 62.
sto,	fugio, L. 74, N. 1.	fio. L. 79.
paro.	cresco,	

labor, dep. L. 75.

2. Repeat from memory the *principal parts* of each, as set down in the Dictionary.

3. Repeat all the *roots* of each verb; thus, *salut*, *salutav* *salūtat* :—*st*, *stet*, *stat*, &c.

4. Do the same with each of the following pages to page 30. *

VL. 1. Write in separate columns, according to their kind, all the particles found on pages 12, 13 and 14.

<i>Conjunctions.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Prepositions.</i>
et, L. 82, (1).	semper,	diu,
-que, L. 82, (1) & (4).	non,	quotannis,
atque, L. 82, (1).	interdum,	inter, L. 97, 1.
neque, L. 82, (1).	citius, L. 82, 3 & 4.	minime, L. 82, 3 & 4.
	serius, L. 82, 3 & 4.	bene,
	nunquam,	longè,
	diligentissime, L. 82, 3 and 4.	quàm,

Do the same with each three pages following, to page 30

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